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GORBACHEV SENDS MESSAGES TO EXPLAIN ARMS PROPOSALS

LD241804 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has sent messages to R. Alfonsin, president of Argentina, A. Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, M. de la Madrid, president of Mexico, A.H. Mwinyi, president of Tanzania, and O. Palme, prime minister of Sweden, in which he informed them of the new Soviet initiatives in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The messages lay out the essence of the concrete stage-by-stage programme of complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, advanced by the Soviet Union, given an agreement on banning the development, testing and deployment of space strike arms.

The messages lay emphasis on the question of terminating nuclear weapons tests. Mikhail Gorbachev laid down the motives behind the Soviet Union's action to extend its unilateral moratorium on any nuclear blasts to March 31, 1986. The messages also point out that the U.S.S.R.'s unilateral moratorium cannot, certainly, be extended ad infinitum. It is vital that all opportunities be tapped to get the imposition of a bilateral Soviet-U.S. moratorium and building on that to move forward -- towards complete and universal prohibition of nuclear tests.

The messages by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee were handed by officials who specially flew to those countries. The leaders of the six countries expressed gratitude for the messages and noted the immense importance of the Soviet Union's new initiative laid out in M. Gorbachev's statement of January 15.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE OUTLINES ARMS INITIATIVES

PM241626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 86 First Edition p4

[Editorial article: "Program of Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is proposing that the implementation of a program to rid mankind of the fear of a nuclear catastrophe begin as of this year, 1986, which has been declared International Peace Year by the United Nations. This specific program, elaborated in detail and calculated for an historically brief period of 15 years -- that is, until the coming of the year 2000 -- is contained in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published 15 January.

Unlike the wishes expressed by Western states' official figures from time to time -- wishes which are fine-sounding, but often intended to delude public opinion -- the Soviet program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world is specific in terms of both procedure and deadlines for implementation. It is in this respect that it is fundamentally new and significant. It incorporates three organically linked stages stemming one from another and, in a number of their elements, overlapping [vzaimopronikayushchiy].

It is proposed that the first stage would witness the start of a Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms reduction, which would set an example for other states possessing such weapons. Within a period of 5-8 years both states would have to halve their nuclear weapons which can reach each other's territory, after which no more than 6,000 charges would be retained on the corresponding delivery vehicles remaining on each side.

An exceptionally important factor is cited as a special proviso here: The appearance of space strike weapons would cancel out the hope of ridding mankind of nuclear weapons. A radical reduction in such weapons is possible only if the Soviet Union and the United States renounce the development [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike arms.

As for the medium-range Soviet and U.S. missiles -- both ballistic and cruise -- sited in the European zone, their complete elimination is envisaged at the very first stage. This would be a major step along the path of ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons.

At the same time the United States must assume a commitment not to supply its missiles -- strategic or medium-range -- to other countries, while Britain and France must assume a commitment not to build up their own nuclear arms.

Incidentally, some people in the West have seen a resemblance to the "zero option" advanced by the United States in the Soviet proposal on medium-range missiles. In reality they have nothing in common. The intention of the U.S. "zero option" was that the Soviet Union should destroy its medium-range missiles not only in the European zone, but also in the east of the country without, however, ruling out the possibility of the United States transferring such missiles to its allies or of Britain and France building up their own nuclear arms.

It is also essential that the Soviet Union and the United States agree from the very start of ending any nuclear tests and appeal to other states to join this moratorium as soon as possible. Being important in itself, this problem merits separate examination. Let us make note here of the fact that the Soviet Union took a bold step in introducing a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions as of 6 August and has now, again demonstrating goodwill, extended it until 31 March.

Beginning no later than 1990 and continuing for 5-7 years, the second stage, according to the Soviet program, would be characterized by the inclusion of the other nuclear powers in the nuclear disarmament process. For them it would begin with the adoption of a commitment to freeze their nuclear arms and not have them on other countries' territory.

Meanwhile the Soviet Union and the United States, continuing the reductions agreed on at the first stage and implementing further measures to eliminate medium-range nuclear arms, would freeze their tactical nuclear means. And when the Soviet Union and the United States have halved their nuclear arms which can reach other's territory, the tactical nuclear weapons of all the nuclear powers would be eliminated.

The reduction of other countries' nuclear arsenals would thus begin only at the second stage and with the destruction for the time being of only tactical weapons. Posing the question in this way takes account of the positions of Britain, France, and China, whose leaders have stated that their countries would be prepared to join the nuclear disarmament process when the Soviet Union and the United States have substantially reduced their nuclear potentials.

At this point it is appropriate to draw attention to the fact that the Soviet program has been drawn up with due consideration for the fact that the currently prevailing balance of forces in the world is to be maintained at all stages of its implementation, but at an increasingly lower level. No threat to anyone's security will be created at any moment of its implementation.

At the second stage, the USSR-U.S. accord on banning space strike weapons must become multilateral with the obligatory participation of the leading industrial powers. At the same stage, all the nuclear powers would end nuclear weapons tests.

One more point will require implementation of the second stage: the institution of a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles. They include in particular beam, radio wave, infrasonic, and genetic weapons which, in terms of their destructive potential, could be no less dangerous than already existing mass destruction weapons.

Finally, at the third stage, which is to begin no later than in 1995 and conclude by the end of 1999, it is envisaged that all remaining nuclear weapons will be eliminated and a universal accord ensuring that they never reemerge will be elaborated.

Of course, the measures contained in the Soviet program will require the elaboration of special procedures for the destruction of nuclear munitions and for the dismantling, conversion, or destruction of delivery vehicles. The extent and location of this destruction must be coordinated at all stages and monitoring of the fulfillment of this process will be effected both by national technical means and with the help of international procedures including, if necessary, on-site inspection. The Soviet Union declares that it is prepared to agree on any other additional monitoring measures; this nullifies the last arguments by the opponents of disarmament who claim that, without proper monitoring, there is apparently no guarantee that the relevant agreements will be observed.

In a basic outline, this is the Soviet program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons given the prohibition of space strike weapons. It accords with the objectives and subject of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, which were confirmed as a result of the summit meeting. It is aimed at ensuring that, instead of the creation [sozdaniye] of new space weapons -- which are extremely dangerous for mankind, but are allegedly meant to render nuclear arms unnecessary -- the destruction of these actual arms is undertaken. The Washington administration, which has repeatedly declared its commitment to the idea of eliminating nuclear weapons, is thus being offered an opportunity to tackle this in practice.

The new peace initiatives outlined in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee have received ardent approval and support from the Soviet people. They have encountered a great deal of positive response abroad, including among statesmen from many Western countries.

As for the United States, which is the primary addressee of the Soviet proposals, a statement by President R. Reagan described by the Western press as "cautious and carefully considered" has been disseminated there. Unfortunately, there has been nothing more than that so far.

Furthermore, attention is attracted to other statements by leading figures in Washington which again raise questions capable only of retarding the practical solution of the problems as proposed by the Soviet Union. They include adherence to the "star wars" plan claims that it is "necessary" for the United States to continue nuclear explosions in order to overcome a supposed "lag" behind the Soviet Union, and references of the same old kind -- now completely unfounded -- to "difficulties" in monitoring the process of nuclear disarmament....

What can be said in this connection? In the absence of political will to resolve the task posed by life, it is, of course, possible to find as many excuses as you like. But the situation which has developed in the world today demands of statesmen that they resolutely cast aside all kinds of tricks and national egoism and, especially, personal ambitions.

Mankind is justified in hoping that it will enter the third millennium of our era free from the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear weapons opens the way to the materialization of this hope.

ZHUKOV URGES POSITIVE U.S. RESPONSE TO MORATORIUM

PM241717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "On the Moratorium Question": "It Is Still Not Too Late, But Time Is Short!"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for 3 months has aroused the broadest response throughout the world. It has been received everywhere as a bold new move dictated by a firm resolve to end the nuclear arms race and subsequently, achieve the complete elimination of nuclear armaments.

People are now recalling the situation last summer in which the Soviet Union made its original decision to impose a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions -- this was when the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was being marked throughout the world.

On the sorrowful day of remembrance for the victims of the bombings, thousands of people gathered in Hiroshima by the cenotaph bearing the inscription "Rest in peace, this will not happen again!" In 1985 three books containing the names of people killed by the aftereffects of nuclear radiation in the last 40 years were placed in the cenotaph. In a speech at that ceremony Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone called the use of the atomic bomb to annihilate civilians in Hiroshima and Nagasaki a monstrous and barbaric act.

But on the newspaper editorial offices' desks that morning there were telegrams from press agencies in Washington which read:

"According to USA TODAY, White House spokesman Djerejian has stated that 'There is nothing special about this anniversary.'" "President R. Reagan, commenting on the U.S. Administration's decision in August 1945 to drop the atomic bomb, has said: 'I believe it simply ridiculous to say now that it was not necessary to take that decision....'"

These reports shocked public opinion then. Not without reason people expressed the fear that if U.S. leaders consider the use of nuclear weapons for the mass destruction of civilians a normal military operation, what is to be expected from them in the future?

It was only the news that another major nuclear power, the Soviet Union, had imposed a unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests from 6 August 1985 and had urged the United States to join it that aroused the hope everywhere that Washington will finally give thought to the inscription on the Hiroshima cenotaph "This will not happen again!" and that it will then come true.

This hope was strengthened 3 and 1/2 months later when, as a result of the memorable meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva, the Soviet-U.S. joint statement was adopted which said concisely and clearly: "Having discussed the key questions of security, the sides, aware of the special responsibility of the Soviet Union and the United States for the matter of preserving peace, state that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no winner in it."

But underground explosions continued in the Nevada desert -- that is where the latest types of nuclear weapons were being tested.

As is well known, from the beginning of the nuclear era through the beginning of 1985 the United States, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's figures, has carried out 772 nuclear tests (as against 556 by the Soviet Union).

In the period that our unilateral moratorium has been in force the number of U.S. tests has increased still further.

It is only natural that Americans are asking the White House boss with increasing frequency and persistence the legitimate question: But surely, if you recognize that nuclear war must not be waged and that it must never be unleashed, why are you doing all this? Why do you so stubbornly refuse to join the Soviet moratorium and begin nuclear test ban talks?

The Americans have not received a sensible answer to these questions. Whereas until recently the White House said that the difficulty was that there were no reliable test monitoring facilities, now, since the Soviet Union proposed a solution to the monitoring question which satisfied even the most critical U.S. skeptics, even that farfetched pretext has gone.

The 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said clearly and concisely: "If the United States ends all nuclear explosions on a mutual basis, the necessary monitoring of the observance of the moratorium will be fully ensured by national technical means as well as by international procedures -- when necessary with on-site inspection. We invite the United States to negotiate on this."

As the British conservative newspaper THE TIMES stated on 17 January, the news of the Soviet Union's 3-month extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions "puts Washington and London in an uncomfortable position." Recalling that Washington and London intend to continue "upgrading" their nuclear warheads and for that reason refuse to end their weapons tests, THE TIMES wrote bitterly: "The USSR's readiness to guarantee on-site inspection has removed what from the Western viewpoint is the most important objection to an accord on the ending of nuclear tests and has put the United States and Britain in an extremely complex position from the moral standpoint."

Indeed, what morality can there be here when U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, immediately after the announcement of the Soviet program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century and to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions, stated at a press conference that the Pentagon still intends to "continue tests on a planned basis." That made it clear to everyone that the earlier, much-publicized, hypocritical misgivings about the "insufficient verification guarantee" were utterly false.

In this context, I recall a recent, utterly frank statement by a White House spokesman that the question of monitoring tests "is separate (?) from the question of the moratorium on nuclear explosions" and that the main point is that the "tests conducted by the United States are necessary for confidence in maintaining the effectiveness of our (that is, the American -- Y.Z.) potential," since "nuclear armaments will be a key (!) element of that potential for the foreseeable future."

Even so, that White House spokesman was not telling the whole truth. He omitted the main thing: THE PENTAGON NEEDS THESE TESTS NOT ONLY TO CHECK THE QUALITY OF THE NEW NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS, BUT ABOVE ALL FOR THE CREATION OF SPACE WEAPONS USING NUCLEAR ENERGY. [uppercase passage printed in boldface]. This omission is understandable: After all, quite recently the U.S. President was saying that the space weapons conceived by U.S. specialists will be non-nuclear and they will only be used for defensive purposes -- to destroy other people's nuclear missiles.

These soothing reassurances crumbled to dust on 28 December when the seventh underground nuclear test since the announcement of the Soviet moratorium was held 1,800 feet below the Nevada desert. As the U.S. information media have reported, this was a routine test of a space strike system -- an x-ray laser set off by an H-bomb explosion or, in the U.S. specialists' jargon, a "nuclear trigger."

The Pentagon is demanding that its development [razrabotka] be accelerated.

Those are the real reasons why the United States is trying to avoid the ending of nuclear and space arms tests. And no matter how much the U.S. and NATO psychological warfare services try to justify this truly criminal activity by citing the mythical "Soviet threat," they are not succeeding.

People are not blind. Despite this smokescreen they see the essence of the matter increasingly clearly: Namely, that it is only thanks to the restraint and patience of the Soviet Union, which did not yield to any provocations and which extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for a further 3 months, that another realistic chance appeared to halt the disastrous arms race process, which could get out of control at any moment.

The U.S. Administration has been given extra time to weigh the Soviet proposals on the cessation of nuclear explosions and respond to them positively and that is precisely the response expected from Washington throughout the world.

But the time for making decisions does not wait. It must be clear to every sensible person that the Soviet Union will not sit idly by forever, watching while new types of nuclear armaments are targeted on it. It is all the more important that all peace-loving forces urgently commemorate the arrival of Peace Year, proclaimed by the United Nations, with a resolute intensification of the mass struggle for the rapid ending of underground nuclear weapons tests.

U.S., SOVIET STANCES ON TEST MORATORIUM VARY

LD232311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Commentary by Georgiy Zubkov, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Even in our everyday life when setting out on something, we contemplate how to begin, we search for the right starting point. And when it is a question of a global matter such as the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, is it possible to find that very Archimedes' lever which, in the words of Maxim Gorkiy, is capable of turning the whole world to face the sun at once? One such faultless, practical step could be the renunciation of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union has prolonged its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions for another 3 months to the end of March.

For understandable reasons it was far from easy to make this decision. So why did our country do this? Because, as the statement by the Soviet leader puts it, the stakes are too high and the measure of responsibility too great, for us not to try out all the opportunities to influence the position of others by force of example. If the example is supported by Washington, the moratorium will be extended even further. It must become a multilateral act. The Soviet Union is agreeable to any effective methods of verification -- national, international, and even on-site inspection.

But, what about Washington? It seems the White House would prefer not to know that the moratorium has been extended by Moscow, would prefer to shrug off this example. How can one object to such a sensible proposal? In the statements of highly placed officials the thought has even been expressed that the Soviet Union has extended its moratorium because, supposedly, they don't carry out nuclear tests in the first 3 months of the year. So what about the second half of the year? You remember, the Soviet Union introduced its moratorium last summer.

In any case, all these years the United States has been trying to overtake the Soviet Union. At the beginning of 1985 we had carried out 556 nuclear explosions, while in the United States there had been 772; then there were another 7 explosions after our country introduced its unilateral moratorium. Just before the New Year, a nuclear device capable of turning a laser ray into a space weapon was tested in Nevada. No, it is not a question of seasons here, of the time of the year, but of the high responsibility to which the Soviet Union is calling the United States. Our restraint, our persistence, our example -- all this is a call to action.

SIMILARITY OF INITIATIVE TO 'ZERO OPTION' DENIED

LD241413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Gennadiy Shishkin commentary]

[Text] Europe deservedly enjoys the glory of the old center of world civilization and progress in all areas of human activity, a continent where the first industrial revolution took place and where the majority of outstanding discoveries were made, where a socialist revolution was carried out for the first time. Europe accounts for approximately 47 percent of the entire world national income and about 50 percent of world industrial output. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that in the history of the European Continent there has been an endless number of small and big wars, including two world wars.

It is true that Europe has been at peace for over 40 years now, but it is an armed peace. There are enormous stocks of nuclear and conventional weapons concentrated on the territory of European countries and still the explosive concentration of the latest means of human destruction is growing. New giant programs of weapons and very dangerous strategic concepts are being developed and implemented, although Europe is simply too small and too fragile for a policy of force.

But for Washington it is someone else's home, a battlefield on the maps of the strategists. In putting forward a concrete plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons, our country proceeds from the assumption that Europe is our common home, that ensuring security in it is the common vital cause of all Europeans. The Soviet Union has long been insistently striving for the full liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons. A new, very big and, of course, bold step has not been made in that direction.

The program put forward in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a total and all-embracing elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 envisages in the first stage -- that is, over a period of 5 to 8 years -- the elimination of all medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles belonging to the Soviet Union and the United States in the European zone. This will be possible, of course, if the United States undertakes the obligation not to supply its medium-range strategic missiles to other countries and if Britain and France do not increase their corresponding nuclear weapons.

As we see, the Soviet Union has taken a substantial step toward meeting the Western powers, which for a long time had been sabotaging a solution to the task of eliminating medium-range missiles under the pretext that the Soviet Union was allegedly aspiring to put its SS-20 missiles outside the framework of the reduction. Now even THE NEW YORK TIMES states that the proposal to destroy U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe at the first stage is "most interesting." At the same time, THE NEW YORK TIMES obviously fed by the Washington administration, is striving to create the impression that this would supposedly be a change in the former Soviet position. The paper asserts that the impression is being created that the Gorbachev proposal is approaching the zero option proposed by Reagan.

This is, of course, an attempt at overt falsification, an attempt to impose on the Soviet Union the Reagan zero option, which is totally unacceptable to it. After all, zero, as Reagan would have it, on the one hand envisaged that the Soviet Union should destroy its medium-range missiles not only in the European zone, but also in the east of the country; on the other hand, it excluded neither a U.S. turnover of such missiles to its allies nor an increase in their corresponding nuclear weapons by Britain or France.

In trying to cast a shadow on the concrete and precise Soviet proposals and to discredit them, the opponets of nuclear disarmament in Europe are asserting that, supposedly, the elimination of Soviet missiles in the European zone does nothing, since SS-20 missiles can be transferred to Europe from Asia. But it is clear to any unprejudiced person that the Soviet missiles are situation in the east because the United States has nuclear weapons capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union in that region and not at all for moving them here and there.

All these inventions and excuses -- you could dream up as many as you like -- serve only one aim: to deflect negotiations from solving the question of the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe. Under the guise of a so-called global approach on medium missiles, the United States would like to simply not allow accord. The Soviet program solves the question of medium-range missiles, including the east, while in 15 years there would be no missiles at all if this program were to be fulfilled.

As yet another confirmation of the seriousness and sincerity of its intentions and its readiness to move as quickly as possible to practical deeds on strengthening peace and ridding Europe and all mankind of the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union has made the decision to extend the moratorium which is announced on all nuclear explosions for another 3 months and has called on the United States, and then the other nuclear powers, to join it. After all, the extension of the moratorium is not a simple decision for the Soviet Union. It cannot display unilateral restraint in relation to nuclear tests indefinitely. But the stakes are too high, the responsibility for the fate of the world is too high not to try all possibilities of exerting the force of example on the positions of others.

The United States is being given extra time to analyze the whole complex of the Soviet proposals. The peoples expect and demand a serious approach from Washington. The U.S. side's pursuit of the chimera of military superiority is a fruitless and dangerous policy. The Soviet Union proposes entering the path of rational and responsible decisions.

BOGACHEV DECRIES U.S. OBSTACLES TO CW ACCORD

LD241823 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

The Soviet Union has advanced new far-going proposals that envisage a total elimination of toxic agents, a barbaric type of weapons of mass annihilation.

Displaying new bold approaches to the solution of the problem of chemical weapons, discarding the outdated "logic" of the arms race, the Soviet side expressed its support not only for the earliest destruction of all stockpiles of toxic agents, but also for the elimination of the industrial base for their production.

At the talks on concluding an effective convention that would ban chemical weapons, conducted for many years, the American side hindered a possible accord by advancing most improbable proposals with regard to verification.

The head of the American delegation to Geneva once said that control over compliance with an agreement on chemical weapons is absolutely necessary, but impossible, thus virtually ruling out the possibility of the U.S. joining any accord.

Later on, the United States advanced a "new concept" of control over compliance. On April 18, 1984, U.S. Vice-President George Bush proposed in Geneva that inspection be applied only to government-owned or controlled chemical factories. What is "new" about the proposal is that inspection be carried out at all chemical enterprises in the Soviet Union, which are state-owned, and only at an insignificant part of the U.S. facilities, an overwhelming majority of which are privately owned. Of course, this "system of control" would enable the United States to violate possible accords with ease.

The latest Soviet programme of banning chemical weapons and destroying the existing stockpiles of such weapons provides, in particular, for the declaration of the location of enterprises producing toxic agents, and for the cessation of their production, for starting developing procedures for destroying the relevant industrial base and proceeding, soon after the conventionenters into force, to eliminating the stockpiles of chemical weapons. All these measures would be carried out under strict control including international on-site inspections.

In response to the latest Soviet initiatives, the Pentagon announced that it spent 890,000 dollars on "studies" that would help push through Congress allocations for the development of new American nerve gases. Specially-selected "experts", with the help of this money, came to the conclusion that had been expected from them. They announced that revulsion throughout the world against the possible use of weapons that sincelong been viewed as immoral and repulsive would be of no particular significance. Reports appeared in the press to the fact that owners of U.S. chemical factories will not agree to inspection of their property, and that this is the chief obstacle in the way of banning chemical weapons.

Washington's reaction cannot but alarm the world public who demand that the U.S. leadership confirm by concrete deeds its pledge, endorsed in the joint Soviet-American statement after the summit meeting in Geneva, to accelerate efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of the existing stockpiles of such weapons.

Highly assessing the latest Soviet proposals on banning chemical weapons, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH draws the following conclusion: The chances for success of the talks have never been so good during the past decades.

One can hardly disagree with the conclusion. It is now up to Washington to reciprocate.

SHEVARDNADZE DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT IN INTERVIEW

For the 'full text' of an interview given by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to the Mongolian news agency MONTAME on the new Soviet arms initiatives proposed in a statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the item subheaded "Shevardnadze Interview" onpage C 7 in the Northeast Asia section of today's Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SITTING HELD IN MOSCOW

PM270948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Sitting of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 118th sitting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 21-23 January.

Taking part in it were the following representatives to the Executive Committee and Deputy heads of government: Bulgaria -- A. Lukanov; Hungary -- J. Marjai; SRV -- Tran Quynh; GDR -- H. Weiz; Cuba -- A. Esquivel; Mongolia -- M. Peljee; Poland -- W. Gwiazda; Romania -- I. Totu; USSR -- A. Antonov; and CSSR -- R. Rohlicek; and also CEMA Secretary V. Sychev.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY government, M. Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and SFRY Permanent Representative to CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

The sitting was chaired by I. Totu, representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Executive Committee.

The CEMA Executive Committee expressed support for the new major foreign policy initiative of the Soviet Union, contained in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- the program for total liquidation of nuclear weapons throughout the world under a ban on strike space weapons, for prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons, and for fundamental improvement of the international situation. The implementation of this program will make it possible to channel enormous material resources to the benefit of the peoples.

The Executive Committee defined priority measures for the practical implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) meeting of the CEMA session.

The countries' representatives to the executive committee noted that the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the comprehensive program will be created in the CEMA countries. The preparation of programs for cooperation on problems, including proposals for the assimilation into production of the results of scientific and technicaldevelopments, is underway.

The Executive Committee stressed the need to be highly exacting as regards the regular updating of products and their technical standards and quality in the process of preparing specialization and production sharing agreements.

The Executive Committee reviewed the progress of the implementation of general agreements on the creation of a uniform standardized base for electronic engineering products, microprocessor equipment, and industrial robotics. It was noted that certain successes have been scored in the course of the implementation of these agreements. The elaboration of advanced industrial robot designs has began with joint efforts by interested countries, and specialization and production sharing in this sphere are being organized.

Attention was simultaneously drawn to the need for efficient organization of developments under these agreements with a view to the speediest assimilation of new products and technologies in production, and targets were set for the deepening of work in the aforementioned spheres on the basis of tasks set by the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress.

The Executive Committee reviewed the state of affairs regarding cooperation in the chemical industry during the past 5-year period. It was noted that the pooling of the countries' efforts made it possible to satisfy more reliably their needs for mineral fertilizers, synthetic dyes, pharmaceutical products, industrial rubber articles, and others. Priority is attached to the task to further expand the production of new polymer materials, including those for the microelectronic industry, chemical additives for the improvement of technological processes in the textile, light, and other industries, and advanced chemical plant protection agents, and on this basis to implement measures to improve the quality and expand reciprocal deliveries of chemical products. It is envisaged to implement comprehensive measures for the saving and rational utilization of material resources and the introduction of resource-saving technological processes.

The Executive Committee approved a plan for its work in 1986-1987, a plan of measures for the implementation of CEMA's contacts with international economic, scientific, and technical organizations in 1986, and the CEMA budget for the current year.

Other questions of CEMA countries' cooperation were discussed at the sitting.

The participants in the sitting honored the memory of G. Weiss, who represented the GDR on the CEMA Executive Committee for many years and made a great contribution to the development of CEMA countries' multilateral cooperation.

The sitting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

Official Outlines Decisions

LD260034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] As you know, Comrades, the other day a routine meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow. (Sergey Aleksandrovich Ugarov), advisor to the CEMA Secretariat, tells of some of its decisions:

Currently, as is well known, the main place in the life of the fraternal countries is allocated to issues connected with intensifying the national economy, raising the technical level and quality of output. Precisely these issues were at the center of attention of the 118th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

To speak in more concrete terms, it was a matter of the practical realization of the Integrated Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000, which was, as you know, adopted in December last year. The participants in the meeting devoted their main attention to cooperation in the field of creating radio electronic equipment, industrial robots, and microprocessors, and also to the results of joint work in the chemical industry.

I would like to note that our cooperation has achieved outstanding successes in these fields. If we speak, for example, about computing equipment, about 80 percent of the needs of the CEMA countries for its goods are already satisfied by mutual supplies. But now the task consists in speeding up the introduction of the results of joint developments into production. And in order to solve new tasks set by the integrated program in these fields, it is necessary to raise the efficiency of cooperation. For this it is essential to deepen the socialist division of labor, both in scientific research and design work, and in production; and to make wider use of direct interaction of cooperating organizations and enterprises.

Similar tasks face us in the field of the development of the chemical industry. Here cooperation has enabled the needs of the community for mineral fertilizers, synthetic dye-stuffs, industrial rubber goods, pharmaceutical, and other products, to be satisfied to a significant extent. And now task no. 1 in this field is the expansion of the production of new materials and preparations which are necessary for the speedy development of other branches of the economy, primarily electronics, and also integrated automation and biotechnology. From this point of view a number of other issues connected with cooperation were examined at the meeting. I would like to stress once more that now economic activity in all of the countries of CEMA, and of course, all of the organs of CEMA, are directed at the implementation of the integrated program.

Actually, this implementation has already begun. The tasks of the program are included in the annual and 5-year national economic plans of the countries, and development of programs for cooperation in all of its 93 problems is under way. As is the preparation of relevant agreements on cooperation. Just in the first 6 months, more than 150 such agreements are to be signed anew and extended. Our countries regard the implementation of the integrated program for scientific and technical progress not only as an economic task, but also as a most important political task at the contemporary stage.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-LIBYAN TENSIONS

Washington Spying on Libya

LD232120 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Washington is continuing, as before, to spy on Libya, using satellites in addition to other means. This reportage was shown in a program by the ABC television company. Spy satellites pass over Libyan territory several times a day. Photographic surveying of Libya's most important military and economic installations is being carried out. The data received is transmitted to the U.S. 6th Fleet, whose ships are cruising close to the Libyan coast, ready to let fly their firepower at that country at any moment. [video shows models of satellites in orbit; map of Libyan coast; satellite photo of same, with plan of airfield; aerial view of carrier at sea; closer shots of interceptors taxiing on carrier's flight deck, and taking off; three smaller warships under way]

THE WASHINGTON TIMES reports that the main group of vessels, two naval carrier strike groups led by the carrier Coral Sea and Saratoga, have moved into the central area of the Mediterranean, closer to the Libyan coast. An armada of 26 U.S. warships is now concentrated here.

While sabre-rattling off the coast of Libya, Washington is stepping up its anti-Libyan campaign. The Heritage Foundation is an organization well known for its close ties with the U.S. Administration. Feulner, the leader of this organization, has demanded that the United States should plainly declare its intention of achieving the physical removal of Mu' ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

U.S. 'Increasing Tension'

LD252026 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Reagan administration is increasing military tension near Libyan shores. The Pentagon has given a notification to the leaders of Tripoli airport that U.S. aviation is starting to conduct flights near the Libyan coast, in an area served by Libyan air controllers. [video shows brief shot of an aircraft carrier at sea, followed by shot of aircraft taking off from aircraft carrier: brief view of two jets in sky; another shot of an aircraft taking off from an aircraft carrier]

Shultz Views Response

LD260818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] New York, 26 Jan (TASS) — The United States reserves the right to undertake military operations against countries which they accuse of "supporting international terrorism." Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, has let this be clearly understood in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES. He plainly said that to this end the United States is developing the required "range of means." "I feel increasingly prepared to utilize these means, when we find a suitable moment," the secretary of state declared openly. From Shultz' utterances it has become clear that the most likely target of such action may be Libya, whose independent anti-imperialist policy infuriates Washington.

The secretary of state said that the United States is endeavoring to achieve the "gradual isolation of Libya," and "compel" it to "change" its policy. If this is not done, Shultz threatened, Libya will be "increasingly isolated." THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that the secretary of state "refused to discuss the final task" facing the U.S. 6th Fleet, which, as is known, is now conducting provocative maneuvers off the coast of Libya.

'Gunboat Diplomacy Criticized

LD242209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Reports continue to come in from the Mediterranean region about the provocative activity of U.S. naval forces off the Libyan coast. Here is a latest news commentary. At the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver.

America's gunboat diplomacy in the Mediterranean is dangerous in many respects. It is directed in no way against Libya alone, but against all the Arab countries in principle. That is precisely how Washington's policy is being appraised at the conference of foreign ministers of 40 Islamic states, which was held the other day, where it was noted that the United States, by its threats against Libya, is trying to intimidate all the states in the region and to strengthen its own positions in the Near East and also the positions of Israel, its main strategic ally.

It is no surprise that such actions are giving rise to the appropriate reaction. The Arab economic council has just adopted a decision on effective measures to counter the policy of American imperialism.

However, in this instance it is not just the interests of the Arab countries which are affected. Saber-rattling off the Libyan coast creates a grave danger to peace throughout the region, where the situation is tense enough already and where for various reasons, particularly as a result of Israeli aggression, enough combustible fuel has accumulated to flare up at the slightest throughtless act.

Moreover, it is a matter of problems which go beyond the framework of the Near East region. Just look how the U.S. treats even its own allies. It not only failed to consult them before embarking on its very risky actions against Libya. The territories of a number of NATO countries where U.S. military bases are situated are being used directly for these actions, and frequently without the knowledge of the appropriate governments. Now, after the fact, so to speak, having detailed emissary Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead to Western Europe, Washington is demanding that these governments approve and actively support its aggressive course which is now being called "new globalism."

Well, in our times, you know, such imperious claims are both absurd and dangerous. And I would like to end by quoting from two newspapers in this regard, one Japanese and the other French. The former notes significantly that even America's policy of strength has its limits, whereas the latter goes even further: Libya is not Grenada.

U.S. Maneuvers Scored

LD242210 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Commentary by observer Yuriy Reshetnikov]

[Text] In an apparent show of military strength the United States has launched on Friday a series of week-long maneuvers off the coast of Libya. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared this commentary on the issue.

For the next 7 days U.S. Navy jets from two 6th Fleet aircraft carriers will be taking part in Mediterranean flight operations as close as 12 miles off the Libyan territory. The show of strength coincides with the blatant campaign of accusations launched by the United States against Libya in connection with last month's terrorist attacks on airports in Vienna and Rome. Although Libya has formally condemned those terrorist raids and disclaimed its involvement in them, Washington apparently remains unimpressed and is looking for a chance to settle its feud with the independently-minded North African country by force.

In describing the purpose of the U.S. naval maneuvers, an administration official virtually admitted they were meant to intimidate Libya and to browbeat it into submission. Indeed, since 1st December the United States has amassed in the Mediterranean an awesome naval force totalling over 30 vessels, among them the Coral Sea and Saratoga carriers, currently engaged in the war games. The two vessels carry a total of nearly 200 high performance aircraft prepared to rain torrents of death and destruction on Libyan soil. In August of 1981, during a similar provocative exercise, U.S. fighters attacked and shot down two Libyan patrol planes over the Gulf of Sidra on the edge of that country's territorial waters. And earlier this month there was a confrontation between Libyan and American jets off the Libyan coast over the flight of an American spy plane. This open campaign of intimidation against Libya has been matched by covert action. The Central Intelligence Agency has been reportedly hatching plans to undermine the country's government and even assassinate its leaders and now, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Reagan administration for the third time within 5 years of the presidency, has seriously considered undertaking military action against Libya.

The saber-rattling in the Mediterranean is a matter of grave concern to the Soviet Union because this region is rather close to the Soviet border. Therefore, this country is vitally interested in preserving peace and stability there, and it's our firm belief that in this area, like everywhere else in the world, all problems fraught with potential conflict should be settled through peaceful political means. The fact that Washington has so far stopped short of actually attacking Libya may serve as an indication that the United States policy makers realize that Libya is not a puny Grenada, and that an attack on it won't be a trifling business. And this is perhaps the one case where the policy of brawn rather than brain is not likely to succeed.

'Escalation' of Threats Viewed

LD252112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov in telephonic contact with station New York correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev on the U.S. "Campaign of Blackmail and Military Threats Against Libya"]

[Text] The United States is not ceasing to whip up the campaign of blackmail and military threats against Libya.

We are on the phone with our New York correspondent, Vladimir Gerasichev. Vladimir, can you hear me?

[Gerasichev] I hear you well.

[Kasparov] How are events shaping up now?

[Gerasichev] The advocates of the tough line here literally have swallowed the bait of the military option [word indistinct]. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said on television that the United States must make Libya pay not only the economic price. There are continual reports now of the continuing concentration of U.S. naval forces off the Libyan coast. The combat alert continues aboard the aircraft carrier America and the battlefield Iowa which are prepared to set out from here for the Mediterranean at any moment to join the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga already there. There has just been a report that widescale naval maneuvers have been unleashed off the Libyan coast using fighter-bombers.

[Kasparov] Judging from foreign press reports, this U.S. policy is not getting the reaction abroad that Washington desires. Evidence of this is the results of Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead's trip to Western Europe. What is written about this in the United States?

[Gerasichev] It is understandable that this policy does not suit the West Europeans. The anti-Libyan campaign long ago exceeded all bounds of decency; However, it is being tirelessly whipped up here by right-wing Zionist circles with the support of certain high-ranking [word indistinct] of the White House. CIA Director Casey made an instigatory speech [words indistinct] in Washington. Although Casey and Secretary of State Shultz claim that the CIA plan is directed at combatting terrorism, analysis of the military preparations and escalation of constant threats against Libya makes one think that these claims, like the hullabaloo in the press around the question of terrorism, pursues one aim: specifically, to create a propaganda cover for state terrorism which the United States is carrying out against sovereign Arab states.

U.S. USES TERRORISM AS PRETEXT FOR NEW GLOBALISM

LD232220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] White House Deputy Press Secretary Speaks, at a regular press conference, acquainted journalists with the content of President Reagan's speech to the leaders of the Republican group in Congress. Speakes said, among other things, that the President spoke of the need to keep in force obligations in respect of aid for freedom-fighters -- as official Washington calls counterrevolutionaries -- isolation of radicals such as Al-Qadhdhafi, and sufficient military aid for friends in vitally important parts of the world. Here is a news commentary from Viktor Levin.

Recently Washington has been virtually gushing forth speeches like this. The doctrine of new globalism which envisages U.S. interference in the internal affairs of developing states was propounded by Pentagon chief Weinberger and given a theoretical basis by Secretary of State Shultz; and one of the ideologists of the extreme right, Buchanan, spoke in its favor from the pages of the US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. There was a conference at the Fort McNair military base on the problems of local war where the subject was the usual thing:

U.S. interference in other people's affairs and their right to do so. In the Pentagon they speak of the right to dictate their will virtually to the entire world.

Assertions about the need to fight state terrorism are used as a theoretical basis for the doctrine of new globalism. Accusations of such terrorism serve as grounds for the continuing anti-Libyan campaign, to which the United States -- as is witnessed by Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead's trip to Western Europe has not lost hope of roping in its partners and allies. There is no evidence of Libya's carrying out a policy of state terrorism and, the facts have been juggled so clumsily that even the United States NATO partners refuse to believe them. As for the United States itself -- as for their state terrorism -- here there is no end to the facts, and everyone of them sounds like an ominous threat directed toward the globalists.

In 5 years the Nicaraguan Contras have killed 8,000 and wounded 4,000 people, 7,000 children were left orphaned. Who is to blame for this? The United States which generously pays the Contras and supplies their arms.

In El Salvador tens of thousands of opponents of the pro-U.S. regime have died at the hands of the death squad murderers. Who nurtured the bandits? Again the United States.

Schools burn in Afghanistan: the dushmans kill children who long to learn to read and write. Explosions rumble in mosques where the mullahs call for peaceful labor. Who carries the responsibility for the fact the undeclared war against the Afghan people goes on? Above all the United States which has allocated in one year $250 million -- that's just official -- to support the dushman scum and this immediately grew covertly to $400 million.

That is the aid for freedom-fighters about which the President speaks. That is the attempt to isolate radicals -- I again use the President's word as quoted by his aide. That is the military aid to friends in vitally important parts of the world. All this taken together is called in Washington terms new globalism, but it ought to be called interference in other people's affairs for imperial ends, the doctrine of aggression and brigandage.

REAGAN PLANS TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING

LD250714 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 25 TASS -- President Reagan, addressing budget interest groups in the White House on Friday, stated that a military spending growth would be ensured in the draft federal budget for the 1987 financial year which the administration would submit to Congress in the coming days. Despite the fact that in the current 1986 financial year the U.S. military budget has been brought up to an unprecedented sum of 302,500 million dollars, the White House intends to increase it in 1987 by another three per cent at the least, not counting the "allowance" for inflation.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ARMS RACE SCRUTINIZED

LD251741 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The international public, coming out in support of the peace initiatives contained in the statement of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, pay special attention to the fact that the Soviet Union suggests that every measure to limit and reduce arms and every step along the lines of getting rid of nuclear weapons should not only bring greater security to the peoples but should also make it possible to allocate more funds for an improvement of people's life. This applies not only to peoples that seek to get out of the state of backwardness and to attain the level of highly-developed countries. Facts indicate that the social consequences of the arms race have a ruinous effect on the life of the peoples of Western countries, too, including the population of the wealthiest of them all -- the United States.

In the U.S. press, there more and more often appear surveys which prove that the U.S. economy overheated by excessively high military spending and burdened with huge debts operates with extreme strain. The militarist policy has quite a negative effect on the U.S. economy and on the living standard in the country. Among other causes of a stable [as received] mass unemployment in the country, the recently issued materials of Cornell University mention exorbitant military spending as a result of which opportunities for capital investments in other branches of industry diminish. Although, according to official data, unemployment in the country is now about seven per cent of the entire labour force, U.S. trade unions specify that in actual fact this indicator reaches 12.6 per cent.

Now that a struggle is developing in Washington over the Gramm-Rudmann legislation on balancing the federal budget (which, incidentally, runs at over 200,000 million dollars a year), the administration suggests first of all following the lines of further slashing social programmes. It is believed that up to fifty such programmes will be affected. Pensions and medical aid appropriations will be cut down. James Wright, leader of the Democratic Majority in the U.S. House of Representatives, has pointed out that over the five years of the present administration's stay in office, domestic programmes have been curtailed by 34 per cent while appropriations to the Pentagon have almost doubled. The number of starving and homeless people in the country continuously grows. This has just been confirmed by a report issued by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. According to the report, the number of people who have no means of subsistence grew by 28 per cent in U.S. cities last year.

An increasingly large number of ordinary Americans come to realize a direct connection between these deplorable facts and Washington's policy of a runaway arms race. This can be accounted for, for example, by the circumstance that last year 26 U.S. trade unions at their conventions and conferences adopted resolutions demanding a freeze on nuclear weapons. Reports are coming in from America's various states these days that figures of various political orientations and representatives of public organisations insist that the Washington administration avail itself of additional time given to it to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. Ordinary Americans demand that Washington finally take the road leading to practical limitation and reduction of arms. This is what the Soviet Union so persistently calls for.

REAGAN WANTS MORE CUTS IN SOCIAL PROGRAMS

LD261101 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Washington January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent N. Orekhov reports: The United States is facing serious social and economic problems, President Ronald Reagan conceded in a regular radio address to the nation.

He listed an unbridled growth on debts and prices, crime and drug addiction among these problems.

The head of the U.S. Administration hypocritically urged congress "to make 1986 the year of opportunities for America -- ...a year to unite for full employment from Harlem to Hawaii so that every American who seeks work can find work."

But he did not say, however, that many of the grave problems he enumerated as beleaguering American society had become particularly acute precisely over the tenure of his administration. As a result of the Republican government's outsize increases in military spending, for example, the U.S. federal budget deficit has grown to an unprecedented 200 billion dollars, while the slashing of appropriations for social welfare programs has widened the social abyss between the propertied and the poor in America even further and increased misery in the country. The rate of unemployment in black ghettos such as the New York City's Harlem mentioned by the President currently stands at 15 percent, which is twice as high as the national average, and the number of have-nots among the blacks is bigger than five years ago when the Republicans took over.

Despite the President's declared intent to solve the acute problems of the United States as soon as possible, it followed from his statement that he is not going to change his economic policy. Reagan made it clear that he will seek further cuts in federal outlays for education, public health and pension schemes. He especially stressed that he wants further increases in military spending.

REAGAN RECEIVES AFGHAN REBELS, DISCUSSES AID

LD251348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] At the White House President Reagan met a group of representatives of the anti-Afghan dushman units, as well as their American patrons from among the activists of reactionary organizations. According to official statements made by administration representatives, the meeting was about Washington's humane assistance to the dushmans. However, one of the visitors, a representative of the so-called Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan after the meeting told journalist that he had discussed with Reagan questions relating to United States deliveries of effective weapons to the anti-Afghan gangs.

CIA USES SCIENTISTS, EXPERTS TO SPY OVERSEAS

LD242104 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A draft law has been signed in Washington financing the intelligence activities in 1986 and about $2 billion are to be earmarked for the United States Central Intelligence Agency. The greater part of these resources will be spent, according to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD journal, for recruiting Scientists, Journalists, missionary doctors, and university and college teachers for working in the developing countries as CIA agents. Certainly there is nothing essentially new in this decision. The Americans going abroad were even earlier involved in the espionage activities. The difference now lies in the scope of this activity, which is now assuming a global nature.

It is stressed in the report of the special intelligence commission of the American Congress, which has been made public, the Central Intelligence Agency is now using several thousand scientists who, besides providing the management with recommendations and consultations, are regularly collecting, during their foreign trips, information needed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Asian countries have long been aware of such scientific interests of the Central Intelligence Agency. Thus the Indian Government was at different periods of time compelled to deport from the country not less than 40 American citizens who had been travelling around the frontier states under the guise of scientists and researchers and meeting with the leaders of local tribes and of the separatists.

According to the Indian security bodies 26 Assam separatists have been accused of maintaining ties with the Central Intelligence Agency through the mediatiation of American businessmen, missionaries, and scientists staying in this region. A similar situation is also setting in other Asian countries, thus the Bangkok newspaper THAI RAT, referring to the confessions of a former CIA agent, notes that at present the American secret services are engaged in economic, military, and political espionage in more than 140 countries of the world. The newspaper points out that in Thailand the Central Intelligence Agency is using American scientists, specialists in the field of agriculture, and economists for carrying out its secret operation. Such examples can be seen in any developing country whose government is reluctant to follow the imperialist diktat and is embarking on the road of gaining genuine independence.

CANADA'S CLARK WELCOMES GORBACHEV ARMS INITIATIVE

LD241353 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Ottawa January 24 TASS — "We welcome the broad-ranging proposal issued last week by General Secretary Gorbachev and its re-affirmation of the Soviet Union's commitment to nuclear disarmament," said Joseph Clark, Canada's external relations minister, speaking in the Parliament Thursday.

In a statement containing an official summary of the Canadian Government's attitude to the Soviet-American talks at Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, the minister pointed out that the new Soviet initiative warrants "very serious consideration." In his opinion, "the Geneva summit and the decision to regularize this high-level contact improve the prospects for progress in arms control."

Joseph Clark said that "Canada will actively encourage the conduct of serious and constructive negotiations" on disarmament. He pointed out in particular that the Canadian Government encourages "compliance with existing treaties."

"To deviate from a policy of full compliance," the minister stressed, "is to threaten the credibility and hence the viability of arms control. Canada firmly supports the regime created by the ABM treaty and the existing SALT agreements on limiting strategic forces. Our stance towards SDI research is rooted in the need to conform strictly with the provisions of the ABM treaty. We will continue to urge the parties to these treaties to do nothing to undermine their integrity, but rather work to reinforce their status and authority." He pointed out that the prospects of progress on arms control are clearly linked to an improvement in the general East-West relationship. The external relations minister stressed that "Confidence can be gradually generated through political actions that promote East-West consultation and cooperation." In that connection he stressed the significance of an "enhancement of the political dialogue with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PRC-USSR TRADE PROTOCOL

PM241725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Chinese Protocol on Commodity Circulation"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jan -- Trade talks have ended here between Soviet and Chinese government delegations. A protocol was signed on commodity circulation and payments between the USSR and PRC for 1986. In accordance with the protocol the USSR will supply the PRC with machinery, equipment, transport means, ferrous metals, fertilizers, cement, timber, and other goods. The PRC will supply soybeans, corn, meat and meat products, light industry products, and consumer and other goods. The document was signed by G.K. Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, and Wang Pinqing, PRC vice foreign economic relations and trade minister. There was also an exchange of letters on border trade. Volumes of recripocal commodity deliveries are based on the intergovernmental agreement on commodity exchanged for payments for 1986-1990.

The sides noted that the implementation of the commitments contained in the protocol is creating the conditions for further increasing mutually beneficial commodity circulation between the two countries.

The talks were constructive and were held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation and mutual understanding. During a conversation between Zheng Tuobin, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and the head of the Soviet delegations, the sides voiced the joint desire for the further expansion of trade between the USSR and PRC.

OFFICIAL IMPLIES CPC WILL NOT ATTEND MOSCOW CONGRESS

HK241030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, Jan 24 (AFP) -- China today implied that its communist party would not send a delegation to next month's Soviet party congress in Moscow.

"The Chinese Communist Party does not maintain relations with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," a spokesman for the Chinese party's international liaison committee said when asked whether it might send observers to the Moscow congress.

The ruling parties of the two communist giants severed relations in the early 1960's after an ideological feud which sharpened into international rivalry.

No Chinese observers have attended a Moscow congress since 1961.

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MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS MOSCOW

LD261256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Colonel General Yondon, minister of defense of the Mongolian People's Republic, left the Soviet Union today. He was in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense.

FURTHER REPORTS OF SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Shevardnadze, Batmonh Meet

PM251659 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Jambyn Batmonh's Meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze; "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Full Mutual Understanding" — TASS headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jan (TASS) -- There was a meeting here today between J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Great People's Hural, Presidium, and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is in the MPR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR's government.

E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to J. Batmonh a friendly message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and cordial greetings and good wishes from the Soviet leadership to all the communists and working people of fraternal Mongolia.

J. Batmonh expressed deep gratitude for the attention and warm words. He asked that fraternal greetings and best whishes be conveyed to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people.

The sides briefed each other on the progress of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MRPR Congress on bringing the line of the two parties directed at accelerating the social and eocnomic development of their countries into life and on the political, economic and organization work which is being carried out in this connection. The sides are convinced that the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the MPR reliably serves the interests of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, the entire socialist community and is an important factor in the cause of ensuring peace and security in the Far East and in Asia as a whole. The steadfast desire of the USSR and MPR to extend and deepen the bilateral relations and to raise efficiency of interaction in all spheres in the future as was done before, has been confirmed. In this connection, both sides stressed that the Soviet-Mongolian August 1985 summit in Moscow marked a new stage and gave new impulse to perfecting the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the MPR. The long-term program of developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for the period expiring in the year 2000, realization of which is up to the mark with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and aims of strengthening positions of the socialist community, is a reliable landmark in deepening the bilateral relations.

During the conversation it was stressed that in the conditions of the dangerous tension existing in the world that is a consequence of the aggressive course of imperialistic circles who are striving to achieve military superiority the Soviet Union and Mongolia will together with other socialist countries continue to pursue consistently their principled line in international affairs which is directed at eliminating the nuclear threat and at developing relations between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente.

J. Batmonh stated that the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government ardently welcome and support the complex of new specific proposals -- proposals of historical significance in ensuring a breakthrough for the better in the development of the international situation and ridding mankind of the threat of war -- made in the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This statement is a further manifestation of the political will and tireless striving by the Land of Soviets to solve in a radical way the cardinal problem of our times -- the problem of disarmament, the halting of the armaments race on earth and the prevention of its spread into space, and ridding the planet of nuclear, chemical, and other forms of mass destruction weaponry.

Shevardnadze Talks with Dugersuren

PM251715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 24 TASS -- Talks between Eduard Shevardnadze and member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, foreign minister of Mongolia Mangalyn Dugersuren were held on the same day.

The participants in the talks expressed the conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cohesion [splochennost] between the USSR and Mongolia make an important contribution to strengthening world socialism, to stepping up the efforts by all peace-loving states in defence of peace. The situation in Asia was thoroughly discussed. The Soviet Union and Mongolia, located in the Asian Continent, are deeply concerned over the present-day developments here.

The Soviet Union, Mongolia and other socialist and non-aligned nations counter the dangerous stoking of tension in the region with their line towards detente and cooperation, embodied in the Soviet idea of comprehensive approach to Asia's security problems, in other initiatives advanced by the peace-loving Asian states.

The sides expressed firm support of the Soviet Union and Mongolia for the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Libya, Angola and other countries against interference by imperialist forces in their internal affairs, for free development along the road of independence and social progress.

The sides stressed the need for more vigorous efforts and close coordination of actions by all peace-loving and democratic forces in the interests of the search for ways to secure lasting peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Eduard Shevardnadze particularly emphasised the active foreign policy activity of fraternal Mongolia. Our countries act on the world scene as comrades-in-arms in the struggle against aggressive policy of imperialism, for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and peace.

The meeting and talks passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, complete mutual understanding and unity of views on all questions discussed.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic; and I.A. Rogachev, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on the Mongolian side were (L. Rinchin), head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; D. Yondon, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic; Ts. Gurbadam, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic; to the USSR; and (O. Erdene), member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Batmonh, Shevardnadze Address Dinner

PM251929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On the same day [24 January] the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Great People's Hural Presidium, and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers held a dinner in E.A. Shevardnadze's honor.

The dinner was attended on the Soviet side by the officials accompanying E.A. Shevardnadze and on the Mongolian side by members and candidate members of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

J. Batmonh delivered a speech at the dinner. Our party's Central Committee and the MPR Government, he said, attach great importance to the USSR foreign minister's visit to our republic, he said. I should like to express deep satisfaction at the results of today's meetings and talks. As always, we have a single viewpoint and common approach on all questions. That is characteristic and traditional for our mutual relations. For 65 years now the Mongolian and Soviet people have been marching hand in hand in single formation in the struggle for a great and bright future.

We consider Mongolian-Soviet friendship to be a very great revolutionary gain for our people and a guarantee of our present-day and future victories. The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period through 2000, signed during my meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opens up new prospects for Mongolian-Soviet cooperation.

We Mongolian Communists, like our entire working people, will always be loyal to the behests of the great Lenin and D. Suhe-Baatar, the founders of indestructible Mongolian-Soviet friendship. Our country's working people sincerely rejoice in and are inspired by the great Soviet people's new achievements. Our country follows with lively interest as Soviet people prepare vigorously and inspiredly for the supreme forum of Lenin's party -- the 27th CPSU Congress -- and follows the vigorous steps which are being taken in the Soviet Union to accelerate the country's scientific-technical progress and socioeconomic development and the dynamic and all-around improvement of developed socialism. The innovatory spirit and creative approach toward problems of the qualitative transformation of all aspects of Soviet society's life is particularly impressive and instructive.

An atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm also reigns in our country. Our people have embarked on the implementation of the targets of the first year of the eighth 5-year plan for the country's economic and social development.

We have to resolve the new undertakings and extraordinarily important tasks facing our countries while the world situation remains tense. The most bellicose circles of international imperialism and above all the United States are obstinately steering a course toward the further hiking of the arms race and are continuing to gamble on a policy of social revenge and the threat of force in international relations.

Nonetheless mankind has entered 1986 in a promising atmosphere of resistance to the further aggravation of international tension. This became possible thanks to the purposeful foreign policy efforts and constructive steps of the socialist community countries and primarily the Soviet Union.

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva have generated in the world's peoples hopes for a warming of the political climate in the world. On this plane the Soviet Union's resolve to do everything necessary for the implementation of the accords reached in Geneva is particularly satisfying.

The package of specific new proposals put forward in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's recent statement opens up the broadest opportunities for preserving and strengthening peace and the peoples' security and definitively ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war. The bold, broad Soviet disarmament program provides for specific stages and deadlines in eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons. The extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions is also of exceptional importance.

The peoples of the world have the right to demand from the United States a conscientious approach and the adoption of practical measures to implement the Soviet-U.S. accords at summit level and a positive response to the Soviet Union's new and realistic peace initiatives.

The MPR approves and wholly supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course.

A complex situation is also taking shape in Asia. To this day explosive seats of tension have not been extinguished on the continent. But we have never believed the existing problems to be insoluble. On the contrary, the vital interests of the Asian peoples urgently demand the establishment of lasting peace and security on the continent and the creation of an atmosphere of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between the states of the Asian and Pacific region.

The MPR fully supports the Soviet Union's well-known proposals on confidence-building measures in the Far East and the comprehensive approach toward the problems of Asian security. In this connection we attach great importance to your present visit, Comrade minister, to a number of Asian countries. In particular your visit to Japan reaffirms that the Soviet Union is prepared to build relations with Asian countries on the basis of the principles of good-neighborliness, trust, and mutual cooperation and that it is sincerely seeking to ensure that this region is not a source of tension or sphere of military antagonism.

There are many opportunities in safeguarding lasting peace and universal security in Asia if all Asian countries use their policy and actions to confirm their readiness to make an active contribution to the cause of averting the threat of nuclear war.

The MPR assesses highly and fully supports the proposals to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and to declare the southern part of the Pacific a nuclear-free zone. We rate highly the stance of the Republic of India, which by its consistent peace-loving foreign policy course is promoting the cause of peace and stability in the Hindustan Peninsula and Asia as a whole.

The MPR resolutely denounces the undeclared war unleashed against Afghanistan by the forces of imperialism and reaction and supports the DRA Government's constructive proposals for a political settlement of the situation around that country.

The MPR advocates Asia becoming a continent of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation on the basis of the broad concept of security and peaceful coexistence.

In conclusion J. Batmonh wished the Soviet people great new successes in implementing large-scale tasks for the all-around improvement of developed socialism in the USSR, in the matter of a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, and in the struggle for peace and international security.

E.A. Shevardnadze delivered an answering speech. He expressed profound thanks to the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Government for the opportunity given to him to visit the MPR. From the start of our stay on Mongolian soil, he said, we felt truly fraternal cordiality and hospitality and sensed that we had come to visit our kind and old friends. Truly the Mongolian people say that "he who has many friends is as broad as the steppe."

Ties of indissoluble friendship link Mongolia with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The fraternal friendship of the two countries' peoples bequeathed by the great Lenin and by Suke Baatar, the leader of the Mongolian revolution, has been from the outset and remains pure and selfless, free from the insincerity and falsity so characteristic of the old world which we have shaken forever from our shoulders.

The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR for the period through 2000 signed by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and J. Batmonh in August last year was an important step forward in developing bilateral relations.

The program opens a new stage in cooperation. It raises the entire complex of Soviet-Mongolian relations to a qualitatively higher level.

The experience of the noncapitalist, socialist development of the MPR, which since the revolution has taken rapid strides into the present day and has not only reached leading positions among the Asian countries but also, for a number of indicators like education and health care, has outstripped the majority of the world states -- this experience is widely known in the world.

Visiting Mongolian soil in the center of Asia, so to speak, we naturally devoted a great deal of time to the exchange of opinions on the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The Soviet Union and Mongolia have always advocated and continue to advocate consistently and vigorously the safeguarding of peace and security in Asia and equal good-neighborly cooperation between the states of this very large continent. As is well known, the Soviet initiative on a comprehensive approach toward safeguarding peace and security in Asia continues and develops a number of constructive proposals put forward in recent years by the Soviet Union.

The MPR's proposal to the countries of Asia and the Pacific to conclude a convention on nonagression and the mutual nonuse of force forms an organic part of a comprehensive approach to resolving the problems of peace in the Asian and Pacific region. It is our conviction that the conclusion of such a convention by countries where around two-thirds of the world's population live would considerably improve the situation not just in the region itself but also in the world as a whole.

We are certain that further joint actions by our two countries in the international arena, together with the concrete contributions of other Asian states, will bear new fruits, strenthens people's faith in the possibility of removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe for ever, and impel them to massive antiwar and anti nuclear actions.

After all, back in antiquity, when the basic weapons were the sword and the spear, people were wise enough to say: "While it is possible to reach agreement on peace, do not bang on the portals of war." In our nuclear age, when any conflict could lead to universal catastrophe, only madmen and people without responsibility are capable of banging on the portals of war.

The portals must be wide open for one thing: The elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons as early as the end of this century in accord with the program proposed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his 15 January statement.

E.A. Shevardnadze expressed gratitude to the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government, which in a special statement resolutely support this historic Soviet initiative.

We, the minister went on, have just visited the DPRK and Japan. The fraternal Korean people's successes in socialist building and their struggle to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula have made a deep impression on us. We confirm our solidarity with the DPRK leadership, which is seeking the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis free from outside interference.

A serious exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and also on international problems took place during our talks in Japan. We drew attention to a number of dangerous trends in the development of the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. Here we stressed that the more actively Japan's actions are directed toward the benefit of good-neighborliness and cooperation, rather than in the direction of confrontation, the more its role and international prestige will grow.

The fact that the period of tense relations with China is a thing of the past is to the benefit of peace in the region. The Soviet Union is in favor of normalizing and improving relations with the PRC while observing the principle of not causing any harm to third countries. Incidentally, we maintain the same principle in developing relations with the United States, Japan, and any other state.

We treat with respect the Chinese leadership's stance on the questions of the nonmilitarization of outer space and not being the first to use nuclear weapons, which coincides with the stance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We proceed from the premise that achieving lasting security in the region and the world as a whole is inconceivable without the great Chinese people's active participation in this process.

We, of course, realize that there are difficulties, and no small number of them, on the path to strengthening peace in the Asian and Pacific region. But we believe that the peoples' longing for peace and good-neighborliness and the political will and commonsense of government leaders can find a way out of the existing conflict situations and lay the basis for a process leading to security and cooperation in Asia. After all, folk wisdom has it that strength lies in the truth rather than the sword. And truth is on the side of those who are searching for peace.

E.A. Shevardnadze concluded by wishing the fraternal Mongolian people a fitting greeting to the 19th MPRP Congress and great new successes in building a socialist society and in the struggle for lasting world peace.

E.A. Shevardnadze laid wreath's at the V.I. Lenin monument and the tomb of D. Suhe Baatar and Kh. Choybalsan.

The minister was the guest of workers and employees of one of the capital's foremost enterprises -- a knitwear factory built with Soviet technical assistance. In the evening he attended a concert at the MPR State Opera and Ballet Theater.

Border Agreement Signed

LD251854 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent Oleg Orlov from Ulaanbaatar]

[Excerpt] The official visit to Mongolia by Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign affairs minister, has ended. Our correspondent, Oleg Orlov, reports from Ulaanbaatar:

Comrade Shevardnadze laid wreaths this morning on Zaysan Hill at the monument to Soviet fighters who died for Mongolia's freedom and independence. Together with Comrade Shevardnadze were MPR Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Dugersuren; Mongolian and Soviet commanders; and other officials.

Comrades Shevardnadze and Dugersuren signed an agreement on the same day on a simplified procedure for the crossing of the state border by Soviet and Mongolian citizens living in regions near the border. During the signing of the agreement, Comrade Ragchaa, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo member, MPR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and other officials, were present.

Comrade Shevardnadze and accompanying delegation visited the MPR Central Museum and the Museum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. They viewed exhibitions which reveal the influence of the ideas of the leader of the world proletariat on the course of revolutionary changes in Mongolia.

Shevardnadze Interview

LD261515 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 26 TASS-MONTSAME -- During an official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, gave an interview to the Mongolian News Agency MONTSAME. Follows the full text of the interview:

Question: Comrade Minister, what is your view of the prospects of the Soviet-American relations in the light of last year's Geneva summit and the Soviet Union's new initiative advanced in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev?

Answer: It stands to reason that the prospects of our relations with the United States depend on the intentions and readiness of both sides to implement the arrangements reached at the summit level between the USSR and the USA in Geneva. As to our intentions, we welcome the created preconditions for a turn for the better and are determined to overcome what Mikhail Gorbachev described as a "period of estrangement" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

As is known, we have held and hold that questions of security must be central to the talks of top leaders of the USSR and the USA. Precisely those questions were the main subject of the discussions, though no concrete agreements related to this sphere have been worked out in Geneva.

But it has been agreed there that the sides will accelerate the work at their negotiations on nuclear and space arms and, what is very important, the arrangement of January 8, 1985, has been confirmed that their objective will be to terminate the arms race on earth and prevent it in space, and that the efforts of the sides in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction must ultimately be aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere.

The proposals advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev mean in their significance a program of truly a historic scope, they set essentially in a new way the very task of ensuring security in the nuclear age. In this sense Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, naturally, goes far beyond the framework of the present state of the Soviet-U.S. contacts and negotiations.

It was addressed to all states, all governments and we would like all countries, nuclear and non-nuclear, large and small, to promote the establishment of a world without nuclear arms, without mass destruction weapons alt

At the same time it is clear that a practical implementation of the idea of a world without nuclear arms depends, particularly in the initial stage, above all on the achievement an appropriate mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States. These two countries, having the biggest arsenals of nuclear arms, must set the example of their radical reduction.

Proceeding from this, we offered as an initial step the implementation of 50 percent cuts in the nuclear arms of the USSR and the USA reaching each other's territories, combined with a ban on the creation of space arms, and other steps for the limitation of military activity and for coordination of efforts at international forums in disarmament.

If we agreed that within five years the USSR and the USA would eliminate half of their nuclear arms, which are the point of the matter, then, I am sure, not a single nuclear country could keep apart from the solution of the problem of the complete elimination of nuclear arms.

Proposing now a detailed, realistic concept of the advance to a future without nuclear arms, the Soviet side is in practice that on which understanding was reached in Geneva.

We believe the working out of concrete arrangements on the initial volumes and deadlines of the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction must become the main, central items of the coming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

The Soviet Union now suggests a direct way
it confirms this by its own tangible actions. The USSR has put a new solid advance on the balance of peace -- it extended for three months its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

If the U.S. Administration takes this new opportunity offered to it and stops nuclear weapons tests, this will, naturally, create a more favourable background for a meeting of the top leaders of the two countries. If it does not do so, the atmosphere in our relations will look different, also, specifically, in the aspect of the summit dialogue.

I believe it is not we alone but also people everywhere, who expect from the U.S. side deeds, not words. They wait for a clear-cut answer. Termination of nuclear explosions is precisely such an answer. If one side does not hold such explosions, then why shouldn't the other side to likewise?

Those who wish nuclear arms to be destroyed cannot be upgrading and building them up, the way the United States is doing. Washington must honestly show to the whole world what its stand is. And this is easy to do: Suffice it to stop testing nuclear weapons. No nuclear explosions would be held in Nevada, they would not be shaking the earth and there would be no need to waste thousands of words to prove good intentions.

What is it that prevents the U.S. Administration from sending to the world a signal of peace, not the new convulsion of a nuclear explosion?

The U.S. side invoked the problem of verification. But this problem is non-existent now. The statement by Mikhail Gorbachev clearly says that the Soviet Union is prepared to use any forms of verification -- national technical means, international mechanisms and on-site inspections.

The situation that has shaped up now is crystal clear: either the U.S. side is for ridding mankind from the nuclear threat and in this case it should display readiness for discussing and drafting a concrete programme for clearing the earth from this deadly weapon, or it looks for ways to pile up nuclear arms and to make a nuclear war possible.

A constructive and businesslike stand is also expected from the United States at the talks on nuclear and space arms. I repeat: These are talks on nuclear and space arms. The U.S. Administration and we have agreed not only on their name but also on the face that the afore-mentioned issues will be examined and solved in their interrelationship. We see so far the readiness to speak in Geneva only on one side of the integral formula which was adopted by both sides. In other words, the U.S.S.R. has already taken enormous steps towards solving the task of eliminating nuclear and other mass destruction armaments. Only words and nothing else are heard from the U.S. side. The ball is now in the U.S. court.

Question: What is your impression about the impact of the Soviet Union's new initiative on the situation in Asia as seen during your visits to Japan and DPRK?

Answer: It is absolutely obvious to me that the proposals contained in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, the proposals that, for their nature, are of interest to entire humanity, meet directly the aspirations of all peoples.

This is confirmed also by the comments on the statement in different countries. Statesmen and politicians, prominent scientists, specialists in the sphere of the military policy come out in support of the peace programme, atoms for peace.

I believe that the special statement adopted by the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic in support of the new Soviet initiative expresses the feelings not only of the Mongolian people but also of the millions of people everywhere in the world. They realise that the Soviet Union offered an innovatory programme of ensuring international security for the 21st century, the programme suiting the realities and needs of the times.

During the visits to Japan and the DPRK in conversations with leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic, it was noted that the idea of ridding the earth of nuclear and chemical weapons, of other mass destruction weapons advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, coincides with long-term national interests of each one of these countries. This cannot be otherwise for a world without mass destruction weapons means a more tranquil and confident life for everyone, the guarantee of preserving life itself.

Certainly, the assessments of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative are affected by differences that are brought about by the political system and political orientation, for instance, of Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the one hand, and Japan -- on the other. But common is also the idea that the realization of the new Soviet initiative would contribute towards bringing a fundamental change in the world situation, would enable those countries to start implementing long-term peaceful socio-economic programmes. It would become possible to pool the efforts of states in tackling problems that are faced by the whole of mankind.

This thinking is quite natural. To realize the entire significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative, it is suffice [as received] to compare two possible variants of developments.

One is based on the premise that nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons will be preserved, perfected and built-up. In this case a question at once arises: To what limits can this be done with impunity, thoughtlessly and all but automatically?

The other is the non-nuclear variant under which mass destruction weapons will be eliminated. In this case a totally different prospect, a prospect holding out hope, is opened up, that of peaceful endeavour, of channelling huge funds now spent on armaments into the goals of peaceful construction, the tackling of economic and financial problems that are a heavy burden for peoples, particularly, in developing countries.

The following reality should by all means also be taken into consideration in comparing these two forecasts: If it is not so easy to agree on measures to limit and cut armaments, as is shown by practice, then to build armaments and create new ones is by far easier. We slide towards the nuclear threat as if from an icy hill. One has to ascend an arduous road to achieve disarmament.

It is hardly that any sensible person will prefer insecure world of fear to secure non-nuclear future.

If one is to talk specifically about Asia, I do not see a country here that could lose anything from the realization of the programme proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev. I am sure that the absolute majority of states in this region do not want to have nuclear and chemical weapons even near their borders.

Look how strong sentiments in favour of ridding the world completely of nuclear weapons are growing in Asia.

The proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to work out a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force among the Asian and Pacific states, the United Nations resolution "on the right of peoples to peace," adopted on its initiative, other steps taken by the Republic to improve the international situation, are consonant with the statements of Asian and other peoples. These proposals are fully in keeping with what is offered by Mikhail Gorbachev's statement.

One can put it in this way: The earth is a single whole and there must be no nuclear weapons anywhere -- either in Europe, or in Asia, or in Latin American, or anywhere else. I shall emphasise that we do not wish to have it in our country either. Mikhail Gorbachev stated this quite definitely.

Question: Comrade minister, what are your impressions about the results of your visit and your stay in this country?

Answer: I have the best of impressions. We held mutually useful talks, talks that were very rich and profound in content with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, other leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic. I wish to express satisfaction with the conversation with my Mongolian counterpart Mangalyn Dugersuren. The conversation with the Mongolian friends was comradely, sincere and preceeded in the most benevolent atmosphere.

I believe the unique experience of mutual relations of our countries enriched still more. Their state and prospects are excellent. We noted that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, whose 40th anniversary was just celebrated by our peoples, is a firm and reliable foundation of the Soviet-Mongolian relations. It proved its effectiveness as an instrument of peace and continues promoting peace.

We have been taking the same road with you, the road of socialism, for the seventh decade now. The invaluable experience which I have mentioned earlier, encourages us to strive for new, qualitatively higher goals.

The leaders of our states Mikhail Gorbachev and Jambyn Batmonh during their meeting in August last have arrived at the conclusion that larger tasks, tasks of greater scope, should be set to our cooperation, large undertaking, oriented for the morrow, should be planned.

We are now concentrating our efforts on enhancing the effectiveness of the Soviet-Mongolian interaction in the political, economic, scientific, technical, social, cultural and other spheres.

I do not wish to limit my impressions with those I received from our talks here. When meeting with brothers one is striving to learn as much as possible about their life.

We have seen that the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is conducting huge creative work to consolidate and replenish the successes achieved. Comrade Jambyn Batmonh told us about the preparations for the 19th Congress of your party, and meetings with working people supplemented the information he gave with an impressive picture of the support of the whole people for the intentions and plans of the Mongolian Communists.

And here is just one fragment of that picture -- the Ulanbaataar Knit-Coods Factory Number Two. Built with the assistance of socialist countries, this exemplary enterprise means the reality of the morrow. Looking at handsome, inspired faces of workers of that enterprise, we clearly envision the country's future.

And it is wonderful when a country has such people. We were deeply impressed with the familiarisation with folk art. By the language of song and dance, choir and variety music, Mongolia's masters of arts told us a lot about the spiritual life of the people.

All this is unforgettable. We take along with us the image of a young, vigorous inspired republic of the working people.

I take this occasion to express the gratitude to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic for an invitation to visit your country, for a cordial and hospitable welcome accorded us here. We leave your country having received vivid impressions about the life, work and art of the fraternal Mongolian people.

Soviet-Mongolian Statement

PM261751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Mongolian Statement"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] on an official visit 23 through 25 January 1986 at the invitation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and the MPR Government.

E.A. Shevardnadze had a cordial meeting with J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to J. Batmonh a friendly message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Talks on questions of Soviet-Mongolian relations and on topical international problems were held between E.A. Shevardnadze and Mr. Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR foreign minister. The meeting and talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, complete mutual understanding, and unity of views on all questions discussed.

The sides briefed each other on the progress of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress, on the implementation of the two parties' course toward accelerating their countries' socioeconomic development, and on the political, economic, and organizational work which is being performed in this connection. The confidence was voiced that the 27th CPSU Congress, which will adopt the new edition of the Party Program and other fundamental documents, will be a historic event of enormous international importance.

It was noted with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the MPR based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have acquired an all-embracing nature and are developing stably on the firm basis of treaty and law embodied in the teaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid, whose 40th anniversary was recently celebrated in the two countries. In this connection a high assessment was given of the treaty, which serves the interests of the entire socialist community and is an important factor in safeguarding peace and security in the Far East and Asia as a whole.

During the exchange of opinions emphasis was placed on the exceptional importance of the results of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, in August 1985 and in particular of the signing of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia for the period through 2000 for further deepening and enhancing the multifaceted collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples, and for raising the entire complex of Soviet-Mongolian relations to a higher level.

In discussing international questions the sides were unanimous in assessing the world situation and the reasons for its dangerous tension and also in defining ways of resolving key international problems. The USSR and the MPR confirm that they will continue to do everything to promote the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states and their collaboration in all spheres of cooperation and to resolutely rebuff imperialist attempts to split the community's ranks. They state that joint efforts by all states and peoples are more important than ever today to achieve the solution of the main task -- averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe and elaborating guarantees of lasting peace. The two sides stressed the urgent need to halt the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension into outer space, to wage a purposeful struggle for disarmament, and to develop relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between states.

The opinion was unanimously expressed that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva was a very important political event in international life. The Soviet Union and Mongolia consider the acknowledgement, contained in the joint statement of the participants in the meeting, that nuclear war must never be unleashed, that it is essential to do everything to prevent a war -- nuclear or conventional -- between the USSR and the United States and that the sides will not seek to achieve military superiority to be of fundamental importance. Mongolia assesses highly the tremendous amount of work which M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, did in Geneva to promote the socialist community countries' jointly elaborated peace-loving positions. The mutual conviction was expressed that the practical implementation of the accords reached at the Geneva meeting is one of the main ways of normalizing the international situation.

The MPR warmly welcomes and supports the package of new and specific proposals put forward in the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: on the gradual complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 with an agreement on banning the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of strike space armaments, extending the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, eliminating chemical weapons this century, and setting in motion the entire existing system of negotiations and ensuring the high degree of fruitfulness of the entire disarmament mechanism. Reliable verification is envisaged at all stages of the program's implementation. The implementation of these large-scale initiatives and other disarmament measures proposed by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries would rid man forever of the threat of war.

E.A. Shevardnadze stated that the USSR welcomes with profound satisfaction the steady growth of the MPR's prestige in the world arena and rates highly its contribution to the socialist community's common efforts in the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and the MPR advocate the further consolidation of the United Nations' role as an important instrument for maintaining world peace and security and they advocate the all-around enhancement of the prestige of that universal international organization.

Both sides expressed profound concern at the preservation of dangerous conflict situations in a number of parts of the world. They confirmed their firm intention to strive for the further consolidation of peace-loving forces to rebuff the imperialist policy of state terrorism and "new globalism" aimed at undermining states' security and independence, the urgency of the speediest liquidation of regional hotbeds of tension through negotiation was noted, and the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa and its aggressive actions against neighboring countries were resolutely condemned, as were the continuing attempts by imperialist and other reactionary forces to fuel the situation in the Near East and in Central America, particularly around Nicaragua.

In supporting the Libyan people, the USSR and the MPR voiced very resolute condemnation of the hostile actions of the United States and Israel against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and also solidarity with the growing resistance in the world to these reckless actions which pose a threat to peace and security not only in the Mediterranean but also outside it.

The situation in Asia was a subject of thorough discussion. It is the sides' conviction that the dangerous tension in various parts of that very large continent dictates the need to develop a broad dialogue and to pool the efforts of the states located there in order to ensure reliable peace and security for all the peoples of the Asian and Pacific region and to prevent domination by the forces of militarism and aggression, which are trying to implant mutual mistrust and military confrontation between countries.

It was emphasized that the specific and constructive proposals of the USSR, the MPR, and other socialist and also nonaligned states, including the well-known "Bandung principles," are a sensible alternative to the fueling of tension in Asia. Invariably supporting the Soviet idea of a comprehensive approach to ensuring peace and security in Asia, Mongolia considers the Soviet Union's new, all-embracing disarmament proposals, whose implementation would redically change the situation also on the Asian continent and would raise security in that vast region of the world to a qualitiatively new level, to be a very important contribution to the materialization of that idea. It is the Soviet side's conviction that the MPR initiative to conclude a convention on nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between countries in Asia and the Pacific is an inalienable part of the formation of a system of security and lasting peace in the Asian and Pacific region. The same peaceful aims are served by the proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia for improving the situation in Southeast Asia and organizing good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries, by the DPRK proposals for the country's peaceful unification and for normalizing the situation on the Korean Peninsula and turning it into a nuclear-free zone, particularly its decision not to hold military maneuvers, and by the efforts of many Asian and African states aimed at getting the Indian Ocean proclaimed a peace zone. The sides advocated holding an international conference, in accordance with the UN General Assembly decision, on the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a peaceful zone.

Unanimous support was voiced for the DRA Government's constructive proposals providing for the complete and unconditional cessation and the guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs -- which would open the way to the normalization of relations between the country and its neighbors.

It is the sides' mutual opinion that the socialist countries' growing cooperation with the nonaligned movement, which plays an important role in the struggle for peace, against the arms race, and for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, fully accords with the interests of resolving the urgent problems of mankind. In this connection special note was taken of India's active and constructive policy in world affairs and of its contribution to closing the ranks of the nonaligned movement on an antiwar, peace-loving basis and to enhancing its international prestige.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia evaluate positively the position of the PRC, which comes out against the militarization of space, and its statement renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. They confirm their desire to normalize and improve relations with China of the basis of the principles of equality and good-neighborliness and without detriment to the interests of third countries -- which would contribute to the cause of improving the situation in the Asian and Pacific region.

They advocate that all the states of that region actively join in the search for ways to strengthen the foundations of universal security and seek to make their practical contribution to creating conditions for turning the vast zone of Asia and the Pacific into a zone of good-neighborliness, peace, and cooperation.

Both sides voiced profound satisfaction with the results of the exchange of opinions and expressed confidence that this visit will serve to further strengthenand deepen the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the MPR and to enhance the efficiency of cooperation between the two countries' foreign policy departments in the interests of peace and socialism.

In the course of the visit E.A. Shevardnadze and M. Dugersuren signed an agreement on a simplified procedure for crossing the state border by USSR and MPR citizens living in the border regions.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to M. Dugersuren an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, which was gratefully accepted.

Shevardnadze Returns to Moscow

LD251832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today returned to Moscow from Ulaanbaatar. He was met at the airport by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials. He paid an official visit of friendship to the Mongolian People's Republic at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian government.

KUZNETSOV, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO INDIA

Addresses Reception

LD242126 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 24 TASS -- We live in the world marked with tension in the relations between states. One witnesses growing threat of a nuclear war and destruction of mankind. The world is unfortunately turning into a semblance of a huge deadly arsenal, said Speaker of the House of the People of India's Parliament Bal Ram Jakhar at a reception in honour of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov. India insistently comes out against the tendency which threatens the future of civilization. The struggle for peace and disarmament is a cornerstone of our policy. We expressed that confidence in the Delhi declaration which was signed by the leaders of six countries in January last year.

From the rostrum of the Nonaligned Movement we also invariably call upon the nuclear powers to stop the nuclear arms race and reverse it.

Proceeding from our belief that the nuclear powers should sincerely strive for an end to the nuclear arms race, we greeted the meeting of the leaders of two great powers in Geneva and many initiatives on disarmament, which were put forward by the Soviet Union in the recent years. And, certainly, the latest proposals which were made by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, the speaker stressed.

Speaking in reply, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said that the Soviet Union consistently conducted the course of many-sided development of relations and was not motivated by transient considerations. The Soviet Union comprehensively strives to assist India in strengthening its political independence and economic self-sufficiency. We intend to continue strengthening our relations with India on the basis of equality and with due account for mutual interests. He recalled Mikhail Gorbachev as saying that "Friendship with India has been the active tradition of our foreign policy for decades. We hold that united, strong, peaceful India is the integral and indispensable part of the present-day world."

It is not quiet in the world, as before, said the head of the Soviet delegation. The aggressive circles, above all in the United States, are trying to dissipate the "Geneva spirit," to move the pointer of the international climate barometer to cold. Unwilling to heed the legitimate interests of others, political realities of the present-day world, they are engaged in a dangerous race for the chimera of military superiority on earth and are trying to spread the race into outer space.

Realising its responsibility to mankind, the Soviet Union recently made new, far-reaching initiatives in the area of disarmament, above all nuclear, which are bound to ensure a resolute turn towards detente and normalisation of the international situation.

Materialisation of the Soviet programme would fundamentally change the situation also in Asia and raise security in the region to a qualitatively new level. India, as the power with a really great prestige and weight in Asian countries, could play a particularly great role in these efforts, said the head of the Soviet delegation in conclusion.

Talks With Indian President

LD242146 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 24 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin:

A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, here at the invitation of the Indian Parliament, today toured the Indian capital.

The Soviet guests visited Jawahar Lal Nehru house-museum and Indira Gandhi House-museum. The Soviet delegation laid flowers to the monument erected on the spot where Indira Gandhi was gunned down by hired murderers on October 31, 1984, and observed a minute of silence in her memory.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received at the presidential palace by President Zail Singh of India who warmly welcomed the delegation members. We value the fact, he said, that the Soviet Union always shared with India its accomplishments in science and engineering. Friendship between our two countries is based not only on close bilateral relations, but also on the proximity of views on topical international problems, primarily in the sphere of the struggle for peace, Zail Singh pointed out.

That is why we in India welcome the recent statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, which sets out concrete ways for nuclear disarmament. The Indian people fully back the Soviet proposals since they are dictated by concern for peace on earth. We should strive for peace and both our countries are doing much to attain this goal.

We in India, the president went on, are looking forward to a visit to our country by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and will be glad to welcome him on Indian soil. We are convinced that the visit will strengthen even more Indo-Soviet relations.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov thanked the president for the cordial words towards the Soviet people. He expressed satisfaction with the president's high assessment of the latest peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union. This assessment shows that India firmly sticks to the positions of maintaining and consolidating peace, and averting the nuclear war menance. In the present-day complicated international situation, we ought to pool all efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to do everything possible to defend peace on earth. In conclusion, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation congratulated the president and in his person all Indian people with the day of the republic and wished India further successes along the road of socio-economic progress.

In this same day, Soviet parliamentarians visited India's vice-president Ramaswamy Venkataraman. They also had a meeting with India's Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism H.K.L. Bhagat.

Meets Vice President

LD251610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Delhi on an official friendly visit, has visited Venkataraman, the vice president of India.

In addressing him, Comrade Kuznetsov stressed that friendship between India and the USSR is a factor of stability in Asia and throughout the world. Venkataraman in turn stated that India supports all the efforts of the USSR aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament. We cordially welcome the proposals of the Soviet leader, the implementation of which would open up a new era in the history of mankind and would lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Bal Ram Jakhar, the speaker of the House of the People arranged a reception in honour of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Meets With Gandhi

LD242310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Contacts between the supreme legislative bodies of the Soviet Union and India have become a good tradition. A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov has come to the celebrations for the 36th anniversary of the republic. At a meeting of the delegation with Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the Indian Parliament, there was talk of the importance of joint efforts in the struggle against the threat of war and for curbing the arms race, as well as the significance of the new Soviet peace initiatives in this process, which are in the interests of all countries and peoples.

Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov and the members of the delegation had a meeting with Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India. Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov imparted to Rajiv Gandhi a message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. A friendly conversation took place, in the course of which there was discussion of questions of Soviet-Indian relations and also of a number of topical problems of mutual interest.

Greece's Papandreou, Kuznetsov Meet

NC261937 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpt] There was an unexpected and important Greek-Soviet contact in New Delhi today. Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on his own initiative met with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The two men conferred together for approximately 20 minutes. The Soviet official extended the cordial greetings of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, lauded the efforts undertaken by the six for peace and disarmament, and expressed the desire of the Soviets for an expansion in Greek-Soviet relations over and beyond the economic and commercial fields.

Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias described to the press the atmosphere prevailing during Papandreou's current visit to India. He confirmed what has already been reported on the climate of political friendship, cordiality, and the special honors bestowed on the Greek prime minister.

Attends National Day Celebrations

LD261200 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent B. Zaytsev reports: The Indian people today celebrate their national holiday, republic day. The country's cities and villages have been decked out for the occasion.

The capital also looks festive, with tricolored state flags and colorful streamers decorating the central streets. Early in the morning today hundreds of thousands of people came to the city's main thoroughfare, Raj Path, where a military marchpast and a public demonstration took place.

The parade was reviewed by Indian President Zail Singh. It was also attended by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, members of the government and numerous foreign guests, including a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which is staying here on an official friendly visit and led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Going along the Raj Path were units of different armed services and modern combat equipment. The demonstration involved bands playing music, columns of sportsmen and dance groups from different parts of multinational India. Floats highlighted the country's impressive advances in social and economic development.

In an address to the nation on the eve of the holiday, President Zail Singh stressed that the Indian people observed the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of their republic with a feeling of pride for the accomplishments made over the years of independent development. Last year, the address said, the country had scored fresh successes in economic advancement. India, whose foreign policy was based on the principles of non-alignment, stood for peace, disarmament and broader cooperation with all countries, the Indian president said.

GOVERNMENT SENDS GREETINGS ON INDIA NATIONAL DAY

BK261503 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers have greeted the people of India on the 36th Republic Day, which is their national day. In their cable to President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi they said that India has made great strides in strengthening national independence and economic development, and its position has been further enhanced in the struggle for strengthening peace and the security of nations. The growing firm relations between the two countries have a favorable impact on world events and also play an important role in improving the world situation.

The leadership organizations of the Soviet Union believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the USSR and India will continue to grow in the future for the benefit of the two nations.

Moscow Meeting Marks Day

PM241252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Indian Holiday"]

[Excerpts] The history of Soviet-Indian relations is a history of constantly strengthening friendship and incessant expansion of multifaceted cooperation. This was noted at the festive meeting of representatives of Moscow's public devoted to Republic Day, India's national holiday. The meeting was held at the House of the Unions 22 January within the framework of the 10-day festival of Soviet-Indian friendship being held in our country.

Taking part in the meeting were V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS UPCOMING REAGAN VISIT TO INDONESIA

PM241855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "USA-INDONESIA: Visit Planned"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan will pay a visit to Indonesia in April this year.

His talks with Indonesia's President Suharto, according to REUTER reports, will be held in a resort area on the Island of Bali. R. Reagan will travel from there to Tokyo for a conference of the seven industrially developed capitalist states.

U.S. NAVY EXERTING PRESSURE DURING PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

LD241138 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 24 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

A demonstration of protest against U.S. miliary presence in the Philippines was held outside the U.S. embassy building here. Taking part in it were hundreds of students of Manila's higher educational establishments, who demanded that all military facilities of the USA in the country's territory be immediately dismantled.

At present a big U.S. naval force is massed in the Philippines. The aircraft carrier "Midway" supported by a squadron of destroyers and submarines is currently staying in the harbour of the Subic-bay naval base. Several days ago the missile cruiser "Blue Ridge", the flagship of the Seventh Fleet, arrived here. According to a report in the newspaper "BULLETIN TODAY", U.S. naval ships are moored in the port of the city of Sebu.

Despite the repeated assurances by representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Manila and the U.S. Command that the arrival in the Philippines of the naval squadron is not connected with the presidential elections scheduled for February 7, the local observers believe that this demonstration of military power is direct evidence of the continuing interference of the United States in their country's home affairs, their attempts at turning the election campaign into a channel serving the interests of the U.S. Administration.

USSR, VIETNAM SIGN TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT

LD241221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese government and trade delegation have ended in Moscow. The two countries' foreign trade ministers, comrades Aristov and Le Khac, signed an agreement on trade turnover and payments for the 1986-90 period and a protocol accompanying this agreement for 1986.

Compared with the previous 5-year plan period, trade turnover between the USSR and Vietnam will increase 1.7 times. From the Soviet Union, supplies to Vietnam of many kinds of machines, equipment, raw material, and other goods will be continued; Vietnam will increase the export to our country of agricultural output and products of light industry and local industry.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON HUNGARIAN TRADE, COOPERATION

PM221527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 86 First Edition pp 4-5

[Report by special correspondents I. Vorozheykin and V. Gerasimov: "Facets of Reciprocity"]

[Excerpts] Budapest-Moscow -- The people's Hungary, as a member of the community of socialist countries, actively advocates the further expansion, intensification, and enhanced effectiveness of international cooperation, primarily within the CEMA framework. The very dimensions, natural conditions, and economic potential of Hungary urgently dictate its participation in the international division of labor while its geographical position in central Europe and its existing traditions determine the varied nature of its foreign relations. The fact that Hungary has trade relations with over 100 countries and that the republic, with a population of 10.6 million, is visited every year by over 13 million foreigners is evidence of the intensiveness of these ties and their importance for Hungary.

Common Goals

Naturally, our Hungarian friends assign a decisive role in international cooperation to the development of collaboration with the CEMA countries and active participation in socialist economic integration. The socialist countries account for over 53 percent of Hungary's foreign trade. As the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress confirmed, Hungary intends to continue, together with the entire socialist community, to consistently steer a course toward enhancing the effectiveness of mutual cooperation in various spheres.

We have many opportunities to be persuaded that Hungarian workers, peasants, specialists at various levels of the economy, and scientists attach special importance to the further deepening and enrichment of cooperation with the Soviet Union. This, as our friends unfailingly noted, accords with vital national interests and helps to further strengthen our friendship.

Our interlocutors spoke with lively interest of the results of the friendly working visit to Moscow in September last year by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. As is well known, during their talk note was made in particular of the high level of bilateral relations and the intensification of collaboration betweeen the USSR and Hungary in all spheres; special attention was paid to enhancing the effectiveness of economic ties, above all in priority avenues of scientific-technical progress, and to persistently seekingand introducing modern forms of collaboration between the two countries' organizations, enterprises, and labor collectives.

The Soviet Union has been and remains Hungary's biggest trade partner and accounts for slightly less than one-third of all Hungarian exports and imports. Our country is the main suppier of energy sources, including large quantities of oil and natural gas, some very important types of raw and semifinished materials, and many types of machinery and equipment. At the same time is is a major consumer of Hungary's industrial and agrarian output.

The question of the forms of bilateral cooperation and scientific-technical and production sharing arose frequently during our meetings. So it was in Szeged, where we visited the Hungarian Academy of Sciences biological research center.

"We are very interested in expanding and intensifying our firm ties with Soviet scientists," (L. Alfeldi) [the center's leader] remarked. "The mutual coordination of research, joint work in laboratories and reciprocal on-the-job training for specific purposes -- all this can help the progress of scientific thought and assist the more rapid introduction of scientific achievement into practice. But we still lack flexibility in mutual relations and the necessary agreements are frequently delayed."

People in Hungary are well aware that the acceleration of the USSR's socioeconomic development can have a beneficial impact on the course of all socialist economic integration and scientific-technical cooperation and will have a positive effect on Hun[illegible]'s economy and technical level. Our interlocutors also expressed great satis[illegible] the fact that the CPSU's precongress documents clearly express the line to[illegible] the all-around improvement and enrichment of the USSR's economic collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries, including the development of production relations and the creation of joint enterprises and science and production associations. This line, as is well known, is also enshrined in the statement of top representatives of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in Sofia and in the comprehensive program for the scientific-technical progress of the CEMA countries through the year 2000 signed by the heads of government in Moscow.

The many years' experience of bilateral Soviet-Hungarian cooperation also confirms the need to consistently steer a course toward enhancing the effectiveness of the socialist community countries' mutual ties in all spheres on the basis of the harmonious combination of their national and international interests.

Observing Advantage

In addition to close ties with the fraternal socialist countries, Hungary maintains mutually advantageous cooperation with states with different social systems. The FRG, Austria, and some other developed capitalist countries occupy a notable place among its trade and economic partners. Their share in Hungarian imports is nearly 40 percent and in exports about 35 percent. Hungary mainly supplies them with meat, poultry, and meat products and also with instruments, transport facilities, and a number of other articles of its industry. In turn it imports from these countries various materials, individual types of machinery and equipment, spare parts, and consumer goods....

Various foreign addresses can be seen on the labels of goods on display in the Budapest stores. But many fashionable items, textiles and radio goods for instance, are prepared somewhere in the steppes, in Kiskunfelegyhaza -- a small city whose name has its origins deep in the Middle Ages. This is the result of sharing ties between a number of Hungarian enterprises and Western firms. The output produced in this way (it totals a little over 7 percent of the country's overall industrial output volume) is exported and goes for domestic consumption.

Agreements on cooperation with Western firms are designed to encourage the improvement of the technical standard of individual sectors of Hungarian industry and to help the stabilization of production and foreign trade relations and the growth of Hungarian goods' competitiveness on the world market. But that is not what always happens. "Opportunities for improving the technical standard with the aid of cooperation are limited because our foreign partners are not interested in passing on progressive manufacturing methods," the Hungarian economic weekly FIGYELO noted. "Therefore cooperation as a rule does not make it possible to achieve an advanced level of technical development and the majority of enterprises introduce and use only obsolete equipment with the assistance of international cooperation." As a result the updating of output produced in cooperation with Western firms does not happen often, the weekly writes.

The practice of partnership with the capitalist countries has convinced our Hungarian friends that cooperation with them is advantageous only if they expand trade exchange and develop integration and cooperation ties with the CEMA countries in every way. The experience of Hungarian enterprises like "Icarus" (bus production), "Raba" (machine building), and others shows that their export potential and the production growth rates and quality of output have improved thanks to wide-scale cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

"An important factor of our achievements," F. Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, noted in a talk with us, "is that we have the opportunity to rely on collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Without the world socialist economic system, without close cooperation within the CEMA orbit, we would need even greater efforts to overcome the difficulties which arise and we would not succeed in avoiding substantial losses...."

In projecting plans for the 5-year plan -- the seventh -- the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government see one source for the intensive development of the country's economy in expanding production, improving quality, and ensuring the competitiveness of goods.

On an Important Salient

International tourism is making itself felt not only in Budapest but also in many of the country's other cities and beauty spots. Recently 7-8 million foreign tourists, including nearly 2 million from Austria, the FRG, and other capitalist countries, have visited Hungary every year. Tourism brings in 13-14 billion florins of pure profit (18 florins are approximately equal to R1) for Hungary. Socialist Hungary, in displaying its sights and achievements, at the same time warns: Come and look, but don't prevent us from working.

This last admonition is not without cause. The warning is prompted primarily of those people in the West who would like to use commercial contacts, scientific and cultural exchanged, and tourist trips as channels for infiltrating bourgeois ideology and anti-socialist propaganda.

The Hungarian Ministry of Internal Affairs has frequently drawn the attention of the republic's citizens, including through the mass media, to the enhanced activeness of the imperialist special services operating against Socialist Hungary. And the Hungarian Council of Ministers Information Bureau told us that Radio "Free Europe," which is maintained by the CIA, broadcasts 20 hours a day to Hungary while the BBC, VOA, Deutsche Welle and other "voices" account for a further 7 hours; and Vatican radio broadcasts twice a week in Hungarian.

The country's geographical position, the uniqueness of its historical destiny, and the features of its national character -- all this must be considered in approaching the solution of any significant problems, especially problems like Hungary's participation in the development of futually advantageous international cooperation under the conditions of the antagonism between the socialist and bourgeois ideologies. It must be clear to everyone, however, that the Hungarian people, who have celebrated the 40th anniversary of their liberation from fascism, now stand uncompromisingly for socialism; they are proud of their achievements which became possible under the new social system, and they are following the socialist ideals which have become the nation's priceless possession.

At the same time, the MSZMP organizations and Hungarian Communists realize that they cannot slacken their efforts in developing the masses' political awareness and that it is intolerable to forgo a class-based party approach in influencing public opinion and people's feelings. They rightly regard ideological educational work as an important salient of their practical activity. Here they believe that they should not restrict themselves to defense or to firmly rebuffing any attempts to belittle the achievements of real socialism but should lend propaganda and its component, counterpropaganda, resoluteness, assertiveness, and implacability with bourgeois ideology.

In Budapest we had a talk with MSZMP Central Committee Secretary J. Berecz, a man who by virtue of his very position attentively analyzes the processes taking place in Hungarian society and precisely records the nuances of the ideological struggle in the world today and its influence on Hungary. Here is what he said in particular:

"We believe that the high degree of effectiveness of economic management, the development of socialist democracy, and the consolidation of ties with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries are important conditions and a decisive factor of our successful struggle against our ideological opponent. We are gratified by the tremendous interest displayed in our country in the bold initiatives of the Soviet leadership, the forthcoming 27th Congress of Lenin's party, and the Soviet people's plans and deeds."

Our interlocutor also spoke of the importance, under Hungary's conditions, of the widespread dissemination of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the explanation of socialism's historical mission, and people's education in a spirit of socialist internationalism.

...In the vestibule of the MSZMP Central Committee building an enormous fresco covering an entire wall attracts one's attention: workers at lathes and at a construction site, a speaker at a meeting, heads bent over a chess board. Painted in yellow and violet tones, the picture seems to be drenched in sunshine symbolizing the way that Hungary's daily routine is filled with peaceful creation and working people's confidence in their strength. "We want to be reliable allies of our allies, real friends of our friends, and correct partners of our partners" -- the MSZMP and the Hungarian people are following this watchword today.

TASS REPORTS ON POLISH-HUNGARIAN COMMUNIQUE

LD241355 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 24 TASS -- Poland and Hungary attach special significance to the important initiatives contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and fully support them. The new Soviet proposals are a real programme for stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, prevention of militarization of outer space and elimination of the threat of thermonulcear war. It takes into consideration the vital interests of the entire mankind. This is pointed out in a communique issued here on the results of the official friendly visit to Poland of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and his talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, chairman of the Polish Council of State and other Polish leaders.

A constructive response to the fresh Soviet proposals, above all from the USA, the communique stresses, would contribute to a considerable improvement of the international situation, a return to the policy of detente and strengthening the security of peoples.

The sides highly evaluated the USSR's efforts aimed at implementing the decisions of the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and said that Poland and Hungary will further do their utmost to ensure a turn for the better in the European and international affairs.

POLISH GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD250501 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 24 TASS -- A report on the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which was released here today, says that the Government of the Polish People's Republic expresses full support for the new proposals on disarmament put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. This initiative of immense importance indicates a real way towards improvement of the international situation.

The Council of Ministers pointed out that relying on the invariable fundamental principles in foreign affairs, formulated in the Polish Constitution, Poland will continue its efforts in the interests of safeguarding peace, enhancing security and promoting international cooperation.

The Polish People's Republic will keep deepening and developing all-round relations with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, and also extend mutually beneficial cooperation with the developing countries and strive for full normalization of relations with the capitalist states on the basis of sovereign equality and non-intervention in the internal affairs.

At the meeting it was pointed out that although complex situation persists in the world, there are prerequisites for its positive development in 1986. These prerequisites are created by the consistent peaceful policy of the socialist states, the report says.

COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING WITH CSSR ENDS

LD232304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1703 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A regular session of the Soviet-Czechoslovak intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation has ended in Moscow. It discussed specific measures for expanding the specialization and coordination of production, the development of new progressive forms of cooperation, including the setting up of joint Soviet-Czechoslovak production associations, and the development of direct contacts between enterprises in the two countries.

The heads of the delegations, Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, signed a protocol at the session.

In an interview for Soviet television, Rudolf Rohlicek said:

[Begin Rohlicek recording in Russian] We discussed at this session, first and foremost, the results of the coordination of national economic plans for this 5-year plan. Then we discussed the results of the coordination of plans for science and technology for the 1986-1990 period.

In addition to this, treaties on cooperation in the field of machine-building, the chemical industry, and treaties on the Soviet Union's participation in Czechoslovakia on the building and repair of the whole number of factories in Czechoslovakia [as heard] as well as the participation by Czechoslovak suppliers in building factories in the Soviet Union. I would like in particular to focus on Czechoslovakia's participation in the building of a gas pipe-line and a factory in Karachaganak in the Soviet Union which ensures for us the supply of gas from the Soviet Union. [end recording]

NEW TIMES RECOUNTS POSTWAR SITUATION IN ALBANIA

PM231646 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 2, Jan 86 pp 13-14

[Natalya Bessonova article: "When Rebirth Began"]

[Text] A traveller who happened to visit Albania before World War II found himself in what was the economically least developed country in Europe, the only European state that had neither an industry nor railways of its own. Practically all the minerals it extracted used to go abroad. It was only after the liberation of Albania, the overthrow of the monarchy and the proclamation of a people's republic on January 11, 1946, that the revival of the country began.

Radical socio-economic reforms were carried out in the early years of people's government: a land reform put an end to big private landownership and to feudal relations in the countryside, all production facilities were nationalized, and a state monopoly of foreign trade was introduced.

Cooperation with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries (including that within the framework of the CMEA) helped the young republic to take the first -- the most difficult -- steps towards the socialist transformation of society. On the eve of Albania's national holiday Natalya Bessonova, a NEW TIMES correspondent, asked some of the Soviet people who had worked in Albania in those years to share their reminiscences.

Aleksey Semin, a cameraman:

In the early fifties a group of Soviet film makers started shooting a number of documentaries at the Albanian government's request. At that time the country was busy fulfilling its first five-year plan, and we sought to convey the rapidly changing look of the republic.

We filmed the biggest construction projects of the time: the textile mill in the Albanian capital, the sugar refinery in Korca, the woodworking mill in Elbasan, the hydroelectric power station near Tirana, and many other installations then being built in Albania with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

We made the first documentaries together with young Albanian film makers -- graduates of Moscow's Cinematography institute who underwent practical training at the Central Documentary Film Studio. As a man of the cinema, I took particular pride in the fact that one of the new construction jobs was the New Albania film studio built to a Soviet design and with Soviet assistance. The studio made the first films in Albania's history. Incidentally, our joint effort, entitled "Albania" was its first documentary.

By 1960 Albania was largely self-sufficient in staple foods, cotton fabrics and petroleum products. Its output of electric power, sawn timber and cement has increased.

Before the war British and Italian firms had extracted up to 100,000 tons of oil there which was exported from the country in crude form. After the liberation of Albania, Soviet experts helped find new deposits. The U.S.S.R. supplies the necessary equipment, and already by the year 1959 Albania's oil output grew to 500,000 tons a year. Albania built an oil-refining industry of its own which brought with it new branches of the economy: synthetic materials, mineral fertilizers, dyes and gas industries.

Ivan Tolstykh, Assistant Professor at the Gubkin Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry of Moscow:

My acquaintance with Albania began in my student years when I associated with young Albanians who studied at our institute. By the time I went to Tirana to lecture at the University there, many of them had become the managers of Albania's young oil industry.

Besides lecturing, I conducted a practical training course for would-be Albanian oilmen and helped them with their diploma projects. Soviet equipment was widely used in the Albanian oil industry at that time. Thanks to the use of Soviet turbodrills, oil wells were sunk twice as fast in the early 1960s as compared with the previous five-year period.

The construction of cultural centres proceeded apace. By 1960 Albania had tens of libraries, published ten papers and 22 magazines and bulletins.

Yurig Zhdanov, People's Artist of the Russian Federation:

The first group of Soviet actors visited Albania as early as the end of 1949. Our guest tour was timed to coincide with the anniversary of Albania's liberation and its proclamation as a people's republic. We toured various Albanian cities for two months performing some of the finest specimens of Soviet theatrical art. Our country helped Albania not only build industrial installations but to create a new, socialist culture as well. The first productions were staged at the capital's Opera and ballet theatre with the help of Soviet directors, choreographers and stage designers. The Lunacharskiy Theatrical institute, where I now teach, and the Moscow School of Choreography had young Albanians among their students at that time.

Those were the young republic's formative years, the years of its awakening. The courageous Albanian people who had upheld their independence applied themselves to the building of a new life. A new, socialist economy and a new, socialist culture were taking shape. We shall always retain in our hearts the joy and satisfaction of working for a common cause, the memories of the years when our two countries united by the great force of proletarian internationalism scaled what seemed to be unattainable heights in fraternal cooperation.

LIGACHEV WELCOMES ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

LD261637 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 26 TASS -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, has arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He is accompanied by Gian Carlc Pajetta, a member of the leadership and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy, as well as by members of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party Antonio Rubbi and Renato Sandri.

At the airport the Italian comrades were met by Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

'SPECIAL ENVOY' ISRAELYAN HOLDS TALKS IN FINLAND

LD251118 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Helsinki, January 25 TASS - A special envoy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, who paid a visit to Finland on January 23-24, was received by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, acting minister of foreign affairs of Finland, and also had an exchange of opinions on problems of disarmament at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland.

The Soviet Union's approach to problems of disarmament in the context of the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 15, 1986, was central to the discussions.

Further Reportage

For Helsinki coverage of Viktor Israelyan's visit to Finland, including his meeting with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, please see the Nordic Affairs section of the 27 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FURTHER ON TOLKUNOV, DELEGATION VISIT TO FRANCE

Meets With PCF Group

LD241809 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, January 24 TASS -- The delegation of the parliamentary group of the USSR led by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR Lev Tolkunov, now staying in Paris at the invitation of the French-Soviet friendship group of France's senate, today had a meeting with chairman of the group of the French Communist Party [PCF] in the Senate Helene Luc and members of the French Communist Party group.

In the course of the meeting it was noted that bilateral inter-parliamentary relations have become an important component part of the political dialogue between France and the Soviet Union.

The participants in the meeting also considered the state of Soviet-French relations, questions linked with ensuring security on the European Continent, solving the disarmament problem, preventing the threat of a nuclear war.

The head of the Soviet delegation today had a meeting with French journalists. He dwelt on the main provisions of the recent statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, setting forth the programme of full liquidation of nuclear weapons, answered questions pertaining to new Soviet peace initiatives.

Comparison of Talks With Dumas

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 January in its Morning Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Relations Are Developing Positively" which has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page G 1 of the 24 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the headline "Tolkunov Holds Talks With French Foreign Minister" revealing the following variations:

In the first paragraph, line one, IZVESTIYA has "January 24" instead of "January 23";

In the same paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA has "met 23 January" instead of "today met";

In the last paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads:...are developing positively. During the talks there was also an examination of a number of international problems. Yu. M. Voronov, USSR ambassador to France, took part in the meeting.

The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians which has arrived in Paris at the invitation of the French senate's Franco-Soviet friendship group has also had a meeting with leaders of the "France-USSR" society. (M. Gilbert), the society's acting president, familiarized the Soviet guests with various avenues of the organization's activity in expanding Soviet-French cooperation and deepening mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples...(IZVESTIYA version ends, supplying additional passage.)

CYPRUS WELCOMES SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR SOLUTION

LD251137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] A State Department spokesman has hastened to state that the USSR's proposals on ways of resolving the Cyprus problem do not contain anything new -- a normal reaction to our constructive initiatives.

It seems to me that it would do that spokesman no harm to find out the opinion of the most interested side, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Cyprus Government has a high regard for the USSR's interest in achieving a just, all-embracing and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem, that statement says in part.

It also considers that this action by the USSR is positive and constructive and could facilitate the elimination of a hotbed of tension in the region.

Cyprus Proposal Viewed

PM231628 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Pustov "Observer's Notes": "Cyprus: Paths to a Solution"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, guided by the aim of a lasting and just settlement in Cyprus and the elimination of the hotbed of tension there, has put forward proposals formulating the principles of a settlement and ways of achieving it. The Soviet proposals are dictated by grave concern at the fact that the nonsettlement of the Cyprus problem poses a threat to the existence of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, united, and nonaligned state.

The threat is particularly noticeable now that the United States and its NATO allies have stepped up their efforts to strengthen their positions in Cyprus in order to turn the third largest island in the Mediterranean into their strategic military bridgehead. In the Pentagon's plans Cyprus is given a dual role of springboard of direct military interference in Near East Affairs and as a staging post for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force whose job is to carry out actions primarily in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. The United States is creating a large military airfield and naval base for this force in the northern part of Cyprus.

The Soviet Union has always maintained that the Cyprus settlement must be a viable one meeting the interests of Greek and Turkish Cypriots and peace and general security. This can be ensured only if the Republic of Cyprus remains an independent, territorially integral, united state. Cyprus must not be divided in any shape or form and it must not be wholly or partially absorbed by any other country or countries.

Questions pertaining to the internal organization of the state of Cyprus must be resolved by the Cypriots themselves -- Greeks and Turks -- by peaceful means, through constructive talks with no outside interference.

The USSR proposals say that the demilitarization of the island's territory, which would be fully in line with Cyprus' nonaligned status, is an essential condition of a settlement. The territory of Cyprus must not be used by other states for military purposes. All foreign forces must be withdrawn from the island and activities at foreign military bases and facilities must cease. (And they do exist: for example, the British bases at Akrotiri and Dekeleia). The inequitable treaties and agreements which have been imposed on Cyprus in the past and which infringe on its sovereignty and independence must be annulled.

A cardinal solution of these and other international aspects of the Cyprus problem can only be provided by a representative international conference on Cyprus which would be convened within a UN framework. The participants might be the Republic of Cyprus (with both communities represented), Greece, Turkey, and all the members of the UN Security Council. Other states, in particular nonaligned states, could become involved.

The outcome of the international conference's work would be international guarantees of Cyprus' independence which must rule out the possibility of any conceivable future outside interference in the republic's affairs. The permanent members of the UN Security Council or the Security Council as a whole, and some nonaligned countries could act as guarantors.

An all-embracing and viable solution of the Cyprus problem can be ensured on the basis of the principles indicated in the Soviet proposals. It is no accident that these proposals have met with positive responses at UN headquarters. They were welcomed by UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar. In UN circles it is believed that the implementation of the Soviet proposals is a real way to eliminate the grave threat confronting Cyprus and to eliminate the grave hotbed of tension in the Mediterranean.

FRG TV INTERVIEWS KVITSINSKIY ON BONN TALKS

DW270946 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 2130 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Interview with Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, Soviet chief negotiator for the Geneva disarmament talks, by correspondent Dirk-Ludwig Schaaf in Bonn on 24 January; from the "Bericht aus Bonn" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Schaaf] Are you satisfied with the Federal Government's reaction to the Soviet disarmament proposals?

[Kvitsinskiy] The reactions are temporary in nature. The Federal Government is studying our proposals, but it has noted that our proposals contain positive starting points. The Federal Government is interested in our program.

TRIAL OF TURKISH TRADE UNIONISTS NEARING END

PM231556 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Jan 86 p 1

[TASS report: "Unjust Court"]

[Text] Istanbul, 22 Jan -- One of the most important trials in Turkey -- the "case" of the confederation of Turkish revolutionary trade unions -- is drawing to a close in a court set up under the state of emergency [sud chrezvychaynogo polozheniya] in Istanbul. The military prosecutor has called for 784 activists and the leader of the confederation to be sentenced to terms ranging between 6 and 20 years. They are charged with "creating an illegal organization" and "carrying out communist propaganda." The activity of the confederation of Turkish revolutionary trade unions, which unites about 600,000 people, was banned after the military came to power at the end of 1980.

TENSION IN PDRY ABATES, ACTING PRESIDENT NAMED

Soviet, PDRY Officials Meet

LD241850 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS -- Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Thursday [23 January] had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and foreign minister of the PDRY.

An exchange of opinions took place on the present situation in South Yemen. It was stated that the priority tasks continue to be a complete termination of the armed clashes, an early normalization of life in the country, and emergency aid to the population. A special point was made to stress the purely internal nature of developments in the PDRY and the need to prevent any outside interference in its affairs also in future.

The South Yemeni comrades pointed out the overriding importance of restoring unity in the party and voiced the conviction that this should be on a basis of loyalty to its program documents, its policy of building a new society and the progressive choice made by the people of the PDRY.

The Soviet side expressed the understanding of these considerations. It was declared that the Soviet Union too will continue a policy of friendly cooperation with the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen also in future.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PDRY Leaders Leave Moscow

LD251548 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1529 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (TASS) -- Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Politburo Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Politburo of the YSP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the PDRY, who have been making a stopover in Moscow, left the Soviet Union for home on Friday.

YSP Plenum Held

LD251649 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Aden, 25 Jan (TASS) -- The situation in Aden is gradually returning to normal. Fighting here has ceased completely. The authorities are beginning to take measures to organize the work of the municipal economy, transport, and communications. Central radio broadcasting is in operation and the newspaper 14 UKTUBAR is being published. It is reported that an extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the YSP was held on 24 January and that a session of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY was held, at which the situation in the party and the country as a result of the events which began on 13 January was examined.

In a statement adopted on the results of the plenum it is stated that the plenum approved an analysis of the situation in the party and the country before and after the events of 13 January, which was put forward by the Politburo.

The plenum participants asserted the YSP's devotion to the ideas of scientific socialism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, and appealed to the people of the PDRY to unite around the party in defense of the national independence and sovereignty of the country.

A high appraisal was given to the position of support and solidarity on the part of the countries of the socialist community, the USSR and the party of the great Lenin. The consolidation and development of relations with the socialist countries and the USSR will continue to be the cornerstone of the PDRY's foreign policy.

The plenum empowered the Politburo to assume full responsibility and to take the necessary decision in strengthening the party's leading role in the society and in stabilizing the situation in the country.

At the session of the Supreme People's Council Presidium H.A.B. al-'Attas, the prime minister of the PDRY, was elected deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and provisionally appointed to the post of the country's president.

The party, states the report further, possesses sufficient strength to defend the country's sovereignty and warns the United States and other forces against attempts to use the present difficult situation of the PDRY to intervene in its domestic affairs.

Normalization Plans Discussed

LD271030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0927 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A session of the PDRY Council of Ministers took place here under the chairmanship of H. Abu al-Attas, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and PDRY prime minister who is temporarily acting president of the Republic. Having reviewed the events of 13 January this year, the Council of Ministers was given a positive appraisal to the analysis of the situation put before an extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee by the YSP Politburo.

The session discussed the problems of stabilizing the situation in the country and restoring operations which are being conducted with the aim of supplying the population with water and electricity. The government has taken a number of decisions directed at bringing life back to normal in the Republic and at rendering aid to the victims. A technical committee has been set up headed by the minister of construction whose tasks include assessing the damage and developing urgent and long-term plans for restoration.

The Council of Ministers session heard a report about aid reaching Aden from friendly states and international organizations.

Al-'Attas Praises Soviet Ties

LD261421 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Bakr al-'Attas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, who is acting president of the country, has highly appraised the relations between the Soviet Union and South Yemen.

In an interview with a correspondent from the ADEN NEWS AGENCY (ANA), on his return from Moscow, he voiced satisfaction with the results of his talks with the Soviet leaders. Abu Bakr al-'Attas stressed that relations between the two countries will continue to grow stronger on the reliable basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Al-'Attas Meets Soviet Ambassador

JN271018 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a speech carried by Aden television last night in which he affirmed his government's determination to preserve relations of friendship and cooperation between Aden and Moscow and to maintain a strategic alliance between them.

Yesterday, Al-'Attas met with the Soviet ambassador in the PDRY. Following the meeting, Al-'Attas said that PDRY-USSR relations will continue within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries in October 1979. He also thanked the USSR for its efforts to stabilize the situation in the PDRY.

Tolkunov States Soviet Stance

AU241635 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 24 (AFP) -- A senior Soviet official said here today that opponents of South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad "appear to be winning" and that Moscow was ready to cooperate with the new leadership in Aden if it respected the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

Lev Tolkunov, president of the Council of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet (parliament), told a press luncheon that "the group of [the] defense minister appears to be winning," a reference to Colonel 'Ali Antar, who held the defense portfolio for a long time before becoming vice-president.

"We will take into consideration the political line of the new leaders if they gain a firm hold. If their line is in line with our agreement with South Yemen, we will naturally abide by provisions of the accord and will not fail to develop the cooperation stipulated in this accord," he added. Aden and Moscow signed their friendship and cooperation treaty in 1979.

Mr Tolkunov is visiting Paris at the invitation of the France-USSR friendship group in the French Senate.

'Soviet Diplomat' Denies Foreknowledge

LD251914 Kuwait KUNA in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, Jan 25 (KUNA) -- A Soviet diplomat here said Saturday [25 January] the main concern of the Soviet Union as far as the developments in South Yemen are concerned, is stopping the fighting and restoring "reason" to the warring groups "because few days (of fighting) destroy big achievements of many years."

The diplomat who refused to be identified denied in a statement to KUNA as baseless and lies all talks about the Soviet pre-knowledge of events that would take place in South Yemen.

He admitted indirectly that the Soviets were surprised by what happened in Aden and said there is a firm belief in Moscow that there are no ideological or political reasons for the conflict in South Yemen which has been caused, as he said, by tribal motives.

The Soviet diplomat hoped that the fighting in South Yemen will end soon and that the two conflicting (?groups) will reach an agreement that restore conditions to normalcy in the country.

Soviet Military Aid Reported

GF261308 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 26 Jan 86 p 1, 17

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has adopted urgent measures to supply the PDRY Armed Forces with weapons to compensate for the weapons destroyed in recent events.

AL-KHALIJ has learned from well-informed sources that the Soviet Union has placed at the disposal of the new leadership military aircraft that were stationed at the Al-Riyan airbase which is supervised and run by the Soviets. The airbase is in the Governorate of Hadramawt. An unknown number of these warplanes has been transferred to Aden's civilian airport which has runways especially for military use.

AL-KHALIJ has also learned that the losses of the forces supporting the collective leadership -- the main body of the PDRY forces -- in the way of vehicles and ammunition have been recompensated to a great extent from arsenals at a base known as "Bayna al-Jabalayn [between two mountains]"close to Aden.

The military supplies have been accompanied by a political stand in which Moscow has reiterated its warning of noninterference in the PDRY's internal affairs. AL-KHALIJ has learned that high-level contacts were held in the past 2 days between the new leadership in Aden and the YAR [Yemen Arab Republic] Government in Sanaa, and that contact was held following the doubts which the YAR Government had cast on the legitimacy of the declaration issued in Aden on 24 January by the YSP Central Committee, for Sanaa had said that there was a lack of quorum for the YSP Central Committee meeting.

Sources in Aden have informed AL-KHALIJ that the new leadership will today or tomorrow call for a meeting of the Supreme People's Council to discuss topics related to recent developments in the country. The sources said that a new government will be formed during the current week, for the new leadership is planning to fill all the vacancies in the command posts of the government and the party.

LIBYAN, SOVIET TALKS HELD; LEADERS' REMARKS

Jabir Meets With Talyzin

LD221218 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1152 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan (JANA) -- Libyan Arab-Soviet talks began in Moscow yesterday. They were attended by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Libyan Armed Forces commander in chief and the accompaying delegation. The talks were attended on the Soviet side by Nikolay Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and State Planning Committee chairman, and a number of Soviet ministers and officials.

The talks dealt with the two friendly countries' bilateral relations and the development of economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation in light of the long-term agreement signed in Moscow during the visit to Moscow by the brother leader of the revolution last October.

Jabir Returns to Tripoli

LD252059 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2020 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief has concluded a 5-day working visit to the Soviet Union. He arrived at Tripoli International Airport last night.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir conducted talks in Moscow on the two friendly countries' bilateral relations aimed at developing cooperation in light of the long-term program signed in Moscow during the visit of the brother leader of the revolution last October. The Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief held talks during his visit to Moscow in which Nikolay Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy premier, and USSR State Planning Committee chairman participated. He also conferred with the Soviet defense minister and with a number of Soviet ministers and responsible officials including the trade and foreign ministers, the minister of state for foreign economic relations, the first deputy minister of state [as heard], the chief of staff, the deputy minister of foreign trade, and a number of officials in the foreign and defense ministries.

Military Placed 'On Alert'

LD250550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Libyan revolutionary leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has put the country's navy and air force on alert because of aggressive U.S. actions off Libya's shores. U.S. planes based on aircraft carriers have begun making provocative flights in the region.

Warning of Imminent Conflict

LD271100 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A multi-thousand demonstration took place in Libya's capital Tripoli on Sunday protesting against the 6th Fleet of the United States Navy maneuvering close to the Libyan coast. The participants condemned Washington for pursuing a policy of state terrorism. At a news conference in Misratah the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned that an armed conflict with the United States might start at any moment. He said his nation was ready to defend its independence and sovereignty.

Complicity in Attacks Refuted

LD232344 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, January 23 TASS — Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has strongly refuted the charges of Libya's alleged "complicity" in the attacks on the Vienna and Rome international airports staged by groups of terrorists, which are levelled by the U.S. Administration.

M. al-Qadhdhafi, who was interviewed by the newspaper KURIER today, stressed that Libya has nothing to do with actions of this kind. At the same time, Al-Qadhdhafi described the uncorroborated accusations continuously aired in this connection by the official U.S. propaganda machine as the outcome of psychological terror.

U.S. Maneuvers Condemned

LD251253 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 25 Jan (TASS) -- The naval and air forces of Libya have been put on heightened combat alert in order to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country in response to the provocative actions of the U.S. military off the shores of Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution said this at a meeting with Western journalists. He described the U.S. naval maneuvers which have started off the coast of Libya as an aggressive provocation which threatens not only Libya, but also peace and security in the Mediterranean region.

Washington's insolent actions, the leader of the Libyan revolution stated, prove once again that the United States is pursuing a policy of state terrorism which threatens sovereign states. He stressed the Libyan people are determined to defend their independence.

Cairo, 25 Jan (TASS) -- Flouting the norms of international law, the current U.S. Administration is resorting to methods of open terror in relation to those states which refuse to follow in the wake of its policy, stated Al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, in an interview with the Arab weekly AL HAWADITH. There are many examples of this: the aggression against Grenada, the threat to use force against Nicaragua, barbarous firing from the sea and bombing fromthe air on peaceful Lebanese towns and villages. Now Washington intends to put its military machine into action against Libya, off whose shores is concentrated an armada of warships, including two aircraft carriers, he said.

Al-Turayki noted that the Near East policy of the White House is closely coordinated with ruling circles in Tel Aviv. The barbarous raid by Israeli aircraft on the PLO headquarters in Tunis which was sanctioned by the U.S. Administration, he stated, is a graphic confirmation of the aggressive nature of the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance."

The campaign of threats which has been unleashed and which is inspired by the United States and Israel against Libya and the PLO, stressed al-Turayki in conclusion, aims at undermining their role in the struggle of the peoples of the Near East against imperialism and Zionism and at intimidating Arab states. Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to use slanderous accusations against the Libyan and Palestinian peoples to conceal their own aggressive plans which are directed against the entire Arab world.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN UGANDA

PM261847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "Tense Situation"]

[Text] Kampala, 24 Jan -- A tense situation persists in the Ugandan capital. Shooting is in progress and shell and mine explosions can be heard on the immediate approaches to Kampala.

Units of the National Resistance Army [NRA] have surrounded the city from Entebbe International Airport, where troops of the Ugandan military council have so far held on to their positions. There is no one but soldiers on the city streets. All institutions are closed. Some city-dwellers are leaving Kampala. This morning Lieutenant General B. Okello, commander of the Ugandan Armed Forces, announced on the radio that the government troops were in control of the situation. Foreign Minister O. Otunnu reported that the armed council [vooruzhennyy sovet] had appealed to the presidents of Kenya and Tanzania and to Y. Museveni, chairman of the National resistance movement and head of the NRA, to meet in Nairobi and discuss the prevailing situation.

O. Otunnu summoned the heads of diplomatic missions in Uganda and announced that T. Okello, chairman of the Military Council and head of state, has flown to Nairobi, where a meeting is planned today with the presidents of Kenya and Tanzania, to which Y. Museveni has been invited. It will discuss questions connected with stabilizing the situation in Uganda.

London, 24 Jan -- REUTER reports from Kampala that NRA formations have entered the central regions of the Ugandan capital. Fighting between them and military council troops has developed in the region of Makerere University and Mulago hospital.

NRA Controls Part of Kampala

LD260810 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi, January 26 TASS -- Units of the National Resistance Army (NRA) have taken control over a larger part of the Ugandan capital after fierce fighting against government troops there Saturday, according to reports from Kampala. The shoot-outs in the city began dying out by last night. A NRA spokesman said that resistance was still being put up only by individual groups of soldiers who had not been able to leave the city with the bulk of the retreating forces. The spokesman also said that the leader of the insurgent movement, former Defense Minister Yoweri Museveni, had arrived in Kampala.

Disbandment of Military Council Noted

LD262114 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi, January 26 TASS -- In an address to the nation, head of Uganda's National Resistance Army Yoweri Museveni announced that the Military Council, which ruled the country, has been disbanded and that the "National Resistance Committee" has been set up and now holds absolute power. This was announced by radio Uganda, which has resumed broadcasts after over a two-days' break caused by street fighting in Kampala. Yoweri Museveni said that a new government of Uganda will be formed after consultations with other political groupings. He urged officers and men loyal to the previous authorities to lay down arms and promote the establishment of peace all over the country's territory.

CPSU DELEGATION TRAVELS TO PANAMA FOR PPP CONGRESS

CPSU Delegation Leaves Moscow

PM241254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, departed Moscow for Panama 22 January to take part in the Eighth People's Party of Panama [PPP] Congress at the invitation of the PPP Central Committee.

Ponomarev Arrives in Panama

LD241337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast captioned "TASS Report"]

[Text] At the invitation of the People's Party of Panama a Soviet delegation led by Comrade Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the party Control Committee, has arrived in Panama to take part in the work of the eighth Congress of the party. At the Panamanian capital's international airport, the delegation was met by Luther Thomas, member of the PPP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee's Foreign Department, and other leaders of the party.

PPP Congress Opens

LD242346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Eighth Congress of the Panamanian People's Party has opened. Present at the congress are representatives of twelve foreign communist and workers' parties, including a CPSU delegation, headed by Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee. On the agenda of the congress are the review report of the Panamanian People's Party Central Committee, the discussion of other documents and elections to the party's leading bodies. The CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the eighth congress of Panamanian communists was read out at the forum.

TALYZIN RECEIVES CUBAN PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD251024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Lopez Moreno, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister president of the Central Planning Board of the Republic of Cuba, who is in the Soviet Union, was received by Comrade Talyzin on 24 January. In the course of a friendly conversation they discussed questions concerning the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the light of the forthcoming signing of a protocol on the results of coordination of the state plans of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for 1986-90. Soto, the ambassador of the republic of Cuba in the USSR, took part in the conversation.

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REAGAN AVOIDS 'KEY QUESTION' IN DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD251151 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 25 TASS -- "The latest Soviet proposals have been welcomed with ethusiastic approval and support by the world public as a whole and by the governments and statesmen of many countries," Anatoliy Leontiyev says in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. "The press stresses in reactions and comments that these proposals are concrete, realistic and constructive and that they meet the vital interests of all the countries and peoples.

"As for the U.S. Administration, newspapers initially reported that the Soviet proposals caught it by surprise. The U.S. President, choosing his words carefully, expressed general satisfaction with another manifestation of the Soviet Union's commitment to the cause of peace and disarmament and promised to give careful consideration to Moscow's proposals. He said he hoped that at some time in the future (sic) an end will be put completely to nuclear weapons. What is important, however, is not what the president said but what he did not say. He avoided answering the key question: Does the USA agree to renounce its 'star wars' program, the main obstacle to ending an arms race on earth?"

"Neither did he say if the USA was at long last ready to join the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which had been extended by another three months, to March 31.

"American corporations reaped 203 billion dollars in profit (before taxes) in 1983. The figure in 1984 was 246 billion dollars and further climbed in 1985. Peace is a threat to these profits. That is why some figures in the USA still nurture the crazy idea that there are more important things than peace.

"We are against space weapons, against the mentality of a caveman, who only thought of finding as strong a club or as heavy a stone as possible. We are aware in full measure of our responsibility before the present and succeeding generations. It is our profound conviction that we should take into the third millennium not the 'star wars' program but large-scale projects for the peaceful exploration of space jointly by all the peoples."

SHULTZ DECLARES U.S. INTENTION TO CONTINUE SDI

LD262025 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 26 TASS -- As U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz declared unambiguously, the Washington administration is not going to give up the implementation of its plans to militarise outer space. It follows from his interview to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT weekly that the United States will implement the programme of research set out in the "Strategic Defense Initiative" and will not be imposing any restrictions on this research. Shultz stressed that the President holds a clear and firm stand on the matter.

Chernyshev Criticizes Shultz Remarks

LD271444 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1342 GMT 27 Jan 86

[TASS military observer Vladimir Chernyshev commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan (TASS) -- In an interview with U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has stated that the United States will continue to implement SDI -- that is the 'star wars' program-- and that "no changes in this program are foreseen."

At the same time, the secretary of state asserted that the United States is "holding talks sincerely in Geneva." According to elementary logic one of these two assertions is false because they cannot both correspond to the truth at the same time. If anyone in Washington knows that, then George Shultz should.

First, it was the secretary of state who on behalf of his administration and together with the Soviet foreign minister drew up the joint Soviet-U.S. statement last January which, in defining the aims of the talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, clearly and unambiguously speaks of achieving an effective accord aimed at averting the arms race in space. Second, through his official duties G. Shultz should know that at the November 1985 summit the U.S. President signed a joint declaration which confirmed the stated aim -- the nonmilitarization of space. How then can the head of the foreign policy department juxtapose an assertion on "the sincere conduct"of the Geneva talks by the United States with a statement on the firm adherence by that same United States to a program aimed at militarizing space?

Not just Shultz, not just Washington, but the whole world knows the cause of the lack of progress at the Geneva talks: The United States is not carrying out the accord that was reached, is stubbornly avoiding a ban on space strike weapons, and is attempting to legalize the "star wars" program. While perfectly aware that keeping space free of weapons has a decisive significance for nuclear arms reductions, Washington continues to take ever new steps on the path to the implementation of SDI and heaps up ever more obstacles on the road to working out mutually acceptable decisions at Geneva.

Washington's position has become particularly unattractive now that the Soviet Union has proposed a concrete program, calculated for an historically short period, for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons in the world, when a real opportunity has arisen to do away with the nuclear threat through joint efforts. In such a situation, which makes the direct elimination of all nuclear weapons possible, the call to pile new mountains of weapons right up to the heights of space and even to speak of official Washington's alleged desire to "eliminate the nuclear threat" is at the least, not serious and to put it simply, is ridiculous.

Let us take another passage from Mr Shultz. Again he is talking about the "research" nature of the "star wars" program. This assertion once again, to put it mildly, does not correspond to reality. Work on this program is being conducted according to the instructions and contracts of the military department and at the stage when mockups and experimental models have to appear, field tests and finishing work is being done outside the laboratory. Surely Shultz knows that the Pentagon has already allocated 1,500 contracts for the "star wars" program, that the biggest military-industrial corporations are mastering the allocations made for these ends, and that not only in scientific laboratories, but in the works of these corporations high-energy laser installations, beam weapons systems, electromagnetic guns, and so on are being perfected? And what can the U.S. secretary of state say about the fact that concrete antimissile models for destroying targets outside the atmosphere and in the upper levels of the atmosphere are being developed on such Pentagon contracts as ("Hedi"), ("Headeye"), and ("Braiduskill"). Can that also be regarded as "research" to Washington's way of thinking? Then what, in Mr G. Shultz's opinion is the weapons development called?

The time has come to become imbued with a sense of responsibility, to move over to political thinking which corresponds to the realities of the nuclear space age, and to reconsider Washington's approach to the most important problems of the present time. In the first place the representatives of the U.S. Administration need to remove the contradictions between their words and deeds.

'CONSTRUCTIVE' U.S. RESPONSE TO PROPOSALS URGED

PM271400 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, under the rubric "Entering the 21st Century Without Weapons": "Justifying the Planet's Hopes"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet-U.S. summit last November raised hopes that the international situation will be improved and universal security strengthened. However, for this to happen the Geneva process must be further developed. The Soviet Union, honestly implementing the Geneva accords, has proposed a phased, consistent, and complete elimination of nuclear arsenals, reducing the stockpiles of lethal arms to zero.

The first stage provides for a 50-percent reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States, within 5-8 years, of nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. They are to retain no more than 6,000 charges each on the remaining delivery vehicles. Understandably, such a drastic reduction is possible only if both the Soviet Union and the United States refrain from the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike arms. The creation of such weapons, as the Soviet Union has warned on more than one occasion, will shatter the hopes for a reduction of nuclear arms on earth. Consequently, a constructive approach by the U.S. side, above all on the space issue, is indispensable. Space must remain peaceful; strike weapons must not be deployed there. Preventing the arms race from spreading into near-earth space means paving the way to deep cuts in nuclear arms.

The first stage also envisages the elimination of medium-range Soviet and U.S. missiles, both ballistic and cruise missiles, in Europe. This would represent the first step toward ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and the United States would have to pledge that they would not supply strategic or medium-range missiles to other countries, while Britain and France would have to promise that they would not build up their corresponding nuclear arms.

The second stage would begin no later than 1990 and last 5-7 years. At this stage the remaining nuclear powers would join in nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union and the United States would continue with the reductions agreed on during the first stage. They would also implement further measures to eliminate their medium-range nuclear arms and freeze their tactical nuclear means. When the 50-percent reduction of corresponding arms is accomplished by the Soviet Union and the United States, another radical step would be taken, namely the elimination by all nuclear powers of their tactical nuclear weapons. During the same period the Soviet-U.S. accord on banning space strike arms would become multilateral, entailing the obligatory participation of all leading industrial powers. In addition, all nuclear powers would have to end nuclear weapons tests.

The third stage would begin no later than 1995. The elimination of nuclear arms would be completed. By the end of 1999 there would be no nuclear weapons left on earth. A universal accord would be elaborated pledging never again to produce such weapons. Herein lies the tremendous historic significance of the Soviet initiative and its unique, practical thrust.

The Soviet proposals are far-reaching, topical, and specific. We regard reliable verification as a most important and indispensable element in the implementation of the measures to eliminate nuclear and other types of weapons. Wherever verification by means of national technical facilities does not produce sufficient confidence, comprehensive use can be made of on-site inspections and other forms of international verification.

Another circumstance must be specially mentioned. As distinct from the U.S. "star wars" plan which hinges on the creation [sozdaniye] of new space strike weapons utilizing nuclear energy, our program is truly a program to remove the nuclear danger. An important precondition for its implementation is rising above national egoism, tactical calculations, disputes, and discord. Their significance is negligible compared with the preservation of mankind's main asset, namely peace and a secure future.

The entire content of the [Gorbachev] statement is concrete new evidence of the peace-loving foreign policy of our party and state. It is the practical implementation of the line of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and of the principled provisions of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the course of struggle for peace and social progress.

The time has come to definitively and irreversibly put an end to the senseless nuclear arms race. "Nuclear explosions must stop disfiguring the face of our common refuge, the planet earth," the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the U.S. Congress says. "The nuclear threat must be eliminated once and for all." The dialogue which was initiated at summit level has shown that it is possible to achieve accords provided that both sides display readiness to act in accordance with the Soviet-U.S. joint statement adopted in Geneva. The Soviet Union has shown its readiness to act in accordance with the Soviet-U.S. joint statement adopted in Geneva. The Soviet Union has shown its readiness by putting forward a concrete disarmament program. We are waiting for Washington's constructive response.

BRITISH, FRENCH ROLES IN PROPOSALS DELINEATED

'Practical Support' Needed

LD251032 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Political observer Lev Semeyko commentary]

[Text] The European aspect of nuclear disarmament holds a prominent place in the new Soviet proposals. The present approach contains some of the elements of the previous ones. For example, in the past too, the Soviet Union proposed ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, medium-range and tactical alike [as heard]. Similarly, when we were having talks with the Americans on medium-range nuclear weapons, we took into account the nuclear arsenals of Britain and France. And still the present Soviet approach greatly differs from the previous one. As it stands now, all the European medium-range missiles are viewed in the context of global and stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament. Emphasis is laid not so much on gradual reductions, as on the elimination of all the nuclear weapons on earth by the year 2000. The elimination procedure is arranged in such a way that not a single side and not a single nuclear state might, in any period, view itself at a disadvantage or its security unilaterally undermined.

Let us see how we should work with regard to the nuclear forces of Britain and France. All that is required of the British and French in the first stage, over a period of 5 to 8 years beginning this year, is to refrain from building up their strategic nuclear missiles. The Americans, during the same stage, would have to pledge not to supply its strategic missiles or medium-range missiles to London and Paris, including Trident-2 missiles to London. At the same time, the Soviet Union and the United States would reduce by one half the number of nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territories. Besides in the first 5 to 8 years, the Soviet Union would scrap all the SS-20 and SS-4 missiles deployed in the European zone, while the United States would eliminate its Pershings and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe.

This gives obvious advantages to the British and the French. The Soviet and American nuclear potentials would become commensurate with those of Britain and France, and not a single Soviet medium-range missile would be targeted against either of the two countries.

In the second stage, to begin no later than 1990 and continue for 5 to 7 years, the other nuclear powers, Britain and France included, should begin to join in the process of nuclear disarmament. At first, they would pledge to freeze all their nuclear weapons and not to have any on the territory of other countries. After that, with the Soviet Union and the United States completing the 50 percent reductions of their corresponding weapons in the second stage, all the nuclear powers should do away with their tactical weapons, that is weapons with a radius of up to 1,000 km. In the same second stage, all the nuclear powers would stop testing nuclear weapons.

Will the security of Britain or France be undermined at that stage? Of course it will not. They would still retain their strategic nuclear forces at that stage. In other words, the Soviet Union will not mind if, within the framework of general and complete nuclear disarmament, Britain and France retain their strategic nuclear weapons for 10 and even more years.

Yet in the third stage, to begin no later than 1995, all the remaining nuclear weapons of all the nuclear powers would have to be scrapped by 1999.

There aren't any hidden tricks in the Soviet program of nuclear disarmament. It precludes any chance for anyone to obtain unilateral advantages. It represents a clearcut plan of joint and energetic efforts over a period of 15 years to rid our planet of nuclear weapons. The Soviet plan is a complex one, yet its backbone is to destroy nuclear weapons. How will London and Paris respond to it? Mere approval, if of course any official approval comes, is not enough. What is needed is active and practical support. If such support is provided, Europe will soon have neither SS-20's nor Euro-missiles nor United States-made Trident or any other nuclear weapons.

'Special Mission' for Europe

LD231724 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Vladimir Chernyshev commentary headlined "A Special Mission" and subheaded "The Role of Europe in the Disarmament Process"]

[Text] Moscow, January 23 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

In the program, which the Soviet Union has put forward with a view to removing the threat of an all-out war and which constitutes a many-sided and detailed complex of proposals, a considerable part of initiatives is addressed to Europe. And this is not a fortuity. It is precisely our continent, which is literally stuffed with military bases and tools of death, that has not become a much more explosive focus of the newest destruction weapons than the most refined science fiction writer of the past could imagine. At the same time it is precisely little Europe, which is too fragile to fight wars, that possesses unique historical experience in the positive solution of matters of detente. The Final Act of the Helsinki Conference may serve as a concrete example of new mentality and political psychology in an approach to the problems of peace, cooperation and international detente.

That is why, alongside the USSR and the USA, that, setting an example to other nuclear powers must start the process of nuclear disarmament, Europe could assume a special mission in making a sharp turn toward the policy of peace. This mission is detente-building.

According to the Soviet proposals, the decision on complete elimination of medium-range missiles of the USSR and the USA in the European zone, both ballistic and cruise missiles, would be implemented, as an initial step on the road of ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons, already at the first stage of the three-stage programme for complete elimination of nuclear arms in the world. At the same time, the United States should undertake not to transfer its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries, while Britain and France should pledge not to build up their respective nuclear arms.

At the second stage, tactical nuclear weapons would first be frozen, and then destroyed and there would be a ban on the development of non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles, whose destructive capacity is close to that of nuclear arms or other weapons of mass destruction. And, finally, the elimination of all remaining nuclear weapons would be completed at the third stage.

All this would enable West European countries to rid themselves of first-strike nuclear missiles being deployed in their territories, to reject the role of the Pentagon's "nuclear hostages" imposed on them by the United States, to remove forever the tendency of the worsening of the conditions of the European security threatening them now. The Gordian knot would thus be cut and the entire continent would heave a sigh of relief.

The Soviet Union suggested that alongside the elimination of mass destruction weapons, conventional armaments and armed forces should be subject to agreed upon reductions. Europe can make a great contribution and fulfil it in this aspect, too. The beginning to this can be set at the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe. Use must be made also of the opportunities that appeared at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The Soviet proposals to those forums provide weighty enough grounds for this. By the way, even the head of the U.S. delegation to the Stockholm Conference Robert Barry had to admit at a press conference in the State Department on January 22 that Mikhail Gorbachev had given a certain political impetus to that conference and that his call for a successful conclusion of the conference was an optimistic sign.

The European public, sane politicians in West European countries highly appreciate the opportunities offered by the Soviet programme, describe it as the most comprehensive initiative in the sphere of disarmament ever advanced by a great power. According to the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, NATO experts arrive at the conclusion that the document contains a certain number of compromise proposals and innovatory ideas that merit attention.

It is now extremely important that West European countries should give a serious, well thought-out answer to the Soviet initiative. This answer must be based on a realistic appraisal of the situation in the world, must be imbued with real concern for peace in Europe and all over the world.

MBFR TALKS RESUME; OPPORTUNITY FOR ACCORD

Soviet Delegation Arrives

LD271639 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, January 27 TASS -- A delegation of the U.S.S.R. arrived here today to take part in a scheduled round of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The Soviet delegation is lead by Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov.

MBFR Agreement 'Possible'

AU271250 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by APN "historian and expert on central Europe" N. Petrov on the Vienna MBFR talks: "After the Latest Soviet Proposals: Outline of a Solution in Sight"]

[Text] Moscow -- The fact that virtually no practical results have been achieved so far at the Vienna MBFR talks is primarily due to one reason: The NATO countries have made the main goal of the negotiations the elimination of an alleged disproportion in favor of the Warsaw Pact countries in the reduction area as regards ground forces and the most important types of conventional arms. Proceeding from this position, they have demanded "asymetric reduction;" in other words, a much larger reduction of the socialist states' ground forces than NATO's. In the endeavor to get out the of the cul de sac and find opportunity to conclude at least a partial agreement, the socialist countries submitted new proposals on 14 February. This initiative offers actual opportunities to achieve, first of all, concrete results in order to reduce the excessive concentration of troops and arms in the heart of Europe. It draws attention especially to those aspects of the negotiations where even now a mutually acceptable solution is taking shape and can be achieved.

On 5 December 1985 the NATO countries submitted their counterproposals. These proposals are now being carefully studied by the socialist countries and naturally, they still need to be more specifically defined. Nevertheless, the outlines of a possible solution are more or less taking shape. Such a situation is unprecedented in the history of the Vienna negotiations. This is undoubtedly a hopeful sign. The agreement that is in the offing will naturally require the implementation of verification measures. However, it is obvious that they must be reasonable; in other words, that they must be in line with the commitments under the agreement and must not become a source of distrust and suspicion. Under no circumstances must such verification measures degenerate into reconnaissance work.

In this context attention should be especially focused on an important development in the position of the socialist countries that is mentioned in the statement by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev of 15 January. As far as compliance with the commitment to freeze the numerical strength of the forces is concerned, it has now been proposed to establish, in addition to the national technical means, control points which would observe the transfer or withdrawal of any troop contingents in the reduction area. This constructive new step makes it possible to overcome the deadlock over the question of verifying compliance with an agreement. The Soviet Union and its allies are thus practically demonstrating their efforts to achieve success at the Vienna negotiations. If the other side really also wants this, then 1986 could become a milestone for the Vienna negotiations, Gorbachev stressed.

NINTH CDE SESSION TO OPEN IN STOCKHOLM

Grinevskiy Remarks

LD271900 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Tomorrow in Stockholm a regular session, the ninth, of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe opens. Taking part in our program is the leader of the Soviet delegation and roving ambassador, Oleg Alekseyevich Grinevskiy:

[Grinevskiy] The session opening tomorrow is perhaps one of the most crucial. The conference has chances for success, but there remains only just enough time for their realization. There is no small number of unresolved issues; for this reason the 15 January statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has particular relevance for giving dynamism to the talks. It paves the way to resolving these unresolved issues.

Because it is a matter of raising confidence, the socialist countries, and other European states, want to better know and understand each other's intentions. For this it is necessary, in particular, to lower the threshold or providing information about large-scale land forces exercises compared with how this was envisaged in the Helsinki Final Act -- But the Soviet Union proposes giving information not only about land forces exercises, but also about navy and air force exercises. Of course the experiences of not only the last war, but also contemporary conflicts have shown what importance and often decisive significance air and sea strikes have had and what great damage they inflicted. But the United States and NATO are trying to reduce information to just the activity of land forces, cutting off the navy and air force.

Let us say straight that the conference literally got stuck on this issue, as they say -- it could not move in any direction. What can be done then? If there is no success for the moment in solving the issue as a whole, then why not do it in parts? Let's say, agree now on information about large-scale land forces and air forces exercises and transfer the issue of naval activity to the next stage of the conference. In such a way, the problem would not be removed, but tackled gradually, taking into account the security interests of all countries.

This is a just approach. It depends on the United States and NATO whether [the conference] continues to be locked on resolving this issue.

Zholkver Commentary

LD272329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Rurope resumes in Stockholm tomorrow [28 January].

This will be the eighth [as heard] session of the conference, in which representatives of 33 European states and the United States and Canada are taking part. In the 2 years of its work, the forum in the Swedish capital has examined in detail the most varied aspects of European security. Meanwhile, it has become quite obvious that measures for trust in the military sphere will be able to be effective only if they are to be combined with major political actions to strengthen security on the Continent of Europe. At the end of the last round of the conference, the participants agreed to draft the outlines of a possible agreement. An important role in this direction is played by the draft submitted by the socialist states for a treaty with the NATO countries on mutual non-use of force and on maintaining peaceful relations. The socialist countries have also submitted a proposal for restricting the scale of military exercises in Europe and for notification of such exercises and major relocations of troops in general.

May I recall that at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva, both sides, attaching great importance to the Stockholm conference, stated their intention to promote its speedy and successful completion together with other states. But what do we see after Geneva? Thus far the United States has not responded to the USSR's call for an end to nuclear explosions, which would indisputably be a most important measure for mutual trust.

At the same time, the United States is staging major military maneuvers in various parts of the globe, from Honduras and South Korea to the FRG and the Mediterranean, which in fact are difficult to distinguish from troop deployments for commencing combat action.

Meanwhile, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement proposes constructive measures intended to create barriers in the path of the use of force and concealed preparation for war, be it on land, sea, or air. A considerable proportion of these measures concern Europe directly, the latter being called upon to play the role of the site for building detente. For it is in Europe, at the European conference in Helsinki, where the decision to hold the conference on measures for trust and security in Europe was also adopted and where tangible examples of a new way of thinking, a new political psychology in the approach to the most important problems of today's world have been provided. Our country is also making its contribution to the cause of strengthening peace, cooperation, and international trust at the Stockholm conference.

KARPOV, ISRAELYAN RECEIVE INTERNATIONAL PEACE GROUP

LD231508 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 23 TASS -- A meeting has been held today of the members of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons with a delegation of representatives of the current international conference here of non-governmental organizations devoted to the International Year of Peace.

Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation, stressed the enormous fundamental significance of the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee containing a broad and concrete programme for the total elimination everywhere of nuclear weapons by the year of 2000 on condition of a ban on the development of space strike weapons.

It was said that the Soviet side will be invariably guided at the talks with the U.S. delegation in Geneva by that history-making document with the aim of the speediest attainment of mutually acceptable agreements on issues under discussion, proceeding from the conviction that it is precisely the USSR and the USA that should set an example for the other nuclear powers.

The representatives of non-governmental organizations said the participants in the conference treated with much attention both the results of the Soviet-American summit (?and the) new Soviet proposals contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15. In their opinion, the Soviet Union's new peace initiative gives a powerful mobilising impetus to the intensification everywhere of the struggle waged by world public for putting an end to weapons race on earth and preventing it in outer space, for eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind.

The day before, a numerous group of delegates to the conference visited the USSR permanent representation to the U.N. office in Geneva. They were briefed by Viktor Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, on the Soviet Union's policy in the field of disarmament and the new Soviet peace initiatives.

U.S. ACTIONS COUNTER NEW SOVIET PROPOSAL

PM271336 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Responsibility to the Peoples"]

[Text] It is 10 days since the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was made public. And the more we read its text, ponder its contents, and familiarize ourselves with the avalanche of comments on this document, the more clearly the truly historic, landmark significance of the comprehensive peace program set forth in it appears before us. At the complex and dangerous juncture to which the forces of militarism and aggression have now led the development of events in the international arena and under conditions when mankind is most acutely faced with the question "to be or not to be?", Moscow proposes to all the world's peoples the path to the future. To a future worthy of our civilization.

The large-scale package of Soviet peace initiatives and the major foreign policy actions of a fundamental nature on which the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government adopted a decision at the beginning of the year are already known everywhere. The linchpin is the 15-year program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. This is a problem of significance to all mankind. To solve it is to deliver the human race from destruction in the flames of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet initiative is not just an appeal, not just a delcaration. It indicates clearly delineated routes and guidelines and incorporates three organically linked stages which proceed one from the other and, in a number of their elements, penetrate each other, as it were. Specific times for realizing them have been defined, and ways have been outlined to reach mutually acceptable and strictly verifiable accords. It is perfectly obvious that no one will lose as a result of implementing the total elimination of nuclear weapons proposed by the Soviet Union. Everyone will gain by it.

To free our planet from the threat of nuclear destruction and to complete this process before the end of the present century, to enter the third emillennium without nuclear weapons -- this is the aim the Soviet Union sets before all the world's peoples. It goes without saying, however, that this aim can only be achieved given the mutual renunciation by the Soviet Union and the United States of the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike arms. Peaceful space, not "star wars" -- this is the only real way to make nulcear weapons superfluous and reduce them to naught. In short, a ban on the deployment of strike arms in space is the only natural precondition for the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

Although the elimination of nuclear weapons constitutes the very essence of the comprehensive peace program advanced by the Soviet Union, it is nonetheless comprehensive because it also provides for other measures which, in themselves, are of major, fundamental significance. These include the closing of all channels for improving nuclear weapons through the total cessation of their testing, following the USSR's example; the removal of chemical weapons from states' arsenals; a ban on the creation of non-nuclear arms which approximate in terms of casualty effect to means of mass destruction; the activation of the entire existing system of talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm; measures to strengthen security in Asia; and an approach to resolving global problems which are being exacerbated all the time. This is why all mankind is showing such close interest in the Soviet program and this is why all sober-minded people so widely hail and approve it.

The Soviet Union has addressed to all peoples and states an ardent appeal to ensure a better world.

But this appeal is addressed primarily to the United States. Indeed, precisely the Soviet Union and the United States are the economically most powerful states in the world with the greatest military potential -- above all, nuclear missile potential -- and with the greatest political weight in the international area. Consequently, they bear special responsibility for the nature of world development, for its course and consequences. "The acuteness of the present moment," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, "leaves the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States no alternative but to grasp the great science of living together."

What has been Washington's reaction to the new Soviet initiatives? As distinct from the past, this time it has not rejected Moscow's proposals outright or hastily branded them with the stereotyped lable "propaganda." On the contrary, both the President and other official spokesmen of the U.S. Administration have been unable to deny the constructive nature of the Soviet program.

But, in speaking of the reaction on the other side of the ocean to the comprehensive peace program advanced by the Soviet Union, it would be wrong to maintain that it has been greeted there with open arms, as the saying goes. It is perfectly obvious that, forced to reckon with public opinion, the White House is resorting to a two-faced policy and is maneuvering. On the one hand, it proclams that the Soviet proposals "merit serious study," while on the other it continues to reject the appeal to subscribe to the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union on all nuclear explosions and continues to step up preparations for "star wars."

Obviously inspired articles which, to put it mildly, cast doubt on the possibility of realizing the Soviet proposals in practice have begun appearing increasingly frequently in the U.S. mass media. It is possible to cite as an example an article by WASHINGTON POST commentator P. Geyelin. He claims that you cannot "pretend that the world can ever be totally rid of the threat of nuclear arms," and he denies the existence of any alternative to "the nuclear potential of deterrence." "The unavoidable truth is that there is no alternative," the commentator concludes his article.

It is not a question here of the stand taken by certain journalists. And not even just of the stand taken by particular U.S. politicians, whether Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, White House Press Secretary L. Speakes, or P. Buchanan, one of the President's leading advisers, who even in Washington has a reputation as being extremely right-wing and who continues even now to campaign for confrontation with the Soviet Union, declaring that the United States "is in a state of conflict with the Soviet Union all over the world." It goes without saying that such statements can in no way help to improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and do not tally with the "Geneva spirit." But we repeat, it is not just a question of them; the thing is the thing itself -- reader, please forgive the pun -- or, rather, real things.

These things are as follows. Official Washington, goaded on by the military-industrial complex, is still a prisoner of the elemental forces of the arms race which it unleashed and of the preparations for "star wars." Nuclear test explosions are continuing unabated on the Nevada range. Work on the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike weapons is being expanded. According to data in DEFENSE NEWS, the Lockheed missiles and space company has just received a contract to develop [razrabotka] an interceptor missile which is worth $350 million. Big orders from the Pentagon have also gone to other corporations involved in realizing the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- TRW, McDonnell Douglas, and others.

To rephrase the well-known expression, you might say that the Pentagon and those who are behind it are guided by the principle "spare no expense for catridges." And what cartridges -- nuclear ones! And what expense -- trillions!

According to the U.S. Defense Department's "Directives in the Defense Sphere for Fiscal 1985-1989," it is planned to spend $1,958.6 billion on building up U.S. military strength over the next 5 years, that is, very nearly $2 trillion!

One constantly encounters reports in the press of new strategic concepts and cannibalistic "scenarios" being drawn up by U.S. military-political snalysts. There is the new exposition of "naval strategy" prepared by Admiral J. Watkins, chief of U.S. naval operations. And there is the futurological study by one C. (Grey), who openly discussed what even the most inveterate militarists in the United States prefer to keep in profound secrecy. Here is a sample of the demands formulated and "substantiated" by (Grey). In his opinion, the U.S. tasks in 1995-2005 will consist of: first, "destroying Soviet nuclear forces"; second, "dominating in escalation"; and, third, acquiring the potential to "defend the homeland and to mobilize for victory under the conditions of this homeland sheltered behind walls." How can such a "scenario" be reconciled with the accord reached by the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva that nuclear war must never be unleashed and can have no winners?

And yet such totally wild ravings -- from the viewpoint of a sober-minded person -- are made the basis of planning for a further buildup of the might of the U.S. Armed Forces and for strengthening the U.S. military potential. It is not for nothing that the Pentagon envisages equipping the armed forces by the year 2000 with an additional 600 types of weapons and combat hardware created on the basis of the latest scientific achievements and increasing by more than 50 percent the number of army divisions and air force fighter units. What can one say about all these facts? The attempts by the U.S. military-political leadership to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union are illusory and impracticable. They have never led to success in the past, and will do so still less in the future. But they could inflame the situation still more and make the threat of world catastrophe still more palpable. Those who take this path do not want to be conscious of the measure of responsibility which history has placed on the Soviet Union and the United States, responsibility to mankind and for the future of mankind.

What is needed in our time is bold new approaches, new political thinking, and heightened awareness of one's responsibility for the people's destinies. All these qualities are possessed in full measure by the comprehensive peace program set forth in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement of 15 January 1986. It is designed to ensure that mankind greets the year 2000 beneath peaceful skies and space, does not know fear of a nuclear, chemical, or any other threat of destruction, and is firmly confident of its own survival and of the continuation of the human race. Today the practical actions of leading politicians and of governments, above all, should be measured with the yardstick of responsibility. As is known, the Soviet Union has never held matters up. Is the United States conscious of its responsibility to the peoples?

SOVIET PROPOSAL TERMED A REALIZABLE 'DREAM'

LD271053 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Commentary by Fedor Burlatskiy, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer; from "The International Panorama" program]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades! Eleven days have passed since the statement by Comrade Gorbachev was published. Yet the wave of reaction to it does not decrease, but grows. Following the speeches by the leaders of various states, the discussion of our proposals was joined by the press, radio, and television in practically every country of the world. My attention was drawn to a phrase in one of the commentaries which reads: Gorbachev's dream, this appraisal is addressed to the idea of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and this appraisal is expressed not without some sympathy, but with some doubt, perhaps, as to the feasibility [realnost] of such a task.

It is too good, it says, to be believable. Is this a joke? The elimination of all nuclear arsenals numbering 55,000 warheads; the arsenals which belong to five great powers -- the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. It is some kind of a joke, to come to an agreement on the positions [soglasovas' pozitsii] of all these states and take into account each of their security interests? Individual elements, touching principally on the talks taking place in Geneva now, are generally taken from the statement on the 50-percent cut in strategic weapons, the intermediate decision on intermediate-range missiles, and the chemical weapons ban. Of course, the solution to these problems has great inherent significance. But why does the central idea -- the idea of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the whole world -- why is this idea left to one side?

No matter how complex this task is, no matter how difficult it may be to agree to the positions of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the other nuclear powers, we must all know where we are going and what kind of final goals we have. This kind of approach will help us agree on a state-by-stage intermediate solution.

However, I heard the word dream in this context -- in the context of the struggle against the nuclear threat -- way back in Geneva where I was during the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. One of the U.S. journalists told me that President Reagan spoke about his dream during the famous fireside conversation between the two leaders of our powers. And in fact, in one of his first speeches, after the meeting, President REagan spoke about this conversation; I quote: I explained, the President said, our Strategic Defense Initiative and our research program which envisages the possibility of creating defense systems which could, in the final analysis, defend all states from the threat of nuclear war. Mankind would at last cease to be prisoners of terror before each other. This is my dream, said the President.

So the leader of the United States, which was the first to create the atomic bomb and begin the arms race, now dreams of how to make his country safe -- and other countries as well, he says -- from the fear of nuclear weapons. How though? By creating even more fantastic weaponry? Is this a new idea? Maybe it is an original invention specifically for nuclear strategy which the ordinary human mind is not capable of comprehending? It is no such thing. The U.S. President was rightly told in Geneva: It is much easier to eliminate all nuclear weapons than to create space strike systems. Why spend tens of hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars and pile up mountains of space weapons alongside nuclear ones? Where is the sense in this?

Now the whole world, all nuclear and non-nuclear states, and all international public opinion have in front of them the Soviet plan to liberate the earth from nuclear weapons by the end of this century. It is indeed a concrete, balanced, and business-like plan; in which our proposals are clearly defined at each state of the whole process of nuclear disarmement. Is this a dream? Yes, if you like, it is a dream, but only in the same sense in which Herbert Wells, the famous fantasy writer, spoke of Lenin's dream of creating a new society on the ruins of bleeding Russia. You remember, of course, that Wells called Lenin the Kremlin dreamer. It can now be seen how beautiful a dream is when it sets noble aims and when it accords with the people's hopes. Such a dream blends with reality and serves as a reliable footbridge to tomorrow.

So our partners in the countries of the West [as heard] may not agree with all the elements of the proposed plan. To begin with, only the tasks of the first stage of disarmament will be solved. This will already be a major victory on the road to the final goal. Let them ponder once more the question where all the states targeting their aim of creating new types of weapons are. The dream of a space shield disintegrates when brough into contact with the plan for a stage-by-stage destruction of the whole nuclear missile potential.

MOSCOW TV'S 'STUDIO 9' ON GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL

OW251127 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0657 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Studio 9" program, presented by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio; with Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy chief editor of IZVESTIYA; and Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA -- videotaped at the Cultural Palace auditorium of the Vladimir Ilich Machinery Plant in Moscow; individuals asking questions from audience identified by captions]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello comrades. We meet for our regular discussion on current problems in world politics. Our discussion is not being held in Studio 9 of the Ostankino Television Center; we have come to the collective of workers of the renowned Vladimir Ilich plant in Moscow to answer your questions. We are sure you have many questions.

I shall begin by presenting participants in today's discussion, those who will answer your questions: Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy chief editor of IZVESTIYA; and Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA. Well, together we shall answer your questions today.

Our meeting is taking place during highly important days, on the eve of the 27th congress. You know that our country has now come out with initiatives of great significance, unprecedented initiatives. Never before has a realistic program been advanced for eliminating all nuclear weapons on earth. There have been common appeals concerning this; there have been dreams about this; but there has never been a realistic and stage-by-stage program strictly limiting the time. It covers a period of 15 years at the end of which nuclear arsenals must be destroyed. The statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has outlined this most important program and it has aroused great interest in the world.

I think that in the course of today's discussion, we shall manage to deal with the various aspects of this problem. Now, I think we should proceed straight ahead with our business, and I want you to begin by asking your questions. Please go ahead.

[A.I. Romanov, senior foreman] The Soviet people, our working class, unanimously support the entirety of the new foreign political initiatives outlined in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. This is our position, our direction. We know that the new historic initiatives of our party have been met with great satisfaction by hundreds of millions of people in the world. What was the reaction to our proposals in the White House? What was the reaction of the leaders of the leading capitalist countries?

[Zorin] Well, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, answer this question.

[Primakov] I shall try to reply, comrades, but there is no simple answer. If you look at what is happening in this connection in Western Europe and Japan, I think there is more scope for speaking about a positive attitude than there is in the United States. In Western Europe, a number of leaders have already appealed to the United States -- actually, this was also done by the Japanese leadership -- to very carefully analyze and display a very constructive attitude to the proposals. First to speak in the United States was President Reagan who said that on the whole, he views the proposals constructively. He added that never before has a single statesman, and he actually said it, come out with such proposals for eliminating nuclear weapons. At the same time, and immediately after Reagan spoke, representatives of the State Department and the Pentagon, who on the whole began expressing doubts about the new spirit and the constructiveness of the proposals, started to advance their arguments against the proposals and specifically started to say that the United States will not give up its SDI; in other words, it will not give up preparations for nuclear... [Primakov pauses] "star wars," will not give up attempts to place strike weapons in space.

Others have said that the United States will not reply to our appeal for a moratorium on nuclear explosions, nuclear tests. I must say that it was possible to forecast such a reaction from the very beginning. I do not think our leadership has ever thought that this proposal would be some kind of magic wand with which it would be possible to immediately change the situation, that they would immediately, so to speak, stop to think the way they do and immediately take a totally different orientation in international politics. Nobody has ever thought this.

This is a very long affair, of course. It is a very long path to normalizing the international situation, a very long road. But I would like to quote an example about the SDI, the so-called "star wars."

According to available information, 1,500 corporations in the United States are already involved in this program. In this field, they obtain or will obtain tens of billions in profits. Some 26 billion has been allocated for this program for the 1984-89 period, a 5-year period. Naturally, these corporations will exert pressure on the government. They are the so-called military industrial complex which is manifesting itself in all its glory, so to speak. To think that under such conditions the U.S. leadership will immediately accept everything, take a completely different road, and give up what they have done in the past, I do not think any stake was ever placed on this as far I understand. Yet, it is perfectly clear that at the same time a favorable atmosphere for solving these problems is being created, and this atmosphere came into being with the Geneva meeting.

[V.N. Zhmotov, machinery repairman] Judging from everything, the SDI program is greatly complicating the problem of nuclear disarmament. I would like to know about U.S. public opinion on the proposal. It may not have been publicized there?

[Yefimov] You know, it is not possible to give a simple answer to this question. "It appears that there is not just one SDI program but several SDI programs in the United States. Reagan has one program; for him, the SDI program is a miracle. One of his biographers has even written that for U.S. President Reagan, the SDI program is almost the second coming of Christ. For U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, the SDI program means something else. It is a wonderful opportunity, in his view, for wrecking all the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States which are being or could be held. For the military industrial complex, the SDI program means, what Yevgeniy Maksimovich has just said, huge profits, profits guaranteed for the coming 10, 20, 40, and 50 years. Finally, for the military, the SDI program means the possibility of inflicting the first strike on the Soviet Union. So this is one aspect, one position. Of course there are many Americans who understand perfectly well all the dangers of SDI. The tales we hear about SDI being only a protective shield, for only defense and nothing else, do not convince specialists most of all.

[A.V. Zorkin, engineer] Please tell me about the reaction of the PRC to the latest Soviet initiatives on nuclear disarmament?

[Bovin] Answering correspondents' questions, a representative of the PRC Foreign Ministry Press Department spoke on the issue of new disarmament proposals submitted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. He said: [Bovin reads from a piece of paper] the disarmament proposals Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev submitted on the eve of the fourth round of Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks contain something new. We shall have to examine these proposals further. Currently, the Soviet Union and the United States remain far apart on positions in some important aspects of disarmament. Here is the last sentence: We wish that the Soviet Union and the United States will engage in serious talks and achieve progress.

Here is, formally speaking, the PRC reaction to Comrade Gorbachev's statement. If you expand it a little more, this is on the whole a positive reaction, and it indicates that if you take the whole range of international issues between us and the Chinese, there is a sufficient number of points of contact in world politics. Differing from the past, China now does not refuse to discuss disarmament problems. You know that China has announced that it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. But in addition to this, in addition to the issues in which we and China in principle occupy similar positions, there is also a whole range of important political problems in which our positions continue to diverge. Our positions differ on problems such as the situation in Afghanistan, the situation in Cambodia and Vietnam, and a whole range of other problems. So this must also be taken into consideration when assessing Sino-Soviet relations, and despite these contradictions and complexities, we see that in the last few years — and apparently you see it in our press -- that on the whole, there is a process. It is true that it is a slow and complex one, yet there is a process of normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, especially in the economic and cultural fields so far and less so in the political field. But on the whole, I repeat, this process continues. It is desired that it be quicker, but it is going on, continuing despite the fact -- it is possible to say here -- that there are still many sufficiently complicated and difficult problems.

[V.T. Lyapin, machine operator] The development and testing of new types of nuclear and laser weapons is being rapidly intensified in the United States. In their latest speeches, President Reagan and secretary of State Shultz, replying to the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, kept silent on the issue of space weapons. In this connection, I would like to know what is the relation between the nonmilitarization of space, which we firmly advocate and the proposals we submitted for the total destruction of nuclear weapons in the world.

[Zorin] Nikolay Ivanovich, please.

[Yefimov] There is a most direct connection. In order to answer your question, I shall speak very briefly about the SDI although the SDI issue deserves an entire 'Studio 9' program. What is SDI? Imagine that above our heads, as they think, there are several hundred, almost a thousand space platforms suspended in orbit, and these platforms are saturated with missiles, electromagnetic guns, lasers, and hydrogen bombs which feed [nakachivat] these lasers. All this equipment is controlled by computers, and the computers, if anything should happen, will give orders within 400 seconds from the moment computers, not people, decide that something alarming has happened. This is one aspect.

The other aspect is that while creating its program for space strike weapons, the United States is simultaneously speeding up the development and modernization program, the creation of new and the modernization of old nuclear weapons. Thus, we cannot speak just about SDI. We must always speak about SDI together with the 22 programs for the creation of new nuclear weapons now underway.

We have already heard many times from Washington people saying that the SDI is purely defensive in nature. Now what are they saying: I will read a statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, in an interview with the French weekly L'EXPRESS. Here is what he said quite frankly: If a program of this sort is first developed by the Russians, an extremely dangerous situation will take shape in the world. The nuclear means of deterrence of the United States, Britain, and France would amount to nothing and nothing could hinder a successful first strike by the Russians.

The fact that insidious aims are always attributed to us in the West is now new, but let us dwell on these words. Now what if the opposite were to occur, if the

United States creates this system first and deploys it in space? Then whose nuclear means, using Weinberger's words, will lose all meaning and amount to nothing? Who will then acquire the possibility of making the first strike? As you can see, the aim remains the same: military superiority and the possibility to attack the Soviet Union with impunity.

What is it then that currently bothers the United States, Washington? In creating this shield, of course they do not know how reliable it will be, how many missiles it will stop in case a retaliatory strike becomes necessary, and how many it will miss. You can imagine that with the current numbers of missiles on both sides, even if only 1 percent of those launched gets through, it would still be a catastrophe for the United States, not to mention a nuclear winter.

This is why they are seeking a way out of this stalemated position. This defensive shield, as they call it, needs some assistance, assistance in reducing the number of missiles that in case of retaliation will collide with their shield. How can this number of missiles be reduced? Talks need to be held with the Soviet Union and a reduction of our missiles must be achieved. The SDI remains, and say our missiles will be halved, and so it will now be twice as easy for this defensive shield. Thereby the opportunity for an attack on the Soviet Union increases.

A question arises: How can this be? After all, did not the leaders of both states agree in Geneva that the arms race in space cannot be permitted? They did agree; it is a matter of record: the arms race in space cannot be permitted. But in commenting on these seemingly very simple words the Americans are being crafty, cunning, and it could even be said that they are being dishonest. This is why we are making a quite categoric demand: If we are to conduct matters in a serious way and if we seriously pose the question of eliminating nuclear arms and all carriers of these arms, then let us hold honest talks and refrain from creating any space shield.

[Primakov] Life links these two questions. We are not linking them artificially, and here is why life links them; that is, because as has already been noted, not all 100 percent of the missiles -- and the Americans admit this -- will be liquidated even if they succeed in establishing the SDI. Many scientists reject the possibility of this success, but even if they succeed, a certain number of missiles will fly, and they propose the SDI as some kind of instrument of deterrence. But this is not so, for if the SDI is created, then each side will strive to increase the percentage of those missiles that will nevertheless get through the SDI. And this will result in a headlong arms race. This is what we are talking about.

[Zorin] You wanted to ask a question, please.

[Yu.V. Aleksandrov, fitter-assembler] What arguments against introducing a moratorium on nuclear tests are being made in Washington?

[Yefimov] I would mention two arguments. The first is the favorite argument in Washington and in the West in general. This argument says that underground nuclear tests are very difficult to detect with the national means available. It is very easy to confuse them with earthquakes, various movements of the earth's crust, and God knows what. Therefore, on-site verification [proverka] is essential.

We are also interested in not being deceived by anyone if we agree to a moratorium. We are also interested in reliable and effective control. We have always been convinced, are convinced now, that the national means are quite sufficient to detect everything. Nevertheless, we have proposed on-site inspection [inspektsiya]. So this favorite argument is no longer valid. Now a response is necessary.

The second argument: I would call the second argument the Weinberger argument. It is as follows: The Russians have carried out such an enormous number of tests -- I am citing Weinberger -- that they can permit themselves a moratorium. I am now citing figures of the Swedish Institute of World Problems: As of the beginning of last year, the United States had conducted 772 nuclear explosions and the Soviet Union 556. This is 200 fewer. Therefore, this position is insincere of course.

Once more, the time for words has passed.

[Bovin] But they have a third argument, a more serious one. They simply say: We must test new weapons; that is all. We have this, that, and the other programs. They are all on the drawing board, and we cannot drop them. We must test these weapons. This, I would say, is their major argument. Besides, it is related to the "star wars" program because the X-ray laser -- well, it may or may not be because much remains unclear -- is charged with the aid of a thermonuclear explosion, not a large one. Now, these explosions are currently being perfected with underground tests at Nevada, and they must provide the intense X-rays for the laser. So there is this argument: We must conduct our tests because we have new programs. And it can be added: If the tests are not carried out then the reliability of what is already stockpiled lessens because according to all the rules, one must every now and then pull one or two warheads from the stockpile and explode them to test the condition of the current series.

So, you have these purely military reasons. But our logic in this is that, well, we have a similar situation; we also have our programs, and we also have weapons stockpiled that need periodic checks. But our proposal is that we, too, will not do this. However, unfortunately, so far they have not recognized this logic of reciprocity although generally, the pressure from all sides on the Americans is extremely great now, particularly when it comes to prohibiting weapons tests.

[M.I. Batova, laboratory chief] We have not conducted nuclear tests since August last year, and we have now announced a 3-month extension of the moratorium. In the meantime, the United States continues to conduct these tests. Could this put us at a disadvantage against the United States?

[Yefimov] Of course this danger exists. Of course our restraint is fraught with this danger, and we cannot display it forever.

[Primakov] Unilaterally.

[Yefimov] Yes, unilaterally. Nevertheless, comrades, the fact that we extended the moratorium is, I think, an example, a very powerful example, if you will, of a new thinking in politics. Of course, if we follow the logic of the arms race, then we must have an eye for an eye. They do something, we respond in kind. We have not responded in kind, and I think there is great wisdom in this and courage, if you will, and I repeat, a new thinking because the stakes in the struggle for peace are too great now. It could be that now, you understand, currently, when there is a chance to advance, albeit a small one, when there is finally a chance to get rid of nuclear weapons, then probably when compared to this chance, even if it is small, these dangers which really do exist because we have undertaken another moratorium, the opportunities that are contained in the gamble are probably stronger.

[Bovin] A safety factor still exists, so there can be a moratorium.

[Yefimov] We have thereby given the United States another opportunity to think, to weigh things, and if you will, to give its politicians a chance to gather courage. Courage is really needed to support a moratorium under U.S. conditions and to go against the military industrial complex. Everyone is waiting for a response. In the words of a poet, give me straight answers to accursed questions. The questions have been posed now by our moratorium.

[Zorin] Of course, it was not easy to adopt this decision, but it will also be difficult for Washington to reject our proposal. Nevertheless, if it does this, as some leading politicians are saying in Washington, then the political price Washington will have to pay for refusing to follow such an example will be extremely high.

[N.B. Mayorova, new equipment bureau chief] Apparently, the "star wars" program demands colossal expenses. My question is: It is known that the debt of the developing countries to the capitalist countries amounts to several hundred billion dollars. What will happen to the economies of capitalist countries if the developing countries fail to pay their debts?

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, this is an interesting question.

[Primakov] Yes, it is an interesting question, but it seems to me that there will be no automatic crash of the capitalist economy, of course. We are talking about a hypothetical situation, a situation that can arise theoretically. I do not think that all these 100 debtor countries, and primarily the main debtors, will refuse to pay their debts. They are paying their debts, although it is very difficult.

Currently, they are paying about $120 billion annually, including interest on the credit received. Of course, many banks would suffer in this hypothetical or theoretical situation in which they all refuse to pay. Banks usually receive subsidies from governments. But then, it will not be the banks that suffer most because they do not have their own funds. The investors will suffer, and that is an enormous number of people.

This is one aspect, but I would like to draw your attention to another aspect that is extremely important. It lies in the fact that in extracting itself from this situation, in attempting to adapt and adjust to it, the capitalist world and the developed capitalist countries want to extricate themselves at the expense of the periphery of the world capitalist economy, at the expense of the less developed and developing countries, the debtor countries themselves. They tie down these countries, force them to further integrate with their economic system, and so forth, and they lay the burden on their shoulders.

[Zorin] Please proceed.

[Kh.A. Kutsidi, engineer] Soon after the Geneva meeting, a number of prominent Washington officials started making contradictory statements which actually contradict the agreement at Geneva. Comrade Primakov has now mentioned the statements by some of these leaders. Will U.S. leaders now use the Geneva meeting as a shield and intensify the arms race and at the same time refer to the fact that there is an agreement?

[Primakov] Well, this is serious question. You have raised a very serious question. It indicates that both the workers and other representatives of our society have certain anxieties about the fact that after Geneva, calls for increasing the arms race and so forth started to be heard in the United States at very high positions. What can be said in this connection.

Indeed, they might try to create a screen over the arms race. This is obvious. There are forces wanting to do this. But, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in Geneva, we are not simpletons, we see this, and we shall do our utmost to prevent this screen. We will make use of really serious, political approaches to solve a whole range of problems.

Comrades, it must be stated most emphatically, it is in no way a matter of us ceding or losing any of our positions. This is not the case. We are not talking about this and it is absolutely not the aspect of the matter.

The point is that we are using the reserves we still have in our position, and which have not been used before. We have talked here about verification. Think about the tremendous reserve that has now been put to use in our policy, has been used by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Previously, the United States always said: We are not in favor of signing any agreements because the Soviet Union allegedly is a closed society, and it will not be possible to verify what happens in the future.

But now we tell them that we are ready for any kind of verification if we can sign an agreement with them. This is a definite philosophy of verification if we sign an agreement. If we do not sign an agreement, then therecan be no verification at all because we cannot allow verification over the arms race, that would be elementary espionage. If you come with us to a common conclusion and sign an agreement with us, let us institute verification. We are interested in this matter no less than you, we tell them, because we were the ones who were suddenly attacked by Nazi Germany. We are interested even to a greater extent than you in definite and reliable verification.

The use of the reserve we have in our position, reserve not used before, has already led to really tremendous changes in public opinion. Let us see what the Americans will say now.

The statement says plainly that we are ready for practically any kind of verification, including site inspection in the ban on nuclear weapons. We have announced that in the destruction of chemical weapons, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement says, at a predetermined time we are ready to declare the locations of all the industrial complexes producing chemical weapons and proceed with the destruction of these capacities and stocks of chemical weapons; we will then allow obligatory bilateral site inspections. What will the American say now? We shall see. What will they say? In the past they said they could not go ahead because of lack of verification.

[S.A. Mitina, engineer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement speaks about the need to eliminate chemical weapons. It is known that even the Nazis did not use them. Why is the issue so acute today.

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich has already started answering this question a little. I shall continue. First of all, I want to say that this question has a long history. The issue of whether Nazi Germany would use chemical weapons was a very important issue in World War II. I would like to remind comrades, it is important now, that then, there were skeptics who said that it was not possible to prevent the use of chemical weapons, science had created this kind of weapon and they would be used without fail. We know that chemical weapons were not used on a large-scale during World War II and that even the Nazis did not dare to use them. They did not dare because a certain situation had been created in the world; they did not dare because they feared retaliation.

At any rate, from today's point of view, in our nuclear age, this is an important lesson of history which shows that wrong and harmful work is being done by those propaganda forces in the West which try to instill pessimism in people in connection with a ban on nuclear arms, alleging that this is not possible. Talking about the essence of your question, it has to be said that despite the fact that most countries signed the Geneva convention banning the use of chemical weapons, the danger exists. The Pentagon is not hiding its plans for using chemical weapons in war and is developing new types of chemical weapons. In particular, they are talking about binary chemical weapons, which is a new type of such weapons. We know that this is not just preparation. In the not distant past, Americans did use toxic substances in battle conditions. We remember vietnam. Consequently it is an important problem which continues to worry the international community. One of the elements of the complex program outlined by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is the question of also eliminating chemical weapons, together with other types of mass destruction weapons. This is an important element of the complex program, and it is not just a simple appeal; it is just a good wish, but as it has already been said here, we are offering specific measures with specific verification.

This proposal has met with very great support and interest in the world, yet Washington has not stated any clear position in this connection. In the world, careful attention is being paid to what Washington's position will be on this important issue. And so, I beg you, please.

[R.V. Serova, engineer] Please tell us now to interpret the statements of Washington leaders when they speak about a nuclear war being impossible while they continue the arms race.

[Bovin] The point is that there is a kind of logic in the very military industrial complex. There is a logic in the development of U.S. military strategic thought.

At the theoretical level, at the level of scientific studies of the problem, Americans, like us, generally understand sufficiently well that it is not possible to win a nuclear war, that there can be no victors in it, that the one who begins first will perish second; that is all there is to it. It is understandable at the abstract level. But if you move to another level and see what U.S. generals say, they are still trying to invent some strategy that would enable them to solve the problem of squaring the circle, that would make it possible for them to find rational methods for conducting a nuclear war which in essence is an irrational phenomenon. And this inner contradiction, comrades, generally has an effect on the positions of our American partners.

Here is their assessment of our latest statement. Yes, they say, it is a very interesting statement, it must ... [Bovin pauses] there are constructive elements, it must be studied carefully. But unfortunately, I see the matter differently. When the matter is about concrete things, the other aspect of their position comes into play, and they say specifically, we cannot ban the tests because of this or that reason; we cannot ban chemical weapons because of this or that reason; third; fourth; fifth. That is the contradictory position, agreement in some general principles and approval of the very approach. The Americans say we are also in favor of reducing and destroying nuclear weapons. But in addition to this kind of general statement, in every specific case this general agreement melts some concrete no, no, no, and no which we are tired of hearing.

The general distrust existing between us and the Americans is hindering agreement, and so we have a vicious circle. There is no confidence because the arms race is going on, and the arms race is continuing because there is no confidence. The statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is precisely directed at crushing this vicious circle with radical proposals and still finding a way out of the situation. But you must understand that only 50 percent depends on us formally speaking, and 50 percent depends on the Americans. Frankly speaking, I think -- although it is that rare occasion on which I would like very much to be wrong -- that while the current administration is in the White House in the United States, I can hardly see us agreeing on some major issues with the Americans. The factions of the American bourgeoisie now in power in the United States and whose interests are represented by Reagan will hardly agree to reducing or slowing the arms race because of their material interests. Naturally, we shall continue to implement our line because as it has been correctly said by my comrades, if there is even the slightest chance, it is the task of the politicians to use this chance. Even if there is no chance, it is the task of the politicians to create such a chance because the stakes are very high, very high. We are talking about the life and death of humanity. This is the problem, and here, in order to prevent such an end, we shall naturally spare neither efforts, funds, nor energy, and we shall do our utmost, and we shall even do the impossible in order to ensure a different outcome.

[Primakov] You know the difference between a pessimist and an optimist. They say that a pessimist is a well-informed optimist. Well, Aleksandr Yavgenyevich is a very well-informed man. Yet, I cannot fully agree with his pessimistic and one-sided assessment of what will happen. But of course, with the Americans it is a most difficult matter.

[Bovin] With the current administration, I say.

[Primakov] It is a most difficult matter to agree with the Americans in general, and with the current administration it may be even more difficult than with any other one. But at the same time, it is not as if we are attempting to just make use of the slightest chance. We are conducting a real policy with hope for actually achieving some kind of breakthrough; there will be some breakthrough.

[Zorin] I would also like to express an opinion somewhat different to Aleksandr Yevgenyevich's opinion. The matter of course is that a very big role is played by the circumstances outlined by Aleksandr Yevgenyevich. Both the interests of the military complex and the sentiments of the people who are in the Washington administration today are political realities, and we should not close our eyes to them.

Now, let us ask ourselves a question. Did our specialists, you, and I consider a Soviet-U.S. summit practicable or possible say 2 or 3 years ago? No, it looked...

[Primakov, interrupting] And with a positive outcome.

[Zorin] Yes, and with a positive outcome. It looked unrealistic. Nonetheless, the meeting in Geneva took place and had considerable results. In my opinion, this is because in politics, there are first of all both subjective and objective circumstances; and second, circumstances in the given concrete situation can outweigh the interests of even such powerful circles as the military industrial complex.

I am convinced that the leaders of the military industrial complex opposed the Geneva meeting. We know how at the last moment Weinberger attempted to put sticks in the spokes of this meeting by publishing, by allowing that letter, we can say frankly a provocative letter, to leak out. In the letter addressed to the President, he opposed any agreements with the Soviet Union.

Of course, any further advances in the cause of finding ways to agreement and points of contact with this administration will be very difficult. Of course a very acute struggle will be waged in Washington. We can see it now. They use one tone in the White House, a somewhat different tone in the State Department, and a completely different tone in the Department of Defense. An internal struggle is underway there, but it seems to me that those objective circumstances, the existing realities of today, present the opportunity for progress not only if the Washington administration is replaced; they also give us the opportunity to implement our program and to implement, to put forward, such large-scale programs with the assumption that they are both realistic and not necessarily only after a certain period of time.

[Bovin] I will be very happy if Valentin Sergeyevich's forecast is justified. I will be very happy if this occurs.

[Yefimov] Of course, it is pleasant to do business with an administration that is intelligent, that possesses a high sense of historic responsibility. It is pleasant. But where is the guarantee that the next administration, the 1988 version, will be better? It could be worse.

[Bovin] There is no guarantee, and that is the crux.

[Yefimov} It seems to me that we simply cannot permit ourselves to wait, and the historic experience of Soviet-U.S. relations indicates that we should not wait.

I think we should not count on the next administration being easier and simpler to deal with. It might be that way.

We and you, comrades -- in fact, I wanted to look at the problem from a different angle -- can rely only on ourselves. It is no coincidence that the new edition of the draft party program says that the fact that we have achieved strategic parity with the United States is an enormous achievement of our people. It is indeed enormous.

Diplomacy engages in its task. It can make some things better, other things worse. However, in the long run, our scientists, our engineers, and you the working class determine the nature of our relations. It is no coincidence that the Americans are now following with great concern how we are beginning the reconstruction of our economy and our life and how we are accelerating the social and economic development of our country. They are watching.

[G.K. Belov, laboratory chief] In recent months and even days, U.S. actions have heightened tensions around Libya, in southern Africa, and Latin America. Tell us please, what influence can this have on solving the problem of reducing and eliminating nuclear arms?

[Primakov] Well, you know that the question of regional conflicts of course is related to the problem of normalization of the international situation and confidence between states. There is no doubt that if acts of interference into the internal affairs of other countries were stopped and if there was no support for antipopular regimes in a number of countries, this would lead to normalization and would generally promote the solution of problems relating to ending the arms race and those relating ultimately to the elimination of nuclear arms.

But at the same time, one question cannot be substituted with another. On the eve of the Geneva meeting, the Americans attempted to substitute these two questions, and during the talks in Geneva, they constantly tried to drag the question of regional conflicts to the fore and to place the question of arms reduction to the rear. At the time, Reagan came out with a very dubious formula that supposedly confidence between us does not exist because of these regional conflicts and not because of the arms race. But this formula is absolutely incorrect. At Soviet insistence, at the insistence of Comrade Gorbachev, the question of arms reduction was made the key issue. General attention was drawn to it, and all efforts in Geneva were concentrated on its solution. This was the main point. Generally, this major problem remains today, and the survival of human civilization depends on it.

Another thing I would like to say is that if questions of reducing arms were solved, this too would have a most radical influence on normalizing the international situation and would promote the elimination of very many conflict situations.

[A.S. Chuvin, section foreman] What likelihood is there that the United States will decide to make a direct attack on Libya, and what would be the reaction of Arab states to this?

[Primakov] It is hard to guess. But nevertheless, it seems to me that it is very unlikely that the United States will employ its armed forces against Libya on any large scale.

It is already losing a lot with its Libyan campaign, literally. A few days ago, there were reports, rather an analytical commentary carried by REUTER. It said that the Americans were losing in every Arab country as a result of their pressure on Libya. They are losing in the Muslim world too....

[Bovin, interrupting] The same thing is occuring in the West.

[Primakov] Yes, Western Europe, in fact, did not support the economic sanctions. I do not think that under these conditions, the Americans will initiate any kind of direct armed intervention, although this cannot be ruled out completely of course.

[V.P. Pashchenko, shop chief] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has often stressed the idea of the need for new thinking in world politics. Could you describe this in greater detail?

[Zorin] This question is very serious, and in fact, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in recent months raised the question several times of the need for new thinking among politicians and statesmen with whom great responsibility lies. Now, I would like to begin my reply to your question with a description of an episode that occured 30 years ago.

It was the last interview given by one of the greatest scientists of our time -- and not only of our time -- by the author of the theory of relativity, Albert Einstein. A journalist visited the gravely ill Einstein and asked him the following question: At this stage in the development of mankind, at this stage in the development of man's spirit and man's knowledge, mankind has found itself capable of delving into the innermost secrets of nature, particularly into the secrets of the atomic nucleus. At the same stage of its intellectual development, this very mankind is incapable of protecting itself from the consequences of its own knowledge. How can this incongruity, this paradox be explained?

Einstein replied as follows: Do not construe my reply as a joke. I am saying this in all seriousness. The reply to your questions lies in the fact that the science of physics, despite all its complexities, is a considerably simpler matter than the science of politics. This is why mankind has advanced in it.

This was said 30 years ago. Since then for 30 years mankind has been living in the nuclear age under conditions where the hopelessness of such a lag, of such a gulf between people's scientific knowledge and political thinking, has become absolutely clear.

In his statement published the other day, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that it was time to reject stone age thinking according to which the main concern was to find the biggest club or the heaviest stone. And really, who was threatened by this stone and club? The people in the neighboring cave. The atomic club threatens the existence of human civilization. Under these conditions it is naturally necessary to reject many political notions of mankind's history on which statesmen relied for many centuries.

It is necessary to learn to reason on the basis of existing political realities. It is necessary to learn to reason not only on the basis of narrowly understood national egoistical interests but to also understand that the interests of other countries should be taken into consideration, to seriously consider the interests of other countries. It is necessary to learn to conduct affairs in such a way as not to strive for superiority over another country, not to strive to outwit or deceive it. What was acceptable in past centuries is no longer applicable under conditions where the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, of thermonuclear suicide, hangs over mankind. Completely new statesmen with new thinking, thinking that corresponds with the realities of our age, are essential.

It seems to me that the document that we have just read, Comrade Gorbachev's statement which contains major and unprecedented proposals, an entire program which, if it is adopted, will give mankind the opportunity to enter the next century having rid itself of the fear of a thermonuclear catastrophe, is the most vivid practical example of this kind of new thinking that corresponds with the realities of today.

[Bovin] This is an interesting issue, and I would like to say a few words. Previously people were killed, people perished, states fell, civilizations died, but there was always a guarantee of a future. Wars took place and maybe 100 people or a million died, but history did not end. The future was guaranteed. People always proceeded from this. It was possible to kill a man, but mankind was immortal. This, I would say, was an underlying premise of all our previous history.

Now we have approached and entered into a completely and fundamentally different age. Now the underlying principle of the situation, the situation that demands the new thinking about which Valentin Sergeyevich spoke, lies in the fact that mankind has acquired the technical means to possibly commit suicide. Therefore, we do not have a guaranteed future; now it has become necessary to fight for it.

And it is precisely the statement which we have discussed at such length here today that is a practical policy aimed at ensuring that we still have a future, that our children and grandchildren have a future, that mankind does not destroy itself in a thermonuclear catastrophe. This new political reasoning which we have been speaking about here is needed for that.

[Primakov] I would like to try to sum up this new political reasoning, about which Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke, in three points: The first point is the dialectic of the division of the world into two parts, the socialist and the capitalist parts which each develop in accordance with their own laws, and the existence of a unified world. This unity of the world is manifested today not only in the fact that everyone is interested in solving problems common to mankind such as the liquidation of hunger, the search for fundamentally new sources of energy, the struggle to preserve the environment, and so forth, and not only because each of these systems is linked economically with one another, but because the problem of survival is real for everyone, as has already been mentioned here. That is the first point.

The second point, it seems to me, is acknowledgement of the objective interests of all states and at the same time a search for fields where these interests coincide as well as actions directed toward ensuring that they do coincide somewhere. In this regard I think that what Comrade Gorbachev said in Geneva is of very great significance. Addressing the United States, he said that any restriction of your security is not only detrimental to you but is also not in our interests, not in the interests of the Soviet Union. This matter needs serious thought. This means that a large sphere exists, a sphere primarily involving security.

Of course we have contradictory, opposite interests. They have a capitalist world, we a socialist one. But in one sphere, the sphere of security, these contradictions must not be considered absolute. Some fields of coincidence must be sought, and actions must be undertaken which combine these often contradictory interests.

The third point was also emphasized by Comrade Gorbachev. He said, and this is also really an element of the new thinking, that under no circumstance can the objective processes occuring in various countries of the world -- objective social and economic and political processes -- all be viewed through a prism of Soviet-U.S. confrontation. When something occurs in Nicaragua, for example, or in the Middle East, the easiest thing to say is that it is the hand of Moscow which is attempting to install anti-American regimes. As a matter of fact they become anti-American as a result of U.S. support for the counterrevolution. This cannot all be viewed in this way. The objective reasons which lead to various changes should be seen. These are the three points I wanted to make.

[Zorin] Well, insofar as it is time to end our discussion, it remains for me to thank you for your very interesting questions, to thank our television viewers for their attention, and to thank you for taking part in this discussion and to express the hope... [changes thought] I understand that we did not reply to all the questions that interest you. Our television viewers write to us about their interest in many things. This is not our last edition of the Studio 9 program, so I would like to bid you farewell, until the next one. Thank you.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksey Nikolayevich Grigoryev, TASS political observer; Viktor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi, a member of the editorial collegium of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA; and Igor Pavlovich Charikov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator]

Gorbachev Proposal

[Text] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades! The new Soviet program for the step-by-step reduction of nuclear armaments and ultimately for their complete elimination which was set out by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his statement of 15 January has with no exaggeration attracted universal attention in the world. The basic points contained in this document continue to occupy the main space on the pages of the world's major press organs. This subject features in the statements and pronouncements of eminent state and public figures from different countries.

[Tsoppi] This subject has virtually pushed into the background all other problems in the international situation. I would like to draw attention to the latest issue of TIME magazine which makes this very point. This very noteworthy article is entitled: Farewell to Arms. It says that the Soviet Union has called for the complete elimination of nuclear missiles, warheads, bombs, and other weapons in our world. This was not put forward as some kind of vague objective for the future. The Soviet leader has formulated a fairly detailed three-step plan, which has to be implemented by the end of this century.

[Charikov] Yes, Viktor Aleksandrovich, this plan really is very thorough and very specific. It lists the measures which have to be carried out at each of the five [as heard] stages. But I would like to suggest that today we concentrate on one of the components, on one of the parts of this plan -- a component which in my view is particularly important. I am talking about the decision of the Soviet Union to extend the moratorium on underground nuclear explosions by a further 3 months. I use the word extend because this moratorium has been in operation since 6 August. This is a very memorable date, indeed, it is the date of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

[Grigoryev] It was the 40th anniversary.

[Charikov] So the Soviet moratorium, the unilateral moratorium on all types of nuclear tests, was in operation from 6 August to 31 December.

[Tsoppi] But the United States did not respond to our proposal that they join in this moratorium.

[Charikov] Quite right. So the Soviet Union, attaching enormous importance to this very issue of ending the testing of nuclear weapons as one of the radical ways of halting the further improvement of nuclear weapons and creating new varieties, well, the Soviet Union decided within the framework of this new program to extend the period of its own unilateral moratorium. I would like to return to some extent to the history of the testing of nuclear weapons in general. The date 16 July 1945 is regarded as the beginning of the nuclear era, the era of the atom intended to serve the aims of destruction. The first nuclear device was detonated on that day at the population center of Alamogordo in the state of New Mexico. It was detonated and tested. And on

6 August, that is to say literally less than a month later, it was already used against Japan. The bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

[Tsoppi] It was not simply used against Japan, which was waging war, but against Japan's peaceful cities, against completely innocent people.

[Charikov] It has been calculated that throughout all the years that have passed since then, more than 1,500 nuclear explosions have been carried out in the world. Karl Fischer, Austria's representative at the United Nations, put it very aptly when he said that this was 1,500 times more than was necessary. No doubt his thinking was that it would have been possible to be limited to one test and to go no further in the development. But let's return to the political side of this issue. The Soviet Union has become the initiator, or, if you like, the main protagonist in the campaign for a ban on all nuclear tests. The result of talks and efforts that lasted for many years was the signing in Moscow in 1963 of a treaty on a partial ban on nuclear weapons [as heard] in three spheres — in the air, in outer space and under water. The representative of three powers — the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain — signed this document. Currently, 113 of the world's states have joined in this treaty, that is to say, they have effectively become participants in it. Even at the time of the preparation of the Moscow treaty, the Soviet Union insisted on the inclusion of a point banning underground nuclear explosions. At that time, however, neither the United States nor Great Britain were willing to raise this issue, much less discuss it.

[Tsoppi] To this day, they are still frightened of this issue being raised for some reason.

[Charikov] Quite right. Nevertheless, upon the initiative, once again upon the initiative of the Soviet Union, talks were started in 1977 on this very issue of banning underground nuclear tests. Things did not go badly overall, and, as the historic documents show, sometime around the summer of 1980 a draft treaty was ready in rough form. However, quite unexpectedly, talks with the United States were broken off. Why? If one looks at the international situation at that time, in those years, I recall first and foremost the so-called two-track decision of NATO. That decision was made in 1979. What it amounted to was this: to saturate Western Europe with U.S. medium-range missiles, nuclear missiles. This action could not in any way correspond to the very subject of the talks, the tripartite talks on banning nuclear weapons tests. No doubt this was one of the reasons why, to begin with, the United States broke off the talks and later refused to continue them. What's more, if you noticed this, they did so unilaterally. The Soviet Union comes out unilaterally in favor of banning nuclear weapons; it introduced a moratorium that began on 6 August of last year, and extends the period for which it operates; while the United States, also unilaterally, overturns all these efforts.

[Grigoryev] Moreover, given that we have mentioned history, given that we are now talking about the fact that we have introduced a moratorium on two occasions, to begin with we declared the moratorium and then we extended it for 3 months — there arises a natural and perfectly legitimate question: What then about the United States? This question is being asked primarily in the United States itself. Americans are asking why we have to continue carrying out nuclear explosions if the Soviet Union has stopped. Very different kinds of people are asking this question: politicians, what they refer to as the man in the street in America...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] And public organizations, mass public organizations.

[Grigoryev] Yes, certainly.

[Charikov] And the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee voted in favor of a resolution calling on Reagan to resume these talks, which were broken off in 1982.

[Grigoryev] Without doubt the Soviet program that was put forward in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which proposes other measures besides the moratorium in the disarmament field, without doubt this has produced a tremendous impression primarily in the United States. I would like to return to the magazine that was quoted by Viktor Aleksandrovich, TIME magazine, and to quote a few lines from it where it talks about the link between the arms race on earth and the arms race in space which the United States is planning. What does the continuation of nuclear explosions mean? It means in fact going over to the further buildup of preparations for "star wars" -- is that not the case? In other words everything is intertwined.

[Tsoppi] I would like to recall that the statement by the general secretary says clearly and precisely that if the United States ends all nuclear explosions on a reciprocal basis, then the proper monitoring of observance of the moratorium will be provided in full by national technical means and also with the help of international procedures, with on-site inspection in cases where necessary. We invite the United States to come to an agreement on this. In other words, the last trump card in the hands of those who are insisting that nuclear weapons tests continue has been knocked out.

[Charikov] That is, the pretext that there is no verification.

[Tsoppi] Yes, that the Soviet Union does not agree to reciprocal monitoring. But by all means we do agree. You're welcome to it. And throughout the world people cannot understand why, when we are ending tests and when we are agreeing to monitoring, the United States is unable to agree to either of these things. Although as the British GUARDIAN wrote a few days ago, the United States could join in the nuclear weapons test moratorium without suffering any loss.

[Charikov] The idea of renouncing underground nuclear weapons as a means through which the arms race is fed has also been received with great approval in a whole range of other countries. At the end of last year the leaders of six countries; Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden, that is to say, countries representing different continents and countries at different stages of economic development, appealed to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States to completely end all types of nuclear tests. At almost the same time the 40th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly adopted a corresponding resolution which received the votes of an overwhelming majority of world community member-states. Both these calls, each of the highest authority, were made at a time when the Soviet moratorium was already in operation, the moratorium that it had unilaterally declared. So, the resolute demand to put an end to the testing of new types of nuclear weapons, to block the channels of its further improvement, and to put an end to the nuclear era that began during the first half of the 20th century and which must come to a halt before the end of the century, this demand was accordingly addressed to Washington in the first place. PRAVDA yesterday published a report that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev once again confirmed the resolve of the Soviet Union to continue to seek the complete and universal banning of nuclear test explosions. It is essential that every opportunity be used to achieve the establishment of a bilateral Soviet-U.S. moratorium on this.

Press Freedom, Disinformation

[Tsoppi] I would like to say that a very definite line is being taken, both in the mass media and in right-wing political circles in the United States. This line is becoming more and more cynical as far as the stance on our peace-loving proposals and our persistence in the matter of ensuring peace is concerned. Literally a few days ago an article in THE WASHINGTON POST contained the following setnence: One must not pretend that the world can some day be completely rid of the threat of nuclear armaments. Pretend. The same observer goes on about why one must not pretend: Because the hope is created that in fact there is some alternative to nuclear war, whereas the inevitable truth is such that there is no alternative. That is the fatally resigned and gloomy attitude they have toward the most important problem of the present-day world.

[Grigoryev] It has to be said that the American press -- a section of the American press, let us say, which is particularly close to the White House -- is attempting not only to put up against our proposals something that is incapable of being put up against them, but is somehow, of course it is impossible to silence them, but is at least attempting to pretend that the proposals have allegedly been discussed and are no longer the object of the world public's attention. THE WASHINGTON POST, which you mentioned, once suddenly wrote that the Soviet proposals had an enormous impact in the United States and throughout the world, and wrote the following: Yesterday 42 Republican senators had lunch with President Reagan. They had a lively discussion about taxes, the budget, etc, and not one of the senators raised the issue of the Soviet proposals. There is a deafening silence in Europe, no one has found time to comment on this. So that, with absolute insolence and cynicism, as you correctly state, white is being presented as black and vice versa in an attempt to pretend that nothing has happened. However, this will hardly succeed in any case. Hardly! I mentioned TIME, which you quoted from at the beginning. It writes quite the opposite to what its colleagues at THE WASHINGTON POST are writing: It writes that the Soviet proposals are put together in such a way as to immediately appeal to many inhabitants of Western European countries who are alarmed by nuclear missiles. Because of the Russians' initiative it will now be even more difficult for Reagan to justify continuing his "star wars" program. Reagan has ended up in a difficult position from the public relations point of view. It will be difficult for him to explain convincingly why he is prepared to reject a plan for saving the world from nuclear missiles. The Russians will probably also draw Reagan's attention to a somewhat illogical statement which he made at one point in his interview with four Soviet journalists, when he promised to strive to eliminate nuclear weapons before deploying his space systems.

[Tsoppi] Before deploying.

[Grigoryev] Yes, he promised. Now it has been proposed to eliminate them before deployment, but as yet, apart from more or less favorable statements, the United States has taken no tangible steps.

[Charikov] You know, Viktor Aleksandrovich, when you were quoting pronouncements of that WASHINGTON POST observer who sees no other alternative than the arms race, an arms build-up, ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union, I was reminded of the atmosphere which prevailed at least at the beginning of the news conference in Moscow at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center in connection with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. I was present at that news conference and looked at the faces of individual American correspondents and began to feel sad. I observed that they had come to that news conference with their minds already made up. They had not yet looked at the diagram explaining and setting out everything in detail. They were already carrying the outline of their future reports in their heads and therefore it is not surprising that THE WASHINGTON POST immediately responded the way it did without troubling itself with any kind of analysis or attempt at finding common sense, at picking out common sense, yet journalists and the press bear the most mighty responsibility.

If we take what we call the average American, for example, the average German, Frenchman, or any other citizen of a capitalist country, he is, quite frankly, confused by figures, facts, and, so to speak, arguments; he is bombarded with demagogy from radio receivers, television screens, and newspaper columns. Do you understand?

[Tsoppi] I remember how at the Geneva news conference Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that during his conversation with Reagan he had told him he was forming the impression that the American picture of the Soviet Union and its policies was built upon delusions.

[Charikov] Absolutely!

[Tsoppi] And these delusions are on a mass conveyor belt. These delusions are being fabricated every day, every hour, and every minute.

[Charikov] This is the result of a considerable number of Western journalists' unscrupulous approach to their very responsible work.

[Grigoryev] But it is not just a matter of an unscrupulous approach. Here, it is not so much a personal...

[Tsoppi, interrupting] People working for a given newspaper, in general, although the paper might call itself free, independent, anything it likes, free and open to all views, nonetheless will write what the owner says.

[Charikov] Absolutely! Behind that same correspondent, I will not mention names so as not to offend any important newspapers, stands his boss in Paris, Bonn, Washington. He manipulates the assessments; he, so to speak, sets the main line; and he is responsible in the final analysis for what millions of people will read in the newspaper the next day.

[Tsoppi] You have just said boss. A political storm has just arisen around one such boss in France. It concerns the man whom they now call the emperor of the French press, a man with very serious political ambitions, and who today heads a real newspaper empire. This is the same empire, that is, the same mass information media which guarantees the French the right to disinformation, the right to political ignorance and political, I would even say, obscurantism; and where, using talented journalists and employees, deliberately with unseemly objectives they create stereotypes instilled in the consciousness of millions of people, which create a distorted image of our country and immediately make all our positive steps on the international scene look suspicious.

[Charikov] Not only suspicious but sometimes simply unacceptable.

[Tsoppi] Yes. Everything emanating from Moscow is all deceit, is all a trap, is all a snare, and so on. This man is Robert Hersant. During the war in German-occupied Paris, a newspaper was published under the title JEUNE FORCE, the editor and publisher of that newspaper was Robert Hersant. He was quite young at that time and found his calling in Nuernberg where he covered the Nazi party congress.

The Paris branch of Goebbel's department then issued permission for this newspaper to be published and he published it. It was the newspaper of what was called the Young Front, which helped the occupiers fish out patriots and participants in the resistance. Robert Hersant was imprisoned for a short time after the war like many traitors who had served the Nazis. When freed from prison, he again felt an irresistable calling for the newspaper business. As early as 1950 he became the publisher of a motorists' newspaper, which mainly printed advertisements for automobile construction firms. He then purchased a fairly important provincial newspaper and the summit of his career came in 1975 when he bought one of France's most important and oldest newspaper, the bourgeois LE FIGARO from the decrepit, 90-year-old textile magnate Jean Provost. The newspaper continued to be published, only now under the leadership of a new boss holding an extreme right-wing stance on issues of the country's domestic and foreign policy. He then bought two other very important French newspapers, FRANCE-SOIR and AURORE, the AURORE in which the works of Zola and other great Frenchmen were published in their day.

Well, it is obviously not worthwhile spending too long on this busy, zig-zag career, but why has the name Hersant now once more appeared on the front page of newspapers and why is he a constant topic of conversation in France! Because, at the very beginning of this year, in the very first days of January, Robert Hersant's son, Philippe, bought the Rheims newspaper UNION and Hersant senior bought an entire newspaper publishing house a couple of days later, a newspaper trust called Progress which produces five newspapers in various large French cities. Five newspapers at once! By doing so, Hersant violated a law adopted under the Socialists not so very long ago in 1984, on their initiative, which restricts the possibility of concentrating too many press organs in one set of hands.

At that time one of LE FIGARO's leading observers was Raymond Aron. In one of the first editions of the newspaper under Hersant, Aron wrote an article entitled "The Difficulties of Freedom," which literally included the following phrase: In all countries where the press, radio and television are free in regard to the state, the question is who owns the capital of these enterprises and what influence the owner exerts on those who broadcast or write. These words turned out to be truly prophetic and today, when almost half of the French press and other mass information media are in one set of hands, and we have seen in just what hands, the hands of a man who began by aiding and abetting the Nazis in Paris, this forces us to think very hard indeed. Although, of course, Hersant is not a unique example in the West.

[Charikov] It is a familiar picture if we look, for example, at the United States. There, as you know, the international newspaper magnate Rupert Murdoch's star has risen, as they say.

[Tsoppi] Although he himself is Australian, as far as I remember.

[Charikov] Yes, he was Australian up until the end of last year, and in contrast to Hersant, he didn't break the law in acquiring several television stations, for which he needed American citizenship. He became a U.S. citizen -- and that's all there was to it.

[Tsoppi] Hersant, unlike Murdoch, and even the late Springer of the FRG, has political ambitions as well. He not only intends to be elected to parliament; his friends from right-wing bourgeois parties are already promising him that they will make him minister of -- what do you think -- information.

[Charikov] There you are!

[Grigoryev] Since the late Springer has been mentioned, it's worth saying that in spite of the fact that the king has died, his empire remains. This was a man who literally physically demonstrates the dependence of the so-called free press on the purse.

[Tsoppi] That's what Raymond Aron was writing about.

[Grigoryev] Yes, literally. He was a man who carried out what I would call a kind of spiritual censorship on the minds of West German citizens. He forced his postulates into their minds and so his policy demonstrated clearly, strongly, bluntly and visibly, if I may be allowed to recall those words, that any talk saying, that in the newspapers of the FRG, and we can add France, Italy, the United States -- any talk saying, that one can write or publish anything one likes in these papers, in fact it turns out that this anything is what the strong, powerful, wealthy, and so forth like.

Situation in Afghanistan

[Tsoppi] Sometimes things misfire. Recently in Kabul the Afghan Government invited a group of Western journalists that had previously constantly tried to penetrate from the rear through Pakistan to see what was going on there.

[Grigoryev] Well, since we're talking about Afghanistan, it seems to me that the undeclared war that the imperialist countries are waging through the dushmans against Democratic Afghanistan is war in the real sense, with weapons, shooting, blood, and explosions. It has also, however, taken the form of an information war. The bourgeois mass media tried to fence in Afghanistan, to erect around it some kind of solid wall of lies, disinformation, and calumny so that not one single word of the truth of what is going on in Afghanistan should reach the Western reader, and you are right, that is to say, the so-called journalists disguised in dushman robes have penetrated into the territory of Afghanistan. Some particularly resourceful ones even took part in reprisals against the peaceful population, activists of the people's revolutionary party, teachers...

[Charikov, interrupting] The television commentator of the U.S. CBS television company, Dan Rather, it was he who staged...

[Tsoppi] He was one of the first.

[Charikov] He staged an execution, simply sacrificing someone; what's more, one of the dushmans themselves.

[Grigoryev] But I would like to say that just recently, in spite of the fact that this undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan is not weakening and it's known that hundreds of millions of dollars as before are being allocated to...

[Charikov, interrupting] One and a half billion dollars...

[Grigoryev] Over the whole period...

[Charikov] ...over the whole period has been spent by the United States.

[Grigoryev] Yes, since the April Revolution. And in this current financial year $270 million dollars, if I'm not mistaken, have been allotted. In spite of all this, Afghanistan is fighting, Afghanistan is building, Afghanistan is building a new life. It's interesting that recently, you said quite rightly, even Western journalists who get there are beginning -- and maybe they won't even write about this in their newspapers -- but in any case the word of truth is all the same beginning to get through even to the Western press. Well, we can no longer simply remain silent about the fact that, for example, the freedom-loving Pashtun tribes, which have risen up against the dushman rabble that cross their territory, are now defending both their freedom and in fact are defending their Afghan brothers, the revolutionary people of Afghanistan from this undeclared war. A press conference, several recent press conferences took place in Kabul and at one, by the way, those same representatives of the Western press learned not only that the economy of Afghanistan is developing successfully, but that social reforms are taking place in the country and the social base of the Afghan revolution is broadening...

[Tsoppi] And strengthening.

[Grigoryev] Yes, and strengthening, and this is obvious even in the strengthening of the bodies of the people's power, in broadening of, as we say, their political base.

Shevardnadze Tour

[Charikov] The undeclared war which the imperial powers, led by the United States, are carrying out against Afghanistan is unfortunately far from being the only focus of tension in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, especially those of the Asian Continent, are making persistent and consistent efforts to rid these focal points of tension, establish lasting peace and security and create an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation between the states of the Asian-Pacific region. Bearing witness to this is the just-ended visit of Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, to Japan, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic. In the course of his stay in Pyongyang, during Soviet-Korean talks -- and this was subsequently reflected in the communique -- the urgent need to attain the normalization of the situation both in the region as a whole and especially in the Korean peninsula, was stressed once again.

As we know, the DPRK Government has decided not to hold major military maneuvers in February of this year and has also decided to halt all exercises for the period of talks between North and South on ways of uniting the country on a peaceful and democratic basis with the conditions, of course, that U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea. In the language of political reality, this step, the decision not to hold military maneuvers, signifies a substantial contribution to the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the talks themselves and for the resolution of the main issue.

How did the United States respond to this action? They replied in exactly the same way as they did when the Soviet Union announced its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts: with measures of the opposite nature. They announced that large-scale war games were to be held on the Korean peninsula, involving the Armed Forces of South Korea, exactly at the beginning of February. One can say that this was simply a challenge to public opinion everywhere.

The United States has also failed to respond with any seriousness to a proposal advanced by the Mongolian People's Republic on concluding a convention on non-aggression and mutual nonuse of force. This proposal was addressed to the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The conclusion of a convention of this sort, as Comrade Shevardnadze declared at a dinner in Ulaanbaatar, would substantially improve the situation not just in the region itself but also in the world as a whole. The thirst of the peoples of the region, where about two-thirds of the world's population lives, for peace and goodneighborliness and the political will and common sense of government leaders will help to find solutions to existing conflict situations and will initiate an active Asian process for security and cooperation. On that, esteemed comrades, let me conclude today's program and on behalf of the participants, thank you for your attention. Goodbye, all the best to you.

SHEVARDNADZE SUBMITS LETTER TO UN ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD271849 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 27 Jan 86

["For Improvement of International Economic Relations and for Equal Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 27 TASS -- A memorandum of the Soviet Government on "International Economic Security of States: An Important Condition for the Improvement of International Economic Relations," has been submitted to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in a letter from Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. The text of the memorandum below (unofficial translation) is released as an official document of the United Nations.

International Economic Security of States: An Important Condition for the Improvement of International Economic Relations

(Memorandum of the USSR Government)

The tasks of normalizing international economic relations, of establishing equal trade, economic, scientific and technological contacts among countries that would have no room for any discrimination, and of ensuring the economic security of states are becoming more and more important and urgent in the present-day international situation.

The approval by the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly of the Soviet-sponsored resolution on international economic security became a manifestation of the recognition by the world community of the importance and urgency of these tasks, and of the striving of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member states for the improvement and democratization of international economic relations. This U.N. resolution has formalized one of the cornerstone principles of international intercourse and is opening up a new important area for the activities of that organization in the economic field.

In this connection the Soviet Government, guided by its consistent course at the implementation of the aims of the United Nations Charter, at enhancing the role of the United Nations Organisation in the consolidation of peace, ensurance of international security, development of the economic cooperation among states, deems it necessary to draw attention to the following:

1. As a result of the course conducted by leading capitalist states in the international economic relations, the recent years have seen a sharp worsening of the international economic climate, the further increase of the crisis phenomena in world economic ties, the destabilisation of commercial, economic, financial, scientific and technical relations among states, the worsening of the economic position of developing countries. The process of the improvement of the international economic relations, their restructuring on an equitable, democratic basis is blocked, the economic security of states is threatened.

The line at the aggravation of tension, at the solution of international problems by military power is the main obstacle to the normal development of the world economy and international economic cooperation. Vast resources are squandered on the spiralling of the arms race, above all that of nuclear arms, the dangerous plans of the militarisation of outer space at the expense of the requirements of social and economic development.

The use of mankind's achievements in science and technology for military purposes comlicates the socio-economic development of states, results in the deformation of international scientific and technological contacts and has an adverse effect on the entire complex of international relations, including those in the economic field.

A line of subverting equal and mutually beneficial economic cooperation, of exploiting international economic contacts to exert pressure on and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, of holding back the independent economic and social development of emergent countries and of encouraging their exploitation by transnational monopolies and banks is being pursued. Such methods as unilateral scrapping of existing economic treaties and agreements, instigation of trade, crediting and technological blockades and discriminatory measures in trade, science and technology -- methods which are at odds with U.N. principles -- are being openly asserted in economic relations among states.

Such actions create an atmosphere of tension and mistrust in international economic relations, disorganise world economy and trade, undermine its legal basis, are an obstacle to the establishment of a new international economic order on an equitable and democratic basis.

2. The problem of external indebtedness of developing countries to the West has assumed unprecedented acuteness in the recent years. The payment of the interest on the debts leads to a speedier pumping of financial resources from developing countries, is rendering lifeless the economy of newly-independent states. These resources are enriching monopolies, are spent on financing budgetary deficits and military programmes of Western countries.

The problem of external indebtedness is part of relations of developing countries with the West and its genuine solution is impossible without the restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable, equal and democratic basis. The necessary condition for the solving of the problem of foreign debt is the lowering of interest rates on loans and credits, stabilisation of currency rates, refusal from protectionism in trade, restructuring of international financial system with taking into account the interest of all states and democratisation of financial institutions functioning within its framework. An end must be put to using financial difficulties of separate countries for bringing political pressure to bear on them and for interference in internal affairs of sovereign states.

3. The stabilization of the overall economic and monetary-financial situation and the implementation of the U.N. resolutions on restructuring international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis, first and foremost the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, constitute the most important prerequisite for the improvement of international economic relations and for ensuring international economic security. However, these program resolutions have not yet been implemented in practice because of a destructive course pursued by well-known circles in international affairs. Attempts are being made to call in question their practical importance and to commit them to oblivion.

Such initiatives of developing and non-aligned states as proposals on holding U.N.-sponsored "global talks" on the more acute world economic problems and on the convocation of an international monetary-financial conference, and talks to work out a code of conduct for transnational corporations and to regulate technology transfers are directed at providing conditions for ensuring the international economic security of states. However, these initiatives have also been stalemated.

The blocking of the solution of the problems of improving and developing international cooperation is being camouflaged by allegations about "a crisis of multilateralism," and by claims that the United Nations and its agencies are incapable of conducting effective multilateral talks and achieving concrete results on a broad spectrum of social and economic problems and that there is no political homogeneity of states.

All this cannot be assessed otherwise than as a manoeuvre employed for avoiding the solution of ripe problems, for keeping the United Nations Organisation apart from resolving principled economic and social tasks of the present.

4. The Soviet Government, viewing the United Nations Organisation as an effective instrument for solving vital problems of humanity, including economic problems, expresses profound concern over the lack of real progress in the United Nations activity for the improvement and restructuring of international economic relations. The Soviet Union urges all countries to demonstrate political will in creating the necessary conditions for ensuring international economic security.

The very notion of international economic security which is part of international security as a whole, presupposes, above all, the renunciation of the use of or threat with power methods, protection of lawful rights and interests of states, creation of reliable guarantees that they will not be violated.

Economic security of states is linked directly with the ensurance of peace, the ending of the arms race on earth and prevention of its transfer to space, a resolute improvement of the entire international situation, a return to the policy of detente.

The Soviet Union offered the world in a statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 15, 1986, a concrete program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, for ridding mankind of the threat of self-annihilation, and for ensuring dependable security for the present and succeeding generations. The implementation of the complex of new initiatives embracing all the important aspects and areas of activity in the interests of disarmament, the restoration of trust and the promotion of prospects for a peaceful future and for the progress of all the peoples, formulated in the statement, not only offers mankind more security but also makes it possible to allocate more resources for improving the living standards of the population.

The principle of armaments before development, imposed by militarism, should be supplanted by a reverse formula, disarmament for development.

The ending of the arms race, the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and drastic reductions in the military spending of states constitute the most realistic and effective source of funds which are so needed to meet the economic and social needs of the developing countries and to resolve such global problems of mankind as the overcoming of economic backwardness, the eradication of hunger, poverty, epidemic disease and illiteracy in vast areas, the meeing of the growing needs of mankind in energy, raw materials and food resources, environmental protection and the peaceful exploration of the world ocean and outer space.

Respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-intervention in internal affairs, equality, renunciation of discrimination and the unfailing observance of the inalienable sovereign rights of states to choose their economic systems independently are fundamentally important to ensuring international economic security. State-to-state intercourse must be free from arbitrariness, unlawful embargoes, boycotts, trade, crediting and technological blockades, and the exploitation of economic contacts for political pressure.

The need to ensure international economic security was stressed in a program of action for improving international economic relations that was put forward by the summit economic conference of the CMEA member countries in Moscow in June 1984.

The implementation of that program objectively meets the aspirations and interests of all countries and contributes to the achievement of genuine economic independence by the developing states.

The Soviet Union considers it necessary to initiate practical steps to rid international economic contacts of discriminatory restrictions of every sort and of all other artificial obstacles creating a threat to the economic security of states.

This must be promoted by the implementation in practice of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly condemning economic coercion as a means of political pressure on developing countries, on measures of confidence-building in international economic relations, on the United Nations role in promoting international economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The interests of economic security of states require effective control over the activity of transnational corporations that continue neo-colonialist exploitation of newly-independent states, that are disorganising world trade and scientific and technical cooperation among states. The main thing in these matters is that all states should adhere to the principles of cooperation approved by the majority of the United Nations members.

The Soviet Government condemns resolutely any forms of discrimination and diktat in international economic relations undermining economic security of the states.

The time has come when the United Nations Organisation should raise its voice against these negative phenomena and work out concrete measures to eradicate them.

The USSR urges all countries to take steps to ensure international economic security which is an important condition for the improvement and development of international economic relations to the benefit of the social and economic progress of all countries and peoples and is prepared to cooperate constructively with all states concerned, both in the United Nations Organisation and outside it, in the implementation of this pressing task of the present.

UN ENVOY CITED ON DEBATE ON ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

LD280948 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] New York January 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

Speakers in the Security Council's continued discussion here on the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories demand resolute steps to put an end to Israel's outrages in the occupied Arab lands and its aggression against neighbouring states. Representatives of the international community point out with indignation that it is through the fault of Israel and its oversea partner that the council has to discuss at the beginning of the U.N.-proclaimed International Year of Peace, the escalation of Israel's aggression which jeopardises world peace and security.

The U.N. ambassadors of Algeria, Ghana, Tunisia, India, Iran, and other countries and Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, pointed out during the discussion that Tel Aviv's latest actions violating Moslem holy places must not be regarded separately and apart from Israel's general policy in the occupied Arab lands, a policy aimed at annexation, at denying the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, a policy of continued armed aggression against Arab states. What the Israeli occupation forces are doing in the occupied lands, said Mohammed Ould Boye, permanent representative of Mauritania at the U.N., does not differ from the atrocities of the Hitler Nazis and the South African racists.

Vitaliy Safronchuk, first deputy Soviet ambassador to the UNO, said that the problem created by the Israeli occupation of Arab lands in 1967 is waiting for a full settlement. It is necessary to ensure total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories and give the Palestinian people an opportunity to exercise fully their inalienable rights, including the right to establish their own state. In other words, what is needed is a comprehensive and just political settlement of the Middle East problem. The way to such a settlement lies through an international conference. Without this there can be no, and will be no, lasting peace in the Middle East, he said.

U.S. MEDIA SAID TO 'SLANDER' UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

LD262119 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The "war" unleashed by the Western mass media against the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), is waged, above all, by methods of brazen distortion of facts, misinformation and outright slander. This is shown convincingly by the analysis of the "coverage" of UNESCO's latest general conference by the U.S. press, made by UNESCO Office for Liaison With United Nations.

Though the conference lasted over four weeks and dwelt on the entire range of UNESCO's programmes in the sphere of education, science, culture, the media and communications, reports about it were published by only a handful of U.S. newspapers. One would look in vain in these reports for if only a word about UNESCO's activity in the sphere of education, science and culture that is widely supported by the majority of states. Instead of that, reports of the U.S. "free press" boiled down to slandering the authoritative international organisation, whose activity does not suit Washington. While information was lacking, there was a spate of vicious commentaries. The office noted that 103 newspapers ran such commentaries, in which the editorial opinion was not confirmed by a single fact.

As Alain Raffrey, acting director of UNESCO Liaison Office at the United Nations, noted, extremely negative and hostile approach constantly manifested by the majority of the U.S. media, was characteristic of the "coverage" of UNESCO's activity by the U.S. press.

WILLIAM COLBY CITED ON RESPONSE TO ARMS PROPOSAL

OW240735 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Commentary by Aleksandr Serikov; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The new Soviet peace initiatives continue to evoke a lively response in the world. Here is our commentary:

[Serikov] Hello, comrades I would like to dwell on three points which characterize opinion in the world to the proposals of the Soviet Union. First, it is the respect which the Soviet initiative elicited. There is practically not a single well-known or influential person or organization that would openly, as was the case in the past, reject out of hand the new steps on the road to normalization of the world situation taken by the Soviet State. For example, William Colby, former director of the CIA, who highly assessed the Soviet peace initiatives, called on the U.S. Administration to join the moratorium on nuclear tests and to repudiate the SDI project.

I think that a reaction of this type is conditional in the first place on the validity of the Soviet proposals. Thanks to the meeting in Geneva, the world community was able to widely familiarize itself with the constructive position of the Soviet Union on a series of international questiong and to react to it with understanding and sympathy. The reason for this understanind and sympathy can be found in the logical and well-reasoned Soviet positions.

One more point which is a positive result of our initiatives is the force that they give to the movements of fighters against nuclear weapons and for ending the arms race in various countries. For example, Pat Harman, one of the organizers of the U.S. Campaign for the Freeze of Nuclear Weapons organization, stated that the discontinuation of nuclear tests would be the first step in the reduction of nuclear weapons. We are struggling for the United States to join the moratorium, she said, and the movement of peace-loving forces in our country has been very much inspired by the new Soviet initiatives.

NATO WAR GAMES MARKED BY DEATHS, DAMAGE AND EARLY

LD242045 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 24 Jan (TASS) -- The major NATO exercises "Certain Sentinel," taking place on FRG territory in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, will end tomorrow, a week earlier than planned due to severe weather conditions, says Gen Andrew (Chambert), the commander of these exercises, AFP reports.

According to the Bavarian police, in the course of these war games, in which 73,000 servicemen of the United States, Canada and the FRG took part, the damage done to the environment in Bavaria is estimated at DM1 million ($400,000).

As a result of the movement of military vehicles, tanks and other war material on the roads, over 200 traffic accidents have been reported, including 33 accidents involving loss of life.

In the course of the exercises two American helicopters crashed. Four American servicemen died and three were injured.

KYODO CITED ON U.S.-PRC JOINT NAVAL EXERCISES

PM231051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "U.S. and PRC Joint Naval Exercises"]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Jan -- The KYODO news agency reports from Beijing, citing diplomatic circles, that the U.S. and PRC navies held joint exercises in the northern part of the South China Sea 12 January in which two ships from each side took part. Taking part on the U.S. side were ships belonging to the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific and on the Chinese side a destroyer and a support tanker [korabl-Zapravshchik].

REPORT, COMMENTARY ON U.S.-LIBYAN TENSIONS

'Show of Force' Continues

LD272251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 27 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] U.S. 6th Fleet continues its show of force off the Libyan coastline, ABC, an American TV Company reported. Fourteen U.S. warships, including two aircraft carriers which had already entered the Gulf of Sidra yesterday, are taking part in the exercises. In response to this crude provocation, Libya is adopting countermeasures. The country's frontier troops and Navy have been put on enhanced alert.

A protest demonstration has taken place in Tripoli. Its participants have voiced their resolve to rebuff any encroachments by the U.S. imperialism on Libya's freedom and independence. Arab countries and nonaligned states express their solidarity with the Libyan people and condemn the brazen and shameless policy of state terrorism, pursued by the United States. [Video shows warships, Al-Qadhdhafi visiting warship; cuts to shots of demonstration.]

Kornilov Explains 'New Globalism'

LD271357 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov

Disquieting, extremely disquieting events are taking place off the North African coasts. Breaching generally recognized norms of international law, the United States is being engaged in sabre-rattling near the Libyan borders. 14 combat ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, including two aircraft-carriers, are being involved in the provocative "flexing of muscles", according to yesterday's report by the American ABC television network.

The tense situation in the Mediterranean, which may flare up into a military conflict at a minute's notice, is being accompanied by the mounting of Washington's propaganda broadsides at sovereign Libya.

The aggressive actions give rise to concern and mass protests by the world public. Strongly denouncing the United States' anti-Libyan actions, many political figures and press bodies stress that these facts are not solitary, exceptional instances. They are yet another graphic illustration of the intention of the imperialist circles in the United States to continue banking on force with regard to sovereign nations and put into life the Washington-devised hegemonistic doctrine of "new globalism".

It is known that in a bid to put a kind of "theoretical basis" under its schemes of interference, pressure and blackmail with regard to countries, above all developing nations, whose independent foreign policies "do not suit" the United States, Washington has worked out a whole series of militarist and hegemonistic postulates designed to justify the use of military force and even direct intervention by the United States in any part of the world, even thousands of miles away from the U.S. coasts.

These postulates were set out, specifically, in the recent statement by the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, at a Washington conference on "low intensity warfare".

The same "philosophy of plunder" was openly proclaimed by Patrick Buchanan, one of the leading presidential advisers. America, he declared, preserves the right to extend support to the movements fighting for national liberation.

What they in Washington mean by the "movements" publicized by Mr Buchanan is no secret. These are gangs of Somocistas engaged in hit-and-run attacks against Nicaragua, CIA-financed Afghan bandits whose hands are stained with the blood of thousands of civilians. These are terrorists of the Angolan splinter grouping UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and Pol Pot men who are seeking to hinder the construction of a new life in Kampuchea, and similar rabble operating under the patronage of American special services.

Of course, the architects of "new globalism", the doctrine of direct armed interference by the United States, in an attempt to camouflage their hegemonistic designs, resort to propaganda gimmicks of all sorts to distort the situation by prattling about the "legitimacy" of the fight against "international terrorism", about the "need to ensure U.S. national security."

These are all false and rather awkward tricks. Washington's undeclared war on sovereign Afghanistan, the U.S. attempts to reverse developments in revolutionary Nicaragua by way of force, sabotage and provocations, and the current show of force aimed against Libya are parts of America's "globalism" in action.

From the assassination of leaders of states which opted for a path of independent development to "undeclared wars" with a view to destabilizing and ousting revolutionary regimes -- such is the evolution of imperialist adventurism.

The point at issue is that certain quarters in the United States, which regard nearly the entire globe as a sphere of "American vital interests", hope, contrary to the world realities, that they will succeed in forcing independent states and peoples to abandon their sovereign rights.

The point at issue, in fact, is the aggressive aspiration of the world's biggest imperialist power, the policy of state-sponsored terrorism, the policy which contradicts both the U.N. Charter and the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Helsinki that were signed by the United States.

It is not the "fight against terrorism" that worries the U.S. circles which have devised and are implementing the imperialist doctrine of "new globalism". This hegemonistic doctrine is a tool of crude, including armed, interferance by the United States in the regions and parts of the world where the United States would like to establish its domination.

SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER LAUNCH DELAYED

LD281016 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 27 TASS -- The launching of the reusable space (ship) Challenger has been delayed for the fourth time after a computer detected a flaw in the ship's pressurization system an hour before the blast-off. Earlier the launching had been put off because of adverse weather conditions at Cape Canaveral in Florida. According to officials, the date for the next attempted launching of Challenger will be announced within 24 hours.

REAGAN REMARKS SHOW ARMS SPENDING TO CONTINUE

LD272343 Moscow TASS in English 2335 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 27 TASS -- The Washington administration has no intention of reducing spending on the arms race as it trims a number of federal programs in the next fiscal year. This follows clearly from statements made by President Reagan today. He admitted that the astronomic budget deficit is a serious obstacle to productive economic growth but at the same time categorically rejected the view of many authorities that the USA is spending inordinately much on military needs. The White House chief tried to justify the "need" further to increase military spending, the growth of which, according to the press, is planned at the level of three per cent after inflation in fiscal 1987, by the alleged gap between the USA and the Soviet Union in that field.

WEINBERGER REAFFIRMS ARMS BUILDUP POLICY

LD280846 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 28 TASS -- Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, has reaffirmed the intention of the Washington Administration, to carry on the dangerous policy of speedy arms build up. Addressing a conference of the Reserve Officers Association, he said that it would be a mistake to believe that the modernisation of the U.S. defence had been completed. Caspar Weinberger admitted that during the stay of the Reagan administration in power in the USA the strength of the reserve components of the U.S. Armed Forces had reached the record figure of more than one million, and their budget had doubled over that time.

COMMENTARY ON SAVIMBI'S UPCOMING VISIT TO U.S.

May Be Funded 'Covertly'

LD280037 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Savimbi's principle aim is to get American military aid to wage war on the Angolan Government. The news media reports with reference to congressional sources that the Washington administration would like for a start to give Savimbi $15 million. The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader will meet with Secretary of State Shultz and will probably be received by President Reagan. There is ample evidence, however, the administration prefers to give aid along secret channels; secret because too close ties with the group that openly terrorizes its own nation can prove compromising.

Savimbi and his supporters have a dirty and shameful record. They have wiped out communities, ruined economic facilities, downed passenger airliners, and killed civilians. Equally notorious are their close ties with the regime in South Africa, which has been lavishly supplying UNITA with money and munitions, and giving it shelter in occupied Namibia. This makes it clear why the high-ranking administration representatives, who only a short time ago were openly debating forms of aiding Savimbi's groups, have switched over to an exclusively moral backing talk. But the about-face is additional proof that the administration in Washington will now opt for funding the Angolan separatists covertly.

While Savimbi's aim is obvious -- to escape a total defeat -- what does the United States Administration hope to achieve by fuelling tension in another region of Africa? Although views on this score have differed, anyone can see the United States cannot possibly hope that the Angolan terrorists can win a military victory. This being so, United States policy is geared to fanning the conflict-prone situation in the region and making it a permanent flashpoint. If the United States succeeds, it hopes to be able to play its trump cards; first of all to destabilize the economic and political situation in Angola, thus dealing a blow at the prospects for the liberation movement in Southern Africa; second, to create a pretext for preserving Namibia as South Africa's springboard of pressure on nearby liberated nations; and third, to justify the repression committed by the apartheid regime, presenting it as a natural reaction to non-existent outside subversive activities.

United States policy towards Angola is even more far-fetched. Maintaining and fanning regional conflicts is part of the so-called new globalism, a doctrine that serves to justify United States armed and subversive interference in any corner of the world. Besides, hotbeds of conflict of this kind serve to help Washington to justify its countermeasures to disarmament, and [to] a stop to the arms race.

'Lavish' Reception Prepared

LD280723 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 28 Jan 86

["Brazen Interference in Angolan Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

A lavish reception is being prepared in Washington for Jonas Savimbi, head of the UNITA anti-Angolan terrorist grouping, who is going to the United States on a "private visit". It is reported that Savimbi will be received by President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz.

The contentions by American propaganda about the administration's concern about "democracy in Angola" will hardly convince the African and international public of Washington's good intentions. The expansion of military, financial and political assistance to UNITA pursues quite a definite other aim -- to step up the struggle against Angola's lawful government.

When the idea of the so-called "linkage" between Namibia's decolonisation and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola failed to find support even among America's allies, Washington decided to resort to pressure on sovereign Angola. Neither has the United States Administration given up attempts to present its placeman as a sort of "political force". During Savimbi's visit the White House intends even to submit to congress a draft resolution expressing "moral support" for the bandit formations. Late in December UNITA already got 30 million dollars from the White House. All in all, the White House intends to spend up to 300 million dollars to finance terrorist operations in Angola.

At the time when Washington patronizes terrorists the participants in the 45th session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity in the Nigerian capital condemn the policy of terror and aggression against "Frontline" States. The demonstration of Washington's alliance with African "contras" is a hostile act not only against Angola but also against other countries of the continent.

Savimbi Expects 'Handouts'

LD272243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 27 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] I cannot at all get used to the shameless flippancy with which U.S. diplomats treat international law. By way of an example, a routine press conference, chaired as usual by Bernard Kalb, assistant secretary of state for public affairs, was held in the State Department last week.

Among questions put to him were those about African problems. Replying to journalists on a question about Angola, Kalb said, and I quote: UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is a legitimate national organization and the administration is trying to show that it supports it in an effective form. Well, what can one say on this score? It is universally known that UNITA is not a legitimate national organization, but an underground terrorist gang of murderers, pogromists and men of violence who have set themselves against the people and the government of their former country.

Consequently, rendering assistance to this rabble is tantamount to the crudest possible interference in the internal life of a sovereign state with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations. Is it not enough that the administration is constantly pushing through Congress bills to set aside quite sizeable sums for rendering military assistance to UNITA.

Jonas Savimbi, the ringleader of this gang, who is going to the United States for new handouts, is awaited with open arms in Washington tomorrow. The U.S. press reports that the program of the visit will, in all likelihood, include a meeting with Casey, the CIA boss and with President Reagan.

Well, other than spreading one's hands in a gesture of helplessness, there is nothing one can do.

IZVESTIYA'S FALIN STUDIES U.S. NAVAL STRATEGY

PM241135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Part 1 of article by IZVESTIYA political observer Valentin Falin: "Back to the Stone Age"]

[Text] I propose to take the bull by the horns and not be distracted by the grandiloquent turns of phrase which Washington is so generous with. Because the words about the "blessings of peace" have yet to be followed by anything except more words. The advocates of an ultrahard line who tried last November to torpedo the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva are not about to retreat. On the contrary, they are going all out on the principle: The worse things are, the better they like it.

In the first days of the new year a report by Admiral J. Watkins, U.S. Navy chief of staff, entitled "Naval Strategy" was published. Before publication, the text of the report was submitted to Defense Secretary C. Weinberger for his approval. Officials characterized the admiral's ideas as "currently the clearest exposition of the approach" to waging war at sea. So "clear" that former Pentagon staffer (B. Pouzen) described the strategy as "excessively provocative," fraught with the "greatest likelihood" of unleashing nuclear war, and "diametrically opposed" to the official principle of preventing nuclear conflict.

It may appear that people in the adminstration are traveling in the same orbit, but in different directions. It would probably suit some people for the ignorant to think so. To think so, and to feel envious -- so that is how things are in free America!
R. Reagan states that there will be no winners in a nuclear conflict, and that therefore such a conflict is unthinkable, and must not take place. Yet the Navy staff, which the sanction of the defense secretary, demonstrates that the weapons have by no means lost their significance, and puts forward its route to a victorious war in the nuclear age. Are those disagreements, or different interpretations? Or different aspects of the same thing? Let us try and see.

Adm Watkins visualizes our time as the "age of peace and violence." In his eyes, "preparation for global warfare" is a "very important element of deterrence." The U.S. Navy, the admiral predicts, will in the long term have to step up its activeness "in the hot spots of the globe," showing its presence in peaceful conditions and reacting to "crises." Watkins specified that it is a question of "conflicts and other crises" which do not necessarily affect the interests of the United States and its allies. Interference is justified if conflicts "create a background for potentially more serious conflicts between major powers."

According to the chief of staff's fiction, this "background" is most likely to arise from events in Asia, Africa, or Central and Latin America. The task accordingly set is for the United States to acquire the "capability to stabilize and control crises in Third World countries." "Although we are not now at war," Watkins went on, "the scale of our operations is approximately 20 percent higher than during the Vietnam war." (Not a bad illustration to highlight Reagan's favorite argument about U.S. "self-disarmament.") But what is 20 percent, to the Pentagon? A mere trifle, only a taste, "testifying," to quote the admiral's words in all their primordial absurdity, "to the increase in the need for forward-based forces in peacetime; this requirement, moreover, is made more urgent by the probability that in the event of war we will not have much time for mobilization. In the era of peace in conditions of violence, the Navy is at the front line, and will remain there for the foreseeable future."

The new naval strategy proposes the use "in response to a threat from Third World countries" of chemical, bacteriological, and nuclear weapons "in various combinations in practically all the oceans." The concept of a "threat" is interpreted vaguely and not pedantically, so as to make the nuclear big stick seem appropriate in "combination" with other systems of mass murder. Not for nothing does the admiral set his sights on local disputes and intrastate processes: Grenada is not mentioned, but its example runs through the whole tissue of the report as an example suitable for dissemination.

"Reacting to crises," Watkins declares, "has long been a function of the Navy and the Marines. Between 1946 and 1982, in approximately 250 instances of the use of American armed forces, the Navy was the main factor in our reaction in approximately 80 percent of crises." Do not think that the chief of staff has decided to add a touch of steel to the standard smiling face of the Yankee "democrat." The admiral is advertising his wares -- violence, without which, he is convinced, imperialist America cannot survive. Only "forward basing and high mobility," Watkins stresses, "offer the opportunity to use the Navy in the event of a crisis at any time in any part of the globe."

"Naval forces," the report says, "can remain autonomous for as long as necessary in remote regions"; the Navy has shown "in the conditions of real crises" that it is capable of influencing events through its "presence, observation, the threat of force, artillery or air strikes, landings by the marines, the evacuation of civilians, the imposition of a blockade or quarantine, and the prevention of interference by Soviet or other forces."

And the most important thing, in the chief of staff's view, is that "the Navy has unique potential to control escalation. The Navy can be visible or can conceal itself, can threaten or not threaten, and can easily be sent to the necessary regions and just as easily withdrawn." It is like reading moss-covered parchments from the distant past. If I like, I'll threaten you: If I get uptight, I'll shoot; If I get out of bed on the wrong side, I'll send a fleet to the Indian Ocean; If I quarrel with my mother-in-law, I'll send them to the Pacific. You can declare war, but it is simpler and less bother to attack "in conditions of peace." As they have hitherto done, as they have done "on approximately 250 occasions" since World War II. They themselves have lost count, they themselves do not remember exactly, and want flagrant tyranny, surpassing all examples of piracy in the past, to be some kind of privilege for Washington.

It is hardly possible to imagine antthing worse. Hear Watkins out, and judge for yourself. We were talking above about the "strategy of reacting to crises." But there is also "war-fighting strategy." "Reacting to crises" and interference in the affairs of "Third World countries" is almost a matter of routine. It sometimes costs more to get to the place than to shoot to your heart's content. What the authors of the report mean by war is, first and foremost, armed conflict with the Soviet Union. And the "war-fighting strategy" is formulated on the basis of this premise.

The "key" to success for the United States in a military confrontation with the USSR is declared to be to "provide (the Americans) with the potential for a prolonged global conflict." The Navy's contribution to the confrontation is defined as a strategy "consisting of three stages: deterrence, or the transition to war; seizing the initiative; taking hostilities into the enemy zone." The stages are not confined within "precise time frames," and, the report admits, are a reflection of what is desired, rather than an "attempt to predict what is essentially an unpredictable future."

Take note of that formula -- "deterrence, or the transition to war." How expedient Washington will find that. The idea of a preemptive strike is lightly camouflaged, or, if you like, brought up to date. But, like card players sitting round a table, the American strategists do not know how their venture will end. Formerly, in similar situations, the smart guys used to say: Wait and see. That was the first salvo. Today, it is urgently recommended to think before you shoot, because once you start, it may well turn out that there is no opportunity to think. Has this fact penetrated the naval staff? It does not look like it. The level of thought among people who have at their disposal means of destruction which exceed many times over all our planet's theoretical and practical reserves for survival is revealed by their discussions about the specific content of each of the "stages" of naval strategy indicated in the report. These are remarkably odious.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ATTACKS BOSTON JOURNALIST

PM271541 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 86 p 4

[Igor Vitaliyev article: "The 'Evolution' of Gary Thatcher, or On Certain Traditions of Russian Hospitality"]

[Text] Let us begin with a statement. It expressed the hope that the incident which occurred in Leningrad would be a reminder to the U.S. newspaper correspondent in the future to display common sense and respect for the country which had granted him accreditation.

The correspondent's latest articles, alas, attest otherwise. He has not apparently learnt his lesson -- respect for our country is not part of his "program of residence."

Let us introduce the "hero" -- he is Gary Thatcher, correspondent of Boston's THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. One of those gallant U.S. journalists who love to discourse on working conditions in Moscow...

On 7 August last year Thatcher was detained at customs in Leningrad during an attempt to bring anti-Soviet material into our country. He immediately kicked up a fuss: He was backed up by the Boston publishers, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and the U.S. State Department. VOA was also quick to make its protest, immediately sympathizing with the "victim" and demanding that "Gary Thatcher's rights be respected, like those of other foreign correspondents working in the USSR."

The "voice" did not make a fuss without purpose: The Washington headquarters of the radio station on Independence Avenue saw the incident in Leningrad as a pretext to talk again about creative "freedom" for foreign correspondents.

It is this "freedom" we are talking about. The "freedom" to denigrate our country and misinform the Western public about the Soviet way of life.

Gary Thatcher has been working at THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Moscow correspondents' center for a considerable time now. So what contribution has he made to his compatriots' understanding of our country and our way of life? In order to reply to this question we must first and foremost argue whether the U.S. correspondent was in fact striving to increase this understanding. This proviso is no accident.

Let us look at what and how Gary Thatcher writes, and how the reader of the Boston newspaper, which -- not without reason -- is considered to be one of the most widely read in America, sees our country after reading his articles from Moscow.

If we take Thatcher's articles in the last few months, reprinted in the paper's European "Digest," it is easy to see for yourself that, day by day moving increasingly away from the method of "balanced information" -- characteristic unfortunately of only a few of his colleagues -- with which Thatcher began his work in Moscow, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent slipped quite rapidly into overt malevolence and hostility toward the Soviet Union and Soviet people.

These were his articles for March 1985: Thatcher wrote about the changes in the Soviet leadership and the new tasks of socioeconomic development facing our society -- without any personal commentaries and appraisals. He mainly "rehashed" information from the Soviet newspapers, larding his articles -- appropriately and inappropriately -- with references to "Western analysts" and "Western diplomats" who apparently were supposed to lend his articles more "weight" and "objectivity." But some kind of "balanced approach" was still apparent there.

Which cannot be said of another of his articles entitled "Turning Soviet Rivers." There again there are many references such as "a Western specialist says...", "Another states...", "A Western diplomat believes.." -- but a completely different key is already struck in this selection of "anonymous remarks." "It is perfectly clear that the Russians have good cause to suspect that, unless Mother Nature made a flagrant mistake, it must be an accomplice in an anti-Soviet plot," says Gary Thatcher, flabbergasting the reader right at the start of the article, with his "inferences." And he finally "finishes off" the reader with other ideas: The project allegedly poses a "threat to the West."

"This is certainly a plan by the Russians to start a weather war against us," the reader is tormented with doubts. Thatcher does not disabuse him. On the contrary: "It is like the monster Frankenstein, it is very difficult to kill -- nothing will come of it!" Thatcher says citing "a Western diplomat."

What is "it"? And who appears in the role of "monster"? Apparently the USSR. There is simply nobody else. But why he included "mother-nature" among the "dissidents" and even "accomplices in a plot" is difficult to understand. Some other kind of logic is needed here, no doubt. Gary Thatcher's logic.

In June last year THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent decided to illuminate readers about the problem of restructuring the Soviet economy. His article mentions nothing about our successes, the standard of economic progress achieved, or the actual essence of this restructuring.

His theme is precisely the "problems." Indeed, we have our problems and difficulties and we talk about them openly. And are there really so few problems in America? But we -- unlike the United States -- are getting down to solving our problems and are doing this successfully. However, to believe Thatcher, our most serious problem consists in ridding ourselves...of chimneys. There is a photograph of old Moscow in the paper as illustration.

August 1985. Gary Thatcher decided to enter into open battle against Soviet ideology. But without the fetters of objectivity." And he embarked on the path trodden by many of his predecessors -- he made for the "freedom fighters," or to put it more simply, for the handful of renegades living on handouts from Western correspondents and ready to heap dirt on all the sundry in the hope of wide Western "publicity."

Thatcher wrote with great sorrow about those whom he bombastically called "dissidents." One western journalist, Thatcher said, visiting the USSR 10 years after his first visit, sought out his old acquaintances among the "rights defenders," but "they had all either emigrated, or were in prison or exile..."

And Thatcher accompanied all these tales with quotations from the Helsinki Final Act, though it makes no mention of the fact that the governments which signed it should pander to antistate activity in their own country.

The U.S. correspondent called for "humanity" and "respect for human rights," but it is interesting here that he referred to information from reports of the so-called Keston College, a British "research center to study religion and communism." One of these "reports," for instance, mentioned the "observance of civil rights in various countries" and related that a "secret monastery in the region of Sukhumi was subjected to helicopter attack, and that a flame-thrower was used to destroy the believers..."

How they must have been visibly moved, the readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, established in 1908 by Mary Eddy the founder of the "Church of Christ," a publication which even today propagates religious values. But they would no doubt have been interested to learn where the fabrications about the "persecution of believers in the USSR" came from: Keston College is a "branch" of the CIA in Europe. However, Thatcher naturally did not report this. Instead he noted in detail the types of "martyrs" enumerating all their "merits" except for one thing: Those he called "prisoners of conscience" and "supporters of the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreement" have violated Soviet laws and have been judged for that and not for "free-thinking." They are anti-Soviets, traitors to the motherland, and simply criminals -- Thatcher included them all in a common list of "human rights fighters."

It is difficult to say now what and how Gary Thatcher was taught before coming to Moscow, although the "special purpose" of his work was obviously determined in advance. But it would not be inappropriate for him to look at the code of U.S. laws.

There, in a language with which Thatcher must be very familiar, it is unequivocally written in paragraph No. 2385: "Assistance with a view to overthrowing the government. A person, who, with a view to overthrowing or destroying the government of the United States or any of its states, prints, publishes, edits, issues, sells, distributes, or publicly disseminates printed or written materials which contain advice or suggest the duty, need, desire, and correctness of overthrowing or destroying such governments, or a person who organizes or helps to organize a society, group, or community of people engaged in studying, assisting, or encouraging actions to forcibly overthrow or destroy any of the aforementioned governments, or a person who becomes a member (is a member) of such a society, group, or so forth, in the knowledge of the aims for which these associations were created, is liable to a fine not exceeding $20,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 20 years, or both."

In addition, Mr Thatcher, as well as the aforementioned measures, U.S. law stipulates a 5-year disqualification from holding federal office on completion of the term of imprisonment. Or have you forgotten about these norms of U.S. justice, Mr Thatcher? While protecting its own society from law violations, the United States considers it has the right to demand "freedoms" for criminals in socialist countries. What about the "flouting of human rights" here? The same crimes are punished -- and very strictly -- in the United States. Where is the logic then?

But this is not the logic which Gary Thatcher follows. He sticks to a different logic: there can be no rights in the "empire of evil." And he convinces the readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of this.

A September issue of the paper carried his article describing his "impressions" of Soviet motor ferry plying between Leningrad and Stockholm.

"The Baltic Steamship Company invites you to take a fascinating trip. Cosiness, comfort, a varied program of entertainment, and solicitous service ensure you have a good time," was the reply to my question as to the travelling conditions on board the Ilich given by a girl at No. 35 Harzen Street, when I phoned the Baltic Steamship Company passenger agency in Leningrad.

Gary Thatcher retained a different impression. He was not in the mood for entertainment. So what was he so busy with? The reply lies in his article: "The tourist business is only a cover for the real aim of the Ilich's trips along the coast of Sweden. Its aim is to gather intelligence information with the help of electronic apparatus..."

Rubbish? Of course. But Gary Thatcher decided to make a name for himself precisely from this absurdity. Are there other examples? Certainly.

Thus, in September CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an article by its Moscow correspondent entitled "The Ever Increasing Significance of Russian bread!" Thatcher tried to demonstrate that the symbol of the Soviet Union today is a woman pressing loaves of bread to her chest. No more...

"Whatever happens there, poverty remains!" The newspaper subscriber paints a "terrible picture." "The Russians have nothing but bread, and even that is probably stale!..".

"Yes," Thatcher persuades him, "Bread has become the symbol of the good life in the Soviet Union, as in no other country!.." Indeed, Mr Thatcher, guests in Russian have long been greeted with bread and salt. Write about that too. Such is the tradition of Russian hospitality. Guests are greeted in our country with good will. But not those who come to our home with ill will.

They are turned away from the door. That is also tradition and we do not wish to abandon our traditions.

MILLIONS AWAITING U.S. RESPONSE TO PEACE OFFER

LD232328 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Millions of people throughout the world, including the United States, are awaiting a specific and well-grounded reply from Washington to the Soviet peace initiatives set forth in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. This historic program, corresponding to the interests of all mankind, cannot be brushed aside with a polite statement that the Soviet proposals merit serious study. Figures of state and ordinary people in many countries want to know whether the White House is prepared to meet the realistic Soviet disarmament program half-way.

The USSR's proposals are dictated by political wisdom. This is the opinion of William Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress. It is essential to strive for the implementation of these promising initiatives, for which one should strengthen trust between our countries and first and foremost radically change idea about the Soviet Union, which is in many respects incorrect.

Here is the view of George McGovern, former Democratic senator, who called the Soviet program very constructive: I hope very much, he said, that the U.S. Administration will make use of this real opportunity to halt the arms race and will not undertake steps that would complicate the advance toward the liquidation of nuclear weapons. The USSR, stressed McGovern, has made a significant step forward and the United States should give an appropriate answer to this.

Side by side with such a realistic approach to the Soviet proposals, a different, militaristic tendency exists, or rather, prevails as before, in Washington's corridors of power. Under pressure from public opinion, the adherents of this tendency pretend that they too favor constructive negotiations with Moscow. This shows with particular clarity, as foreign observers note, in the White House's maneuvers. On the one hand it declares that the Soviet initiatives merit serious study, while on the other it continues to reject the call to join in the moratorium on all nuclear tests, announced unilaterally by the Soviet Union, and continues to press ahead with its "star wars" program, aimed at the militarization of space.

Time will tell whether the White House's position will undergo any change.

From the most varied capitals responses to the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev continue to flow in. They show that the Soviet initiatives have become a powerfully influential factor upon policy and public opinion throughout the world.

MPR'S YONDON VISITS MILITARY FACILITIES, DEPARTS

PM271904 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Touring the Country"]

[Text] Colonel General J. Yondon, Mongolian defense minister, who is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, visited the M.I. Kalinin Taman Guards Motorized Rifle Division 23 January. The Mongolian guest was met by Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister, and Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of Moscow Military District.

Colonel General J. Yondon familiarized himself with the teaching and material base, the organization of combat training, and the lives and leisure of Soviet servicemen.

The same day the Mongolian guest visited the Professor N.Ye. Zhukovskiy Military Air Engineering Academy. The Mongolian defense minister familiarized himself with the teaching and material base and the organization of the teaching process. Explanations were provided by Colonel General of Aviation V.V. Filippov, chief of the academy.

Colonel General J. Yondon was accompanied by Marshal of Engineering Troops S.Kh. Aganov.

In the afternoon Colonel General J. Yondon left on a tour of the country.

The Mongolian guest was seen off at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other generals, admirals, and Soviet Armed Forces officers.

(Ts.) Gombosuren, Mongolian charge d'affaires in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

The Mongolian and Soviet state flags were flown at the airport and the two countries' national anthems were played.

Colonel General J. Yondon, Mongolian defense minister, accepted the report of the chief of the honor guard and reviewed the Soviet servicemen.

On his trip around the country the Mongolian defense minister is being accompanied by Marshal of Engineering Troops S.Kh. Aganov.

U.S. INCREASES PRESSURE ON JAPAN OVER SDI

PM271345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov: "The Pentagon's Demands"]

[Text] Tokyo -- American pressure on its allies on the question of their involvement in the program to create space-based strike weapons continues to increase.

Since Bonn and London have yielded to pressure from Washington, "star wars" lobbyists are laying the main stress on Tokyo, which has not yet made a final decision on this problem.

As the Japanese press reports, the conservative American organization, the Heritage Foundation, which is considered the brain trust of the current White House administration, has prepared a report entitled "SDI Prospects for Asia." It formulates recommendations, the chief of which consists in the following: Involving Japan in implementation of the "star wars" program must be in the United States' prime task.

"Japanese technology is equal to American technology in many spheres, and, in a number of cases, leaves U.S. achievement behind," the report states. "Japanese participation in SDI will depend to a decisive extent on general progress in the sphere of the transfer of military technology from Japan to the United States."

Posing the issue in this way not only confirms American interest in Japanese scientific and technological achievements, but also indicates the mechanism, within the framework of which Tokyo's participation in SDI could be realized. The latter is particularly worthy of note, because here we have an attempt to present Japanese involvement in the "star wars" program not as a political step, but as a formal procedural issue relating only to expanding the sphere of working consultations between allies.

In actual fact, if we were to suppose that American demands connected with SDI were to be presented as ordinary demands for Japanese military technology in accordance with the agreement signed in 1983, when the very problem of Tokyo's participation in the preparations for "star wars" would be eroded to such an extent that it would cease to be considered a problem. The government would thereby be rid of painful debates with the opposition and protests by antiwar movements, and the Pentagon would get everything it is seeking.

Will the subterfuge work? As yet it is difficult to say. According to the latest official statements by Japanese political figures, Tokyo's position in relation to the "star wars" program has not changed: Japan expresses "understanding" of this program and is still "studying" it.

Within the framework of this "study" the second research group from Japan, headed by (R. Onodera), adviser to the Japanese ministry of Foreign Affairs, is at present in the United States. According to a report by the KYODO agency, the group has already visited the Pentagon's "space projects" and met with the head of the SDI program, General Abrahamson. Whether the American general was guided by the report by the Heritage Foundation in his talk with the Japanese representatives is unknown. But we can be totally clear on the fact that Washington is seriously getting down to working on Tokyo in the question of preparation for "star wars."

We wish you, esteemed Mr President and esteemed Mr Prime Minister, good health and success in your work and happiness and prosperity to the friendly Indian people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

The USSR Council of Ministers

Indian Envoy Interviewed

LD271501 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Interview with S. Nurul Hasan, Indian ambassador to the USSR, by own correspondent S. Bulantsev under the "Our Interlocutor" rubric: "The Benefits of Freedom" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] On the eve of Republic Day, which is also widely marked by the Soviet public, a SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent asked S. Nurul Hasan, head of the Indian Diplomatic Mission in Moscow, well-known public figure and politician, and ambassador with the rank of minister of state, to give an interview.

[Bulantsev] How do you assess the present state of and prospects for the further development of Soviet-Indian relations?

[Hasan] Indian-Soviet relations are characterized by sincere friendship, mutual trust, and common ideals. Both our countries firmly believe in the policy of peaceful coexistence, sovereign equality, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We deeply value the support which we receive from the Soviet Union in various spheres.

Our traditional friendship has stood the test of time and has developed and strengthened over many years, covering broad spheres of cooperation. It is not directed against any third country. The Treaty on Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation was an important landmark, it gave a qualitatively new boost to our relations. High-level visits and contacts play a very substantial role in strengthening our ties. We are looking forward impatiently to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's visit to India, where a most warm reception awaits him. Next year India and the Soviet Union are organizing magnificent festivals in the USSR and in our country respectively. That will undoubtedly lead to better mutual understanding and will bring our peoples closer together. In short, I consider our present relations highly satisfactory and dynamically promote not only the mutual interest of our two countries but also the cause of world peace. I have no doubt that over the years our friendship and cooperation will constantly strengthen.

PRODUCTION COOPERATION GROUP WITH INDIA ENDS WORK

LD251913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Report by correspondent (?Ashot Basibov)]

[Text] The meeting of the Soviet-Indian working group on production cooperation and machinery construction has ended in Moscow. Our correspondent (?Ashot Basibov), reports:

I remind you comrades that during the years of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, the following leading industrial enterprises including the heavy engineering works in Ranchi, the mining equipment works in Durgapur, the metallurgical combines in Bhilai and Bokaro, and 11 major electric power stations have been erected in the Republic with our country's help.

The enterprises of India's state sector, constructed with our country's cooperation, are now producing four-fifths of the Republic's metallurgical equipment, over one-third of oil products, and 40 percent of all steel.

India's industry now has reached such a level of development that the question has arisen of our countries' cooperation in the production of other types of output. This was discussed at the meeting of the Soviet-Indian working group on production cooperation and machinery construction.

What prospects are being opened up by cooperation? I addressed this question to Varadan, the Indian delegation head and secretary of the Indian Industry Ministry:

[Begin Varadan recording in English fading into superimposed Russian translation]

We have been devoting our main attention all of these years to cooperation [sotrudnichestvo] in machinebuilding. We now have for the first time turned to the idea of cooperation [kooperatsiya] that offers far wider opportunities for the volume of technology and the rendering of mutual aid. Both sides have arrived at the conclusion that they can profit from one another's experience in the development of such sectors as the machinetool and instrument industry, heavy and light machinebuilding, and equipment for the food and auto industries. As you can see, the possibilities for cooperation are immense. We are proposing that it must be on a long-term basis. A representative delegation of our country's industrialists has arrived with me. We have acquainted ourselves with the work of the Soviet Union's leading machinebuilding enterprises and are proposing specific ways of widening our mutually advantageous trade and economic ties. [end recording]

PAKISTANI SUPPORT FOR INDIAN 'EXTREMISTS' NOTED

LD271430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency has reported a new armed sortie by Sikh separatists in the Punjab. They opened automatic fire on a group of inhabitants in Shantinda which resulted in one being killed and several injured. Here is a Mayak commentary; at the microphone is Vladimir Beloshapko.

While this report was coming in there was another alarming telegram from India. Security forces in Jammu and Kashmir have arrested six members of antinational reactionary organizations. They are charged with provocative disturbances and setting off bombs.

What was this? A chance coincidence? Two events which were in no way interconnected? At first glance it would seem so, but only at first. Let us ask a few essential questions. Firstly, why were the north-western and northern regions of India which border on Pakistan the arena of terrorist subversive activity? Secondly, who is supplying arms and money to the extremists and who is teaching them the science of killing, bombing, and plunder? And, lastly, who is gaining from the permanent interpolitical tension in these and other Indian states? In one way or another the Pakistani military regime's unseemly role seems to feature in replies to these questions

It is well known, in particular, that special schools and camps have been set up on Pakistani territory where the rebels undergo a course of training under the guidance of Pakistani instructors. There they are supplied with weapons and money. Why? Indeed, it would appear that the clearly understood goodneighborly relations with India would meet Pakistan's national interest, and incidentally Islamabad declares in words its desire for this. But it goes no further than words. By all accounts it is the influence of their U.S. patrons on the present regime in Pakistan which holds sway. Indeed, several years ago, the so-called Kirkpatrick plan found its way into the pages of the Western newspapers. This envisaged nothing more nor less than India's dismemberment into a number of tiny states. A despairing cause, surely? But an attempt is obviously being made to chase the republic up a blind alley of internal disorder and in this way to move away from constructive participation in tackling the key problems of the present day. This is being attempted with the aid of terrorists and their trustees in Islamabad.

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV VIEWS INDIAN TIES WITH USSR

PM241650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Third and final part of V. Afanasyev series: "Contemporary India"]

[Excerpts] Peace-Loving Country

India is a country which shows goodwill, attention, and understanding toward the peoples of the world. Its policy has earned it high prestige in the international arena. It has spoken weighty and authoritative words for the sake of terminating the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race, on earth and preventing it in space, for the sake of peace and the peoples' security.

The international community shows great respect for the policy of nonalignment, whose recognized leader is India.

The world's progressive public highly assessed the joint message sent by India's prime minister and the leaders of Mexico, Sweden, Greece, Argentina, and Tanzania to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan shortly before their meeting in Geneva. The message emphasized that the prevention of nuclear war is a key issue for the peoples of all continents. The ideas contained in the message are in harmony with the Soviet Union's policy aimed at the prevention of thermonuclear war.

We were informed from Delhi that M.S. Gorbachev's statement, made on 15 January, generated enormous interest and support among the broad Indian public. The statement is a program for total nuclear disarmament. The statement is also a passionate call for mankind to enter the third millennium of our era without nuclear weapons, without chemical weapons. The new millennium should be a millennium of eternal peace and a bright future for mankind.

Speaking at a recent public meeting devoted to I. Gandhi's memory, R. Gandhi acclaimed the Soviet leader's plan as inspiring and expressed the hope that the U.S. response to it would be positive.

I have no doubt that India will understand and accept this program because, after all, peace in its view, as in the view of all peoples, is the basis and condition for advancing successfully along the path of progress.

People in India are devoting great attention to the Soviet initiative for the comprehensive solution of security problems in Asia. We were told of this by well known Indian politician (E. Faleyro) and other interlocutors. Peace is particularly necessary for Asia, where over half of mankind lives and where the majority of countries are developing countries.

At the same time, India's international position is far from trouble-free. There are forces both on Indian soil and abroad, in the West, which are doing everything to dismember the country and destabilize it. These forces are prepared to use any means -- slander, blackmail, bribery, and crimes -- to attain their goals.

An alarming situation prevails along the Indo-Pakistani border, where the sides' troops are, so to speak, eyeball to eyeball. Pakistan is implementing an openly anti-Indian policy.

There is a widely-held opinion in the West that religion is the basis of differences between India and Pakistan. Apparently the Muslims (Pakistan) cannot get along with non-Muslims (India). In fact, the position is completely different, even if only because there are more Muslims living in India than in Pakistan.

India is prepared to normalize relations with Pakistan but this, as we were told here, is practically impossible while Pakistan follows not its own but a pro-American policy. The United States has supplied Pakistan with the most up to date weapons, and it has been assigned the role of gendarme in Asia, like the one played in the past by Iran under the shah. There are serious reasons to suppose that Pakistan intends to acquire nuclear weapons, and this is particularly worrying for the Indians. In a conversation with us, G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Foreign Policy Planning Committee, declared in this connection: "India will follow Pakistan's nuclear armament very carefully and will draw its own conclusions."

It is evident that India also faces quite a few foreign policy problems. The country is solving these problems calmly and confidently, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual security. It is solving them for the sake of peace on earth.

Our Relations Strengthen and Develop

Soviet people feel profound respect for India and its talented and industrious people. Relations of sincere friendship and cooperation have been established between our countries. These relations are developing on the basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation signed 9 August 1971. These relations are distinguished by equality and mutual respect and by the coincidence or proximity of the USSR's and India's stance on fundamental problems of our time.

The friendship and cooperation between the two countries are cemented by their peoples' common interests in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism and for peace and progress on earth. They are an important factor for peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, and this factor's significance is constantly growing.

The Soviet Union's cooperation with India has many dimensions. Its features include stability in the political sphere and extensive and multifaceted forms of mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural exchanges.

A new and powerful boost was given to the further deepening of mutual understanding and the expansion of cooperation between our countries by R. Gandhi's visits to the USSR in May and October 1985 and his meetings with M.S. Gorbachev. In the course of conversations with us, R. Gandhi warmly recalled these meetings and expressed the hope that he would meet our party's leader on Indian soil this year.

The Soviet Union rendered India great assistance in the establishment of its modern industry. The Bhilai metallurgical plant, the Bokaro metallurgical combines, the Ranchi heavy machine building plant, the Durgapur mining equipment plant, the Hardwar heavy electrical engineering plant, and dozens of other enterprises were created with our participation or assistance.

In 1982 these enterprises accounted for 38 percent of total steel production, 25 percent of petroleum extraction, 40 percent of petroleum refining, 70 percent of power industry equipment, and 80 percent of metallurgical equipment.

A seminar on "Indian-Soviet Trade and Economic Cooperation" was being held while we were in India's capital, Delhi, and hundreds of Indian businessmen, ministers, and Soviet representatives took part. Impressive figures on the growth of our trade and economic relations were cited there. For example, the volume of Soviet-Indian trade increased one-hundredfold between 1953 and 1985.

An agreement on the further development of Soviet-Indian trade relations was signed last December. The volume of trade will double in the next 5 years compared with the previous 5-year period.

At the same time, certain complaints were heard about some of our organizations. We were asked: Why is it that, in the sphere of assistance to India, we pick the heavy, materials- and energy-intensive sectors, and give it little in the sphere of computer equipment, robotics, bioengineering, and flexible production units? Addressing the seminar, Indian Minister of Finance V.P. Singh spoke of the need to import the latest technology from the USSR. He also said that it is necessary to improve the quality of Indian exports to the USSR.

In our conversation with professor M.G.K. Menon, who, incidentally, is a foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, we spoke mainly about Soviet-Indian cooperation in the spheres of science and technology. This cooperation takes place through intergovernmental channels and through academies of sciences and various organizations and departments. The scientist expressed the wish that this cooperation be conducted more purposefully and more systematically, primarily in the most modern avenues of science and technology. It would be good, the professor argued, to convene something like a seminar of a small number of scientists (5-10 people from each side), capable of looking far ahead, of discussing and determining the latest scientific and technical problems on whose elaboration we can cooperate both now and in the long-term future. It would be good to elaborate joint scientific and technical programs, practice division of labor, organize production sharing, set up the appropriate organizations, and afterward make joint use of the results produced. After all, the Soviet-Indian space flight program was successful. Serious thought must be given to all this.

...The CPSU delegation was warmly welcomed in India. When we presented R. Gandhi with the CPSU Central Committee's greetings message to the jubilee session of the Indian National Congress-Indira, thousands of delegates stood up and applauded warmly and at length.

We met many friends of our country here. I would like to mention (Aruna Asaf Ali), a no longer young but shapely and lively woman, active participant in the national liberation movement, organizer of the women's movement in India, and winner of the international Lenin prize "for the strengthening of peace among peoples." She has been in the Soviet Union on many occasions and said during our conversation that she would very much like to visit our country once more. It seems that her wish will come true.

Our numerous interlocutors expressed sympathy for the Land of the Soviets and confidence that the friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR [illegible] and develop.

This is how it should be. This is how it will be.

TV REPORTS ON KARMAL NEWS CONFERENCE IN KABUL

LD271031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[illegible] report from Kabul by M. Leshchinskiy on 26 January news conference by DRA [illegible] Babrak Karmal for foreign journalists; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Among the flow of lies and slander which form the basis of psychological warfare being waged against the DRA by subversive propaganda centers in the West, one of the basic ones is the thesis that in Democratic Afghanistan representatives of the Western press have no access. Therefore they are supposedly forced to enter the country illegally and look for their heroes on the counterrevolutionary bandit paths. However, here are these 23 representatives of some of the largest television and radio companies in the Western world, news agencies, and the press, who have had the opportunity to see for themselves the falsity of many of the allegations by Western propaganda. They have been in Afghanistan for nearly 1 week and in conversations with journalists we have understood how important this trip has been for them, and how many new things they have found out for themselves.

This meeting with Comrade Babrak Karmal crowned the journalists' trip. Replying to a question from a correspondent of the British REUTER news agency concerning the progress of the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva and the dates [sroki] for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of USSR forces from Afghanistan, Comrade Karmal stressed that proceeding from the peace-loving policy of people's power, the Afghan side is striving for positive results at the Afghan-Pakistan talks. However, the Pakistani side, acting on U.S. orders, is trying to freeze and break off these talks, rejecting at each new round decisions adopted the day before.

As for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of USSR forces in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal noted that this will happen when the reasons which prompted the Afghan Government to address a request for aid to the USSR are eliminated. That is to say when the military interference by imperialism and regional reaction in the affairs of Afghanistan is halted.

At the end of the news conference, the foreign journalists expressed profound gratitude to the Government of Democratic Afghanistan for the invitation to visit the country and for what they have been able to see and find out here.

DRA TRIBES ON PAKISTANI ACTIONS AGAINST PASHTUNS

PM231600 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Jan 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Tribes' Jirgas"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Jan -- BAKHTAR reports that a jirga of the Afridi tribe chaired by Wali Khan (Kukikheyl) has been held in the (Tuda Mina) region. Addressing its participants, the Afridi chief resolutely condemned the Pakistani authorities' aggressive actions against Pashtun tribes.

He opposed the use of the territory to resettle Pashtun tribes in order to train dushman gangs. Wali Khan (Kukikheyl) demanded the elimination of training camps for Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the immediate release of Pashtuns imprisoned during the combat actions in the Khyber region.

The jirga participants adopted a resolution stating that Afghanistan's friendship with tribes with historic roots is indissoluble. All attempts by the Pakistani regime to undermine the principles and foundations of that friendship are doomed to failure.

BAKHTAR reports that a thousands-strong tribal jirga in support of the just struggle of the Afridi and the Shinwari for independence has been held in the city of (Ganikheyl) (DRA) -- the administrative center of the Shinwari region.

EGYPTIAN NEWSMAN APPLAUDS DRA ATTITUDE TO MUSLIMS

PM231432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 86 Moring Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Afghanistan: In the Interest of the Broadest Strata of the Population"]

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jan -- The revolutionary Government of Afghanistan acts in the interests of the broadest strata of the country's population, carrying out bold progressive transformations. At the same it treats the traditions of all the peoples of Afghanistan with deep respect, the well-known Egyptian journalist 'A. al-Tawil, who recently visited the DRA, writes in the newspaper AL-SIYASI.

I was convinced by my own experience, Al-Tawil stresses, that the accusations made against the country's government by reactionary forces are totally groundless. The rulers of the many states which are always going on about their commitment to Islam should learn something from the Afghan leadership's genuinely democratic attitude to religion and the clergy. This is shown, the author observes, by the regular meetings that B. Karmal has with the country's religious figures. I learned about the activity of the council of mullahs set up right after the revolution and conversed with believers themselves. There is no doubt that all the claims about Muslims' religious sensibilities being trampled on and things sacred to Islam being abused are needed only by the reactionaries and their protectors who send bandits into the country in the guise of "defenders of the faith." Islam does not have to be defended from anyone in Afghanistan, just as the Afghan people do not have to be saved from anyone. There is no doubt whatsoever that all political power in the DRA belongs to the people themselves, the Egyptian journalist concludes.

USSR POSSIBLE 'GUARANTOR' OF CAMBODIA ACCORD

HK271512 Hong Kong AFP in English 1454 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Singapore, Jan 27 (AFP) -- Moscow is willing to be a guarantor to a Cambodian peace accord worked out between the three Indochinese states and the ASEAN non-communist regional grouping, the Soviet Embassy said here today.

Embassy spokesman Vladimir Taranenko told a special news briefing that such an accord could lead to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia next year.

Mr Taranenko said that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shervardnadze during his trip last week to North Korea had spoken of the need for a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian issue to achieve peace in the region.

Mr Shevardnadze's deputy, Mikhail Kapitsa had made a similar statement at a press conference earlier this month in Moscow, he added.

The statements, which some diplomatic analysts saw as Moscow's impatience with Hanoi, was followed last week by a meeting of Indochinese foreign ministers in Vientiane last week when the Cambodian conflict was discussed.

The three Indochinese countries are Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Mr Taranenko denied any split with Hanoi and said that Moscow backed the Indochinese states inplans for a dialogue with ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

ASEAN supports the three Cambodian resistance groups opposed to the Phnom Penh government.

He said the problem had to be resolved primarily between ASEAN and the Indochinese states, but that the Soviet Union was prepared to take part in any international conference and be a guarantor for a peace accord worked out through such talks.

The new Soviet suggestions have yet to be put to the ASEAN governments Mr Taranenko said.

The suggestions come at a time when the new president of the United Nation's International Conference on Kampuchea (Cambodia) Leopold Gratz is making a swing through Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia gathering views before visiting Hanoi next week.

MURAKHOVSKIY, SRV VISITOR DISCUSS AGRO-INDUSTRY

PM241406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings, Conversations"]

[Text] V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, received 23 January To Huu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. A wide range of questions concerning the development of national agro-industrial complexes was discussed.

GORBACHEV MEETS ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PM281027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] On 27 January, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party In the ensuing conversation, the two sides briefed each other on the domestic political activity of the two parties as well as the course of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party.

Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the leadership and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee took part in the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of comradely frankness and cordiality.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Alessandro Natta are to continue their meeting on 28 January.

FURTHER ON TOLKUNOV VISIT TO FRANCE

Quoted in Le MONDE

PM271415 Paris LE MONDE in French 26-27 Jan 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Reduction in USSR's Nuclear Forces Depends on Abandonment of SDI"]

[Text] If the United States implements its Strategic Defense Initiative, "we will not be able to reduce our nuclear forces," Mr Tolkunov, head of a Soviet parliamentary delegation now visiting Paris, told several journalists on Friday, 24 January. However, without giving any further details, he added that it "is possible to reach agreement in a specific sphere without waiting for results to be obtained in the strategic arms or other spheres."

The head of the Soviet delegation also said that the CPSU Congress, due to start on 25 February and which should last until 5 March, will change "more than one third" of the members of the CPSU Central Committee elected by the previous congress in 1981. According to him, the congress should also lead to "enormous changes" in the economic sphere.

Mr Tolkunov, who chairs the Soviet of the Union in Moscow (one of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet), and the USSR parliamentary group, visited Paris at the invitation of the senate Franco-Soviet friendship group.

He was received by External Relations Minister Roland Dumas, Alain Poher, speaker of the Senate, and Louis Mermaz, speaker of the National Assembly, who visited the USSR last month and was received by Mr Gorbachev.

Departs for Moscow

LD271720 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1429 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 27 Jan (TASS) -- A USSR parliamentary delegation headed by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, left Paris for Moscow today.

The delegation had been in France at the invitation of the French Senate's Franco-Soviet friendship group.

The delegation was seen off at Charles de Gaulle Airport by (Serge Boucheni), deputy chairman of the Senate's Franco-Soviet friendship group and other officials. Among those seeing the delegation off was Yuriy Vorontsov, the USSR's ambassador to France.

IZVESTIYA CITES FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER ON SDI

PM271457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Yu. Kovalenko: "The Position Is Changing?"]

[Text] Paris -- The newspaper LE MATIN, which is close to the authorities, reports a statement by P. Quiles, French defense minister, to the effect that the French Government has a positive attitude toward participation by French enterprises in the "Strategic Defense Initiative".... It would be a pity, he said, if they were unable to participate in contracts with Americans in the implementation of SDI. This is the first time since debates on the European attitude toward this American program began, LE MATIN points out, that Paris has thus spoken in favor of involvement by French companies in SDI.

According to the newspaper, scientists at a laboratory in Marcoussis, the scientific research center for the firm Compagnie Generale d'Electricite (work is being conducted there to create laser weapons), whom P. Quiles was addressing, were staggered by these words.

Although the minister's statement does not cast doubt on the fact that France is against SDI at state level, the newspaper stresses, it nevertheless attests to the evolution of Paris' position on this question. Until very recently, LE MATIN writes in conclusion, the government has not supported French firms such as Matra and Thomson, which have declared their intention to join the American programs connected with SDI.

GORBACHEV REPORTEDLY ASKS KOHL'S SUPPORT ON PROPOSAL

AU271601 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, Jan 27 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has asked West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl for support in realising the January 15 Soviet arms proposals aimed at the total suppression of nuclear weapons, a report here says.

A letter to Chancellor Kohl from Mr. Gorbachev, reported in tomorrow's edition of the mass-circulation BILD ZEITUNG, said it is "high time, given the over-worrying international situation, to follow through on words of action."

The U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative, he warned, runs "counter to hopes for a reduction and, eventually, a liquidation of nuclear armaments on earth," the letter, transmitted on January 16, said.

Mr. Gorbachev reiterated the Soviet Union's decision to extend, by three months, a unilateral halt on nuclear tests that had expired December 31.

Turning to his proposals for a nuclear-free Europe, Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Kohl that he insisted that the United States should agree not to deliver U.S. weapons to its European allies, and that Britain and France must not increase their own nuclear arsenals.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY CITED ON ELECTIONS

LD271335 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, January 27 TASS -- Right-wing candidate Diogo Freitas do Amaral and former prime minister, former leader of the Socialist Partu Mario Soares have totalled the biggest share of votes at Portugal's presidential elections, according to preliminary official returns. They got 46.4 and 25.4 votes respectively.

About 21 per cent of the voters backed representative of Portugal's democratic circles Francisco Salgado Zenha. Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo got 7.3 per cent of the vote.

Since none of the candidates won an absolute majority, the second round of the presidential election will be held on February 16. Freitas do Amaral and Soares will vie for the post in the second round.

According to a statement by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, the results of the election will hold unfavourable prospects for democracy in the country. They confirmed the danger to which the Portuguese Communist Party repeatedly pointed and against which it had persistently fought.

The results of the voting were due to the demagogy of the right-wing forces, manipulation of public opinion by the mass media bodies and their joint campaign against the democratic candidate.

Portugal's working people and progressive public should not lose heart -- the struggle will be continued, the statement stresses.

PAPANDREOU EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

LD271800 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 27 TASS -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou highly appraised the proposals contained in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Speaking at a press conference here today, he noted that "The new initiatives of the USSR constitute one of the most positive steps that could be taken in this situation". The head of the Greek Government, on an official visit in India, said that the problems of war and peace had been in the focus of attention during his talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. There has been the discussion of the role that the six countries, signatories to the Delhi declarication, must play in the development of their efforts toward disarmament, particularly in the light of the new Soviet proposals.

In these conditions the six countries must consider their steps. We have complete accord on the question of great importance of the Soviet initiative, he said.

The Greek prime minister expressed the confidence that the developing countries, above all the Non-aligned Movement, can play an important role in the implementation of the tasks set in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement.

Andreas Papandreou expressed concern over the situation in the Mediterranean in connection with the United States actions against Libya. We declare against any military action of the United States in the Mediterranean, since this might have very serious consequences for the situation in the region, he stressed.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO SAN MARINO PARTY CONGRESS

PM271401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 11th San Marino Communist Party Congress

Dear Comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the 11th congress of the fraternal San Marino Communist Party [PCS] and wishes the congress successful work.

Soviet Communists know about your party's struggle in defense of working people's vital interests and for peace, democracy, and social progress and about its fruitful activity in the San Marino Governemnt, formed from representatives of left-wing forces.

The Soviet Union values the long-standing friendly ties between the CPSU and the PCS. The realization of the need to prevent the arms race in space and end it on earth and to end all nuclear explosions, a realization stressed at the recent talks between the CPSU and PCS in Moscow, is of great significance in the current complex international situation.

The CPSU is putting forward a broad range of new initiatives aimed at ensuring a turn for the better in the development of the international situation. The Soviet Union has extended the moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 31 March 1986;has again appealed to the United States to adopt this step;put forward a detailed program for the gradual, total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 through an accord preventing the militarization of space; and proposed the elimination of chemical weapons in the current century and that a resolute step he made along the path of conventional arms reduction.

A considerable part of the new Soviet initaitives apply directly to Europe. It could have a special mission in bringing about a sharp turn in favor of the policy of peace. That mission is the rebuilding [novostroyka] of detente.

The new Soviet proposals find a broad positive response and support among the European and world public.

We rate highly the tireless striving of the PCS, acting from Marxist-Leninist positions, to further develop relations of cooperation between the Soviet and San Marino peoples in the interests of strengthening peace and preventing nuclear war.

The CPSU Central Committee

SOVIET OFFICIALS, DFLP HEAD TO VISIT ADEN

GF281034 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Moscow -- Well-informed sources in Moscow have told AL-ITTIHAD that Soviet officials, accompanied by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, will go to Aden in the next 2 days to resume the talks that were held by Haydar al-'Attas, PDRY prime minister and provisional head of state, when he was in Moscow.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON DEPARTURE OF PDRY LEADERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 January in its First Edition on p 4 carries a TASS report under the headline "Departure From Moscow". The Pravda item has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service report published in the 27 January DAILY REPORT, page H 1, and has been found to be identical with the following variation:

The PRAVDA version adds the following second paragraph:

"The South Yemeni visitors were seen off at the airport by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, andother officials."

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH YAR DELEGATION

LD271229 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 27 TASS -- Questions of further development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Yemen Arab Republic are being discussed at the meeting of the inter-governmental commission for economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Yemen Arab Republic, which opened here today. The Soviet delegation is led by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Yevgeniy Osadchuk, the delegation of Yemen Arab Republic -- Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Development, Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar.

Trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Yemen Arab Republic are of almost 25-year-long standing, a TASS correspondent has been told at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Bilateral trade was developing over the period, a number of major economic projects in different areas were successfully materialized in cooperation between the two countries.

Soviet organisations helped build in Yemen Arab Republic a cement plant in Bajila, an enterprise of metallic tare, a high capacity industrial refrigerator, a 200-kilometre-long Hodeida-Taiz highway line was driven.

Agriculture is one of the major areas of cooperation between the USSR and Yemen Arab Republic. Organisations of the two countries jointly did the project of establishing the Sardud state farm, with more than a thousand hectares of land having been prepared for agricultural development, about 40 kilometres of irrigation canals having been driven and 20 artesian wells drilled, a diesel electric power station and an electric transmission line were built. Good harvests of cotton, maize, millet, sorghum, fruits, vegetables and other crops are now grown on these previously waste lands.

A polyclinic and a hospital in Sanaa, schools for Yemeni children, built and equipped with technical assistance of the Soviet Union, are also among projects of cooperation between the USSR and Yemen Arab Republic.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON U.S. MANEUVERS OFF LIBYA

Al-Turayki Urges UN Action

LD280729 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 28 TASS -- Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liason, has addressed a letter to Javier Perez de Cuellar attracting the attention of the international community to the American provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The letter notes that the exercises of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the other U.S. forces in close proximity to the Libyan shores are an act of state terrorism and a new link in the chain of Washington's agressive actions spearheaded against Libya. The letter urges the U.N. secretary general to take measures in conformity with the U.N. Charter and international law to put an end to the U.S. provocations which create a threat to international peace and security in the Mediterranean.

Maneuvers 'Provocative Muscleflexing'

LD241923 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The United States has announced the staging of military maneuvers which include aircraft taking off from aircraft carriers near the Libyan coast. Here is what our commentator writes in this context:

These maneuvers can only be considered as provocative muscleflexing in the face of an independent and sovereign state, especially since the waving of arms off the Libyan coast is accompanied by the rabid U.S. campaign against Libya and open threats against Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi. [words indistinct] As Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, said in his interview with TANJUG, Libya wants to maintain peace and security in the Mediterranean, but if it were attacked it would defend itself by all possible means.

I think that you will agree listeners, that it is better for Washington to listen to sound reasoning rather than be dragged into an adventure which constitutes danger to the whole region, especially if we know that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is not alone. It enjoys the support of all the Arab countries and the Islamic Conference Organisation which includes tens of Arab and Islamic counties. Let us also notice that the current rabid U.S. campaign against Libya does not even enjoy the support of its closest NATO allies.

What is significant is that the arm waving policy was condemned by Brandt, Socialist International leader, and that U.S. envoy Whitehead who is now touring Europe has not been successful in his attempt to draw them into the American economic boycott of Libya. What is also significant is also the reaction by the Arab League social and economic council to U.S.economic sanctions against Libya. It urged all the Arab organizations to adopt effective measures to confront the policy of [word indistinct] pursued by U.S. imperialism.

Arab States Express Solidarity

LD250352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 24 Jan 86

[By Middle East correspondent Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] The Arab states have expressed their solidarity with independent Libya, which is subject to open military threats by the United States. The radio stations of Tripoli, Algiers, Cairo, Kuwait and Damascus reported in their newscasts on the major U.S. Naval and Air Force maneuvers that started today in the southern Mediterranean. An armada of U.S. ships of the 6th Fleet has been put into action [zadeystvovana] -- cruisers, destroyers, and frigates, as well as the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga, which carry F-18 fighter-bombers. Further, marines on board these aircraft carriers have been placed on a condition of increased combat alert.

A statement by JANA, the Libyan information agency, said the current exercises by the U.S. military near the Libyan coast obviously have a provocative character. In the opinion of Arab observers, the U.S. Administration, which is carrying out an economic blockade of modern Libya, has now moved to open military pressure upon this independent Arab country, a country that rejects any form of imperialist diktat. Washington, by its provocative actions, demonstrates that it is conducting a policy of state terrorism in relation to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

A few days ago I spoke with the vice chairman of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Libyan representative Abd al-Wahhab al-Zintani. He said the U.S. military is threatening his country with aggression and intervention. However, the Libyan people cannot be frightened by blackmail, by provocations, or by coavalier diplomacy. We Libyans, Abd al-Wahhab al-Zintani stressed, are resolved to defend our sovereignty, our national rights.

USSR Muslim Organization's Statement

PM241907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Dangerous Preparations Off Foreign Shores"]

[Text] It is the duty of every true Muslim no matter in which country he lives, the duty of all honest people on earth, to avert the threat hanging over Libya, deflect the hand of the U.S. Administration and its accomplices from the sovereign state, and raise their voice in support of the Libyan people. These words are contained in a statement by USSR Muslim Organizations, which has been distributed to representatives of the press.

The documents signed by representatives of the four spiritual boards of Muslims living in the Soviet Union, says: Muslims in the Soviet Union follow with great alarm the mounting tension in the Mediterranean, which is fraught with the gravest consequences for universal peace.

JANA Condemns U.S. 'Provocative Maneuvers'

LD260031 Moscow TASS in English 2349 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, January 25 TASS -- The JANA agency has strongly condemned the U.S. provocative manoeuvres which started in close proximity to Libya's shores.

After suffering a political defeat in the confrontation against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and exhausting all methods of pressuring the West European countries into joining in anti-Libyan sanctions, the agency says, the U.S. Administration has again recourse to the notorious gunboat diplomacy.

But Washington's open threats will not intimidate the Libyan people, will not make the Libyan Jamahiriyah give up its independent policy in support of the struggle of peoples for liberation, a policy of strengthening Arab unity and resolution of the Palestinian problem.

In staging a new crude provocation against Libya, the agency stresses, the U.S. Administration is playing with fire. The Libyan people will remain tranquil in face of this new sortie of the American military. Yet it is resolved to give any time a rebuff to the fresh action of White House state terrorism.

U.S. ATTEMPTING TO CREATE SEPARATE DEALS WITH ARABS

LD250024 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States and Israel are again trying to drag the Arabs into separate deals. Jordan was chosen as a target for their diplomatic activity. Israeli Premier Shimon Peres, speaking in London, pretended that his country is willing to undertake constructive actions in order to establish peace in the Middle East. He appealed to King Husayn to cooperate in this matter. He also said that Israel is willing to initiate a conference for peace in the Middle East.

A number of questions are currently raised. Is there really something new in the Israeli standpoint? How does Tel Aviv intend to solve the Palestinian problem? Why does Peres, while speaking about his efforts towards comprehensive peace turn only to the Jordanian monarch with his proposals?

Looking closely reveals that this so-called new Israeli stand will not bring the solution of the Middle East crisis even an inch nearer.

First of all, Israel, still, as ever, refuses to accept the Palestinian legitimate rights to self-determination. Peres, who is trained to play with words, prefers instead to talk about Palesinian self-expression and self-respect and even about an amazing self-entity. But when it comes to talk about an independent Palestinian state, he does not utter a single word. Accordingly, the basic issue for a settlement in the Middle East, which is the Palestinian question, is excluded in advance from the agenda of the proceedings.

With regard to Israel's willingness to hold an international conference, it is suitable to wonder about who will take part in it. Peres hinted without ambiguity that there will be no talking in any case about the presence of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in such a conference, since the so-called moderates from the occupied territories, i.e. the traitors who are willing to give up the independence of their people if we name things by their names, will be appointed in advance as representatives to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The conference that Shim'on Peres talks about is in effect merely an attempt to find a sort of international cover for another separate deal in the Camp David mold. It has not become difficult now to understand the reason behind Israel's declaration of its loyalty to the question of peace when it turned to Jordan. The tactic is known, and is aimed at singling out an Arab country from the joint Arab front, and imposing conditions on it, with the help of the United States. Egypt was the first, then the plan was applied to Lebanon, and now it is the turn of Jordan. Within these circumstances, U.S. diplomatic activity increased as expected. American envoy Richard Murphy mediated between Shim'on Peres and King Husayn and it is not difficult to speculate about whose interest he defended, and about the pretexts he used. Before last December the United States abandoned its often-repeated promise to sell Jordan a consignment of modern weapons. President Reagan declared that the United States would only discuss this question if Amman were to undertake direct negotiations with Israel before 1 March.

What we have then is a fresh co-ordinated attempt by the two partners in a strategic alliance to make Arabs surrender to their conditions and to impose their control on Arabs. Diplomatic pressures are complemented by increasingly vigorous American military activity in the Mediterranean, and with the Israeli threats against Syria, and the piracy of the Zionists in South Lebanon. However, history convincingly confirmed that the policy of separate deals in the Middle East is doomed to fail. It is impossible to establish a strong peace by lessening the interests of either side.

Neither intimidation or control or the U.S.-Israeli diplomatic maneuvers are able to bend the determination of the Arab people for a true settlement and a true strong peace.

ARAB UNITY TO CONFRONT U.S.-ISRAELI 'MACHINATIONS'

LD251827 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary: America's Anti-Arab Policy in the Middle East]

[Text] The Middle East situation once again has reached a degree of grave tension. The situation has reached such a critical level as a result of Washington's provocative actions. Threats continue to emanate from Washington to punish the Libyan Jamahiriyah. According to news agencies, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead stated Western Europe leaders a few days ago that the United States does not rule out carrying out a military action against Libya. The United States, through its strategic ally, is attempting to achieve its imperialistic ambitions in the Middle East. Libya is not the only country being subjected to attacks and threats. Threats are raised in Washington and Tel Aviv from time to time of possible actions against Syria. The two strategic allies believe that that country currently constitutes a dangerous obstacles to the spread of U.S.-Israeli control in the region.

It appears that an agreement has been reached between Washington and Tel Aviv on the distribution of roles. Israel has been charged with the task of dealing blows under the pretext of destroying terrorist targets on the territories of a number of Arab countries. Lebanon, the Yemen Arab Republic, Sudan, and Jordan are cited among possible targets for Israeli hawks or commandos.

Attention is drawn in this respect to suspicious U.S. reconnaissance flights during the last few days of last year in the Red Sea region and in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula. It appears special training on precision firing took place because all of the information from the U.S. reconnaissance aircraft reached the Israeli Air Force. [sentence as heard]

Meanwhile, Washington resumed its threats against the countries of the Arabian Gulf. General Kingston, of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, commander in the Middle East, recently stated that it is possible for his forces to be transported to the Gulf region, to protect U.S. vital interests. The U.S. Administration frequently has used such false justifications in the past to increase its military presence in various parts of the world. A large-scale anti-Gulf state propaganda campaign currently is being intensified. The false anxiety regarding freedom of navigation once again is being expressed; however, as to the freedom and independence of other countries, the United States does not wish to recognize them clearly. In the U.S. opinion, the free and independent countries are only those that willingly yield to America. The United States adds those countries that venture to defend their national interests to the number of countries that do not suit it [America] and even consider them the terrorist ones. The United States practices a policy of state terrorism against these countries. That was the case with Tunisia, when Israeli aircraft, with White House approval and direct help from the Pentagon, dealt the blow that led to the killing of more than 70 Palestinians and Tunisians.

The aggressive U.S. and Israeli actions against the Arab countries has been and continues to be founded upon a groundless belief that the Arabs cannot possibly show realism and confront the policy of intimidation and pressure. But these calculations are meeting failure, since the endeavors to strengthen unity in the face of the U.S.-Israeli machinations are growing in the Arab world. Particular evidence of this is the firm support given to the Libyan Jamahiriyah by the other Arab countries. For example, the Kuwaiti National Assembly has announced its solidarity with the Libyan people who are facing the hostile forces' machinations. The Algerian APS news agency said that Algeria, which calls for respecting Libya's sovereignty and its territorial integrity, and also for maintaining the gains of the fraternal Libyan people, will not allow any harm to befall Libya. AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, which is published in Bahrain in view of the U.S. and Israeli threats to the Arab world, has called on the Arabs to turn the solidarity which they have shown the Libyan people, into a permanent and effective tool of joint Arab policy to confront the anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli policy.

JORDANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN271438 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 27 Jan (PETRA) -- Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received the USSR ambassador in Amman in his office at noon today. During the meeting they discussed several international issues, particularly the current developments in the region, in addition to bilateral relations.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR RSA

PM271607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "The Imaginary Enemies of Apartheid"]

[Text] It has long since been observed that American policy is characterized by the divergence between words and deeds. As far as South Africa is concerned, this divergence has taken on a strikingly stable, tangible character.

They speak of "repugnance" for apartheid, but in reality they offer patronage to South Africa, that ultrareactionary state, seeing it as the defender of the West's positions throughout southern Africa. After all, South Africa supplies American industry, including military industry, with important types of strategic raw materials -- chromium, vanadiumm, gold, diamonds, uranium, the platinum group of metals, and others. It is an important military bridgehead in the extreme south of the African continent, controlling sea routes from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

The political crisis in South Africa has exposed what both the South African racists and their American patrons had tried so long and carefully to hide from the American and international public. The illusion had been purposefully and stubbornly instilled into the consciousness of millions of people that P. Botha's regime and its reforms are opposed only by a small group of extremists deceived by the "pro-Soviet and procommunist ANC [African National Congress]" and guided by the notorious "hand of Moscow."

This pitiful propaganda fabrication has now burst like a bubble. Events have shown that huge masses of people have joined the active struggle against apartheid and that apartheid does not have the support, not only of the African population, the "coloreds," and the Indian community, but also of an increasing number of whites -- large number of representatives of students, the liberal intelligentsia, and religious figures. Nor does it satisfy representatives of business circles, who regard apartheid as a brake on further economic development.

Attempts to give the African National Congress of South Africa the false image of a "red terrorist bugaboo" have failed. The racists have not succeeded in undermining the masses' faith in this organization, South Africa's oldest democratic organization, which was set up back in 1912 and marches in the vanguard of the entire antiracist movement; nor have they succeeded in sowing discord between the ANC, the United Democratic Front, the trade unions, and religious, student, and other organizations of fighters against apartheid.

The development of the political crisis in South Africa confirms that the economic, ideological, and political foundations of the apartheid regime have grown shaky and rotten. But the racists and their American patrons do not want to admit it. Despite 17 months of uninterrupted racist terror, the White House continues to assert that "changes for the better" are taking place in South Africa and that they are about to move on from small reforms to big ones.

Behind this propagandist screen, the United States constantly blocks all proposals in the United Nations on the use of compulsory, all-embracing sanctions against South Africa, as provided for in Chapter VII of the UN Charter. The desire to protect Pretoria against more serious unpleasantness is the explanation for the limited restrictive economic measures announced by the U.S. President with regard to South Africa. Incidentally, immediately after this it was stated that the policy of "constructive cooperation" with South Africa will continue.

Active cooperation continues between Washington and Pretoria in foreign policy too. And here too it operates under cover of hypocritical declarations about the quest for "peaceful solutions" to the crisis situation in the South African region.

Positive initiatives to resolve regional problems cannot be expected from Pretoria. After all, for Pretoria all the problems amount to the same thing -- the preservation and strengthening of the power of the white minority. It is perfectly clear that this is the source of the persisting tension in southern Africa the constant threat to the security and sovereignty of neighboring states -- Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, and Lesotho -- and the main obstacle to the resolution of the urgent task of the liberation of Namibia.

As for Washington, people there have recently been talking a great deal about the dangers of regional conflicts, including the present conflict in southern Africa. It is asserted at various levels that the United States favor the "peaceful resolution" of these problems. But these are false words.

Using the "stick" and "carrot" by turns, the United States and South Africa are trying to shatter the unity of the Frontline States and make them embark on a path of reconciliation with the racists and renounce their support for liberation movements. At the same time they are continuing their assistance to all kinds of bandit groupings, especially in Angola and Mozambique. Things have gone so far that last summer the American Congress gave the administration permission, in legislative form, to give assistance to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and it is now examining the question of allocating to Savimbi, ringleader of the Angolan bandits and former paid CIA agent, $27 million for "humanitarian" purposes. Moreover it is planned to give him a similar sum by way of a "secret operation." It is intended to receive this political adventurist in Washington at the end of January at official level, to hold some kind of talks with him, and to achieve accords. About what, one wonders? The expansion of banditry?

The United States and South Africa are still blocking the fulfillment of the UN plan on granting independence to Namibia (UN Security Council Resolution 435) and "linking" it with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist servicemen from Angola. The latest puppet government formed by the South African occupying authorities in Namibia has not received international recognition, as was to be expected. Nor will it receive such recognition, since the UN plan provides for the holding of free elections monitored by the United Nations in Namibia, and not by any means for the creation of a neocolonialist regime there subordinate to the South African racists. The UN plan does not say a word about the Cuban troops, who are in Angola at the request of the legitimate Angolan government in order to help Angola to rebuff foreign aggression. The American "linkage" of the Namibia problem with the presence of Cuban military subunits in Angola is totally unfounded.

Various envoys from Washington try in vain to dictate to Angola the terms and timing for the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola. This question will be resolved by Angola and Cuba with no outside interference when Namibia becomes a truly independent state and Angola's security and territorial integrity are reliably guaranteed.

American diplomacy in southern Africa resolves within a closed circle of mirages, illusions, and delusions divorced from living reality and the real situation prevailing in the region. The region's real, actual problems are the elimination of the apartheid regime and the liberation of Namibia. The United Nations has adopted a number of well considered and realistic resolutions on both problems, mainly on the initiative of African states, and these must be put into practice.

The Soviet Union has profound respect for the African states' opinion and supports their justified proposals on the imposition of compulsory and all-embracing sanctions against South Africa and their rightful demands for the immediate elimination of the apartheid regime in South Africa, the liberation of Namibia, and the cessation of aggressive and subversive actions by the forces of imperialism and racism against Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and other African countries. The Soviet Union is in profound solidarity with the national liberation movements -- the ANC and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] -- and with all states, public movements, and forces fighting for Africa's final and complete liberation from the vestiges of racism and colonialism.

Unlike the United States, Moscow has never seen the crisis in southern Africa, or other regional conflicts, from the standpoint of East-West relations, still less USSR-U.S. relations.

This stance rejects in principle any kind of political bargaining with the imperialist states on African problems behind the backs of the African countries and peoples and any interference in their internal affairs. This stance is approved and supported by all the true enemies of apartheid. And let nobody entertain the hope that the Soviet Union will retreat from this principled position.

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

PM261915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening of Ties"]

[Text] Freetown, 24 Jan -- A USSR delegation headed by S. Mukashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived here to take part in events connected with the assumption of office by Sierra Leone President Joseph Saidu Momoh.

On 23 January the delegation was received by the country's president. The head of the Soviet delegation presented J. Momoh with a message of congratulations from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, briefed him on the progress of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, and drew the attention of the head of state to the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, setting forth the new Soviet peace initiatives.

The Sierra Leonean president rated highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its persistent efforts to ensure lasting peace on earth. The republic's government and people, he noted, note with great satisfaction the unflagging attention which the USSR pays to questions of the struggle for peace. The African countries adhere to the firm opinion that it is urgently necessary to halt the arms race and to channel the funds released into the needs of the developing states. We realize that if a global conflict breaks out there will be no victors, J. Momoh stressed. That is why we are attracted by the Soviet Union's positive approach toward problems of peace and we hope the other side will adopt the same stance.

The president expressed profound thanks to the Soviet Government for its important contribution to Sierra Leone's economic development, including in the field of cadre training. He expressed himself in favor of the further development and consolidation of mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and Sierra Leone.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PANAMANIAN PARTY

LD242354 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS — The CPSU Central Committee sent a fraternal greeting to the 8th Congress of the People's Party of Panama, stressing that right after it was formed, the party of the Panamanian Communists joined the front ranks of the fighters for the vital interests of the working people and for establishing Panama's national sovereignty over the Canal Zone captured by U.S. imperialism.

The message of greeting said the People's Party of Panama now actively presses for the [illegible] democratic and independent development and for continuing the social changes started under the outstanding Panamanian patriot General Omar Torrijos Herrera and opposes the intrigues of external and internal reactionaries and the military policy of the aggressive quarters of imperialism.

The issue of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war is now in the center of world politics. "We see the full support given by the People's Party of Panama to the set of new Soviet peace initiatives as evidence of the communists' solidarity in efforts to solve this cardinal problem of the times," the message said.

The Soviet communists, the CPSU Central Committee stressed, think highly of the internationalist position of the People's Party of Panama and its solidarity with the socialist community, with new Nicaragua, which is upholding its independence and the chosen path of development against encroachments by imperialism, and with the liberation struggle by other peoples in Central and South America.

SOVIET, CUBAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLANS

Cuban Delegation Arrives

FL232230 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2133 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board, Juceplan, arrived in Moscow today heading a delegation. The vistors will meet with their counterparts to discuss coordination of the two countries' economic plans for 1986-1990.

Committee Chairmen Meet

FL241427 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Konstanin Katushev, Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has met in Moscow with Ernesto Menendez, chairman of the Cuban State Committee of Economic Cooperation. During the meeting, Katushev and Menendez discussed diverse matters of bilateral cooperation, especially those referring to the most important goals to be carried out during the current 5-year period.

CASTRO REPLIES TO SOVIET GREETINGS MESSAGE

LD280937 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Cuban leader Fidel Castro Ruz expressed sincere gratitude for the fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution in a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidum and the USSR Council of Ministers.

NEW GUATEMALAN PRESIDENT LOOKS AT FUTURE TASKS

LD211449 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Guatemala City, January 21 TASS -- The new Guatemalan Government is to tackle complex internal economic and social problems. "We must advance the national economy and create such economic mechanisms which would enable all citizens of the country to utilize its resources", President Vinicio Serezo of Guatemala has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The president entered upon his duties on January 14. He is a member of the Christian Democratic Party which won the general elections in December last year. The civilian government formed by him came to power to succeed the ultra-reactionary military regimes which had exercised their sway in Guatemala since 1954 when legitimate President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman was removed as a result of the U.S. intervention.

Speaking of the tasks of the new government, Vinicio Serezo also pointed out the need to create condition in Guatemala for all political forces, including left-wing organizations, to be able to participate in political life.

Touching upon Guatemala's foreign-policy course, the president said that the civilian government intends to concentrate efforts on solving the problem of integration of Latin American states as well as on bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis. "We shall pursue an active policy in the region, the policy which envisages, firstly, neutrality in the event of any local confrontation and, secondly, the rendering of support to the process of intraregional talks within the framework of the Contadora Group as well as the dialogue between individual countries with a view to easing tension in the area".

The president of Guatemala positively appraised the results of the summit meeting in Geneva. "The talks between the leaders of the USSR and the United States", he emphasized, "are positive from the viewpoint of strengthening international peace. They serve to draw their stands closer together on the basis of respect for mutual interests. The dialogue between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States promotes not only relaxation of international tension but also a solution to complex problems facing all states, including the developing countries. With optimism and hope we are looking forward to new Soviet-U.S. meetings."

[redacted]

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SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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Armenian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

Congress Announced

GF221903 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Statement of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] To the delegates of the 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress:

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee informs the delegates of the 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress that the congress will open at 1000 on 24 January in the Concert Hall of the Sports and Concert Complex. The auditing of delegates, which began today at the Armenian Communist Party headquarters is to continue on 23 January from 1000 until 2000.

28th Congress Concluded

GF262014 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0300 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress resumed its work at the Concert Hall of the Sports and Concert Complex yesterday.

Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, opened the morning session and declared that due to the successful fulfillment of the 1985 social and economic state plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan, its achievements in the all-union socialist competition, and to welcome the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress in a worthwhile way, for the 10th successive time Soviet Armenia has been awarded with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Trade Unions Council, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Order of the Red Banner. The Order of theRed Banner has also been awarded to Yerevan and Kirovakan cities, and numerous rayons and labor collectives. On that occasion he congratulated the congress delegates and all the republic's workers and wished them further labor successes in the fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the realization of new great achievements.

The delegates then reviewed the (?reports) of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the Auditing Commission.

The debate was participated by Emanuel Manukyan, editor of *SOVETAKAN AYASTAN*; [name indistinct], secretary of Armenian Writers Union Bureau and director of Armenian Department of Soviet Literature group; (?Eduard Avakyan), republic's minister of industrial construction, (?Boris Midikolov), employee of Yerevan communications factory; and [name indistinct], secretary of Massis shoe production association party committee. A debate was held on the first four issues of the congress' agenda.

The congress assessed the activity of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee in the past period. The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the report on the (?activity) of the Armenian Communist Party. The congress adopted a decree on the new (?version) of the CPSU Central Committee Program and the ammendments made in the (?tasks) by the CPSU Central Committee Statutes. (?The congress also approved the report of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission).

The delegates then reviewed the next agenda issue, the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development for the Period of 1986-1990 and Until the Year 2000. Fadey Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, spoke on this issue. A debate was held on the speech. The congress approved the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development for the Period of 1986-1990 and Until the Year 2000 and unanimously adopted a corresponding decision. The congress then elected the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee leading bodies. It unanimously elected the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Auditing Commission, and delegates to the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress.

Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the closing address at the congress. Amid the loud applause of the delegates Comrade Demirchyan declared closed the 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress, and [words indistinct].

Plenum Elects, Appoints Officials

GF271050 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0300 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, which was elected at the 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress, was held yesterday.

The plenum elected Karen Demirchyan as first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade Yuriy (Kochetkov) as second secretary of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum elected Comrades Vladimir Galumyan, Karlen Gambaryan, Robert Arzumanyan, and Murad Muradyan as secretaries of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum elected Comrades Karlen Dallakyan, Robert Arzumanyan, Mikhail Kolesnikov, Yuriy (Kochetkov), Donara Arutyunyan, Martin Arutyunyan, Suren Arutyunyan, Vladimir Galumyan, Karlen Gambaryan, Vladimir Movsesyan, Murad Muradyan, Suren Petrosyan, Levon Saakyan, Fadey Sarkisyan, and Grant Voskanyan as members of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The plenum elected Comrades Eduard Avakyan, Grant Agopyan, Kerasim Martirosyan, Khristofer Mandalyan, Marius Yuzba shyan, and Gayk Oganyan as candidate members of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Sarkis Khachatryan was elected chairman of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission.

The chiefs of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Departments also were appointed. Comrade Khristofer Mandalyan was elected as chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; Comrade Grigor Asatryan, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department; Comrade Levon Nazaryan, chief of the Industry Department; [words indistinct] Murad Muradyan, chief of the Construction and Municipal Services Department; Comrade Mikhail Minasbekyan, chief of the Transport and Communications Department; Comrade Norayr Ayvazyan, chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department; Comrade Leonid Agopyan, chief of the Trade and Consumer Services Department; Comrade Mikhail Stepanyan, chief of the Economic Department; Comrade Mavr Davtyan, chief of the Administrative Organs Department; Comrade Albert Stepanyan, chief of the Information and Foreign Relations Department; Comrade Zaven Minasyan, chief of the General Department; and Grachik Karapetyan, administrator of the Administration of Affairs.

The plenum appointed Comrade Emanuel Manukyan as editor of *SOVETAKAN AYASTAN*; Comrade Boris Mkrtchyan as editor of *KOMMUNIST*; Comrade (Kurbali Kurbanov), as editor of *SOVIET ERMANISTANI*; Comrade Miro Mstoyan, as editor of *RIYA TAZA*; Comrade Aram Tumanyan, as chief editor of the monthly *LENINYAN ECHEROV*; Robert Govagimyan, as chief editor of the periodical *KUSAKTSAGAN KHOSG*.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was participated in by Comrade (Valentin Gondrachov), chief of CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; and Comrade Vladimir Polyakov, responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee.

Further on Kirghiz CP Congress Proceedings

Congress Adopts Agenda

LD272208 Frunze Domestic Service in Kirghiz 0200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress started yesterday in Frunze.

The congress was opened by A.M. Masilyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee [word indistinct].

The delegations with great enthusiasm unanimously elected an honorary presidium of the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress made up of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev the head.

The following agenda of the congress was approved.

1. Report by the Central Committee of Kirghizia's Communist Party.

2. Report by the Auditing Commission of Kirghizia's Communist Party.

3. The draft new revised edition of the CPSU Program.

4. The draft changes in the CPSU Statutes.

5. The Draft Basic Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to 2000.

6. The tasks of the Kirghizia Communist Party's leading organs:

a. Central Committee

b. Auditing Commission

7. The election of the delegates to the routine 27th CPSU Congress.

A review report was delivered by Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

A review report was also delivered by Comrade Almayev, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Kirghiz Communist Party.

During the debates, the following comrades made speeches:

Moldobayev, secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Kochkin, first deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District.

The 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress will continue its work today.

PRAVDA Report

PM281000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondents N. Lyaporov and Yu. Razgulayev report under general heading "At the Republican Communist Party Congresses": "Kirghizia: Principles Are Not To Be Waived"]

[Text] Frunze [no date given] — This republic is not large in size, but nature has been unstinting with its gifts here. Opening up these riches with fraternal assistance from the whole country, Kirghizia created a powerful industry and diversified agriculture. Over the last few years, however, the pace of development has slowed down, and, in terms of many indicators, the republic has started to retreat from the positions it had already gained. The reasons for this, and the ways to make the best possible use of the great potential were analyzed in detail at the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress.

The report delivered by A. Masaliyev, first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, and the delegate speeches noted that certain successes were achieved in raising the efficiency of social production during the 5-year plan period. The national income growth target was exceeded, and dozens of new enterprises were commissioned during the 5-year plan period. Working people in the agro-industrial complex also scored achievements.

In contrast with the previous congress, however, the delegates spoke least of all about successes. Most speeches left an acute feeling of profound concern at the serious failures in a number of national economic sectors, and of the Communists' unwillingness to tolerate errors, mistakes in leadership of the economy, and a unsuitable style of work.

"In my view," Z. Beyshekeyeva, senior shepherd at Dzhety-Oguzskiy state specialized farm, said during the debate, "the frank and direct discussion was a good feature of our congress."

This is the approach that is indicated, for example, by the fact that the delegates unanimously condemned the desire to embellish reality and gloss over the shortcomings of which many party committees, including the republican Communist Party Central Committee, were guilty in the recent past. For instance, the overfulfillment of plans for volume of industrial output was held out to be a great achievement, but no mention was made of the fact that one in every three enterprises failed to discharge its obligations regarding deliveries. Triumphant reports of the commissioning of new and reconstructed capacities were often heard at plenums and aktiv meetings. But when the results were summed up at the end of the 5-year plan, it became evident that labor productivity in industry had increased only 9 percent instead of 15 percent as planned, while it had actually fallen in agriculture.

Such a style — anything, as long as successes are reported — can be noticed also in consumer goods production. Many and diverse articles appear to have been produced during the 5 years — R13 billion worth. But, as L. Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh cotton textile association, noted, the buyers are by no means always overjoyed when they come across local products.

Changes for the better occurred also in capital construction over the last 5 years, but the housing program remains unfulfilled, and the delegates saw as the main reason for this the unparty-like voluntarist approach toward the leadership of this important sector. M. Logvinov, first secretary of Kalinskiy Party Raykom, described how, on orders from former Central Committee Secretary A. Dzhumagulov, major construction organizations abandoned production, social, and consumer services projects scheduled for commissioning in the oblasts, and hurried to the capital to erect administrative or other "prestige" buildings. Tens of thousands of square meters of marble and granite were used there, and millions of rubles were overspent. And this happened at a time when Frunze alone has 200,000 persons living without public utilities, and tens of thousands of persons are waiting for housing.

It was no accident that the speakers linked the lag in a number of industrial sectors with serious errors in the leadership of the economy and the unsuitable style of work by many party committees, beginning with the republican Communist Party Central Committee. Recently, people there have been carried away by all kinds of lengthy conferences and sessions attended by a large number of people. quite often the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat supplanted the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, and departments, thus reducing their responsibility.

This style of leadership has taken a particular toll on agriculture. Average annual grain production has fallen, and stock unit productivity remains low. The republic is marking time in terms of the production and purchases of livestock and poultry, while in terms of the output of meat products it has slid down to the level of... 1975.

Some people are inclined to attribute these failures to the drought. It was clearly said at the congress: The weather is not to blame. Entire rayons and even oblasts managed to score successes under exactly the same conditions. R. Kulmatov, first secretary of the Osh Party Obkom; Zh. Kadyraliyev, corn-growing team leader at the "Imeni Shopokova" sovkhoz; and other delegates spoke about useful experience and specific plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

What prevents the better utilization of potential? It is, more than anything else, the shortage of initiative and the diminished sense of responsibility for the assigned work.

"As an ordinary worker, I find the actions by some leaders strange," V. Suzykova, milkmaid at the Sokulukskoye experimental farm, said from the congress rostrum. "They say that they yearn for a new style of work, but in actual fact continue to act in the old fashioned way."

Major new tasks face the republic's working people. Discussing the keynote speech and the report by A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, on the Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development, the delegates spoke of the need to carry out the restructuring more energetically, and to discover and activate reserves more quickly.

The republican party organization grew noticeably during the period under review. It would seem that the party influence on all sectors of economic and cultural building ought also to have increased. In many instances however, as it was noted at the congress, no such qualitative change has occurred. The main reasons for this are the slackening of political work among the masses, major defects in the selection and education of cadres, and breaches of collectivity in leadership. It was admitted self-critically that the Leninist principles of cadres policy were breached in the republic: People were often appointed to responsible positions by virtue of personal loyalty, kinship, or local favoritism. There was, of course, no question of any exacting evaluation of businesslike qualities — inefficient workers were being shifted from one official position to another.

It is impossible to think of a healthy atmosphere in any party organization without rigorous observance of the principles of collectivity in leadership, constant consultation with Communists, and due consideration for their opinions. A major role in this has to be played by plenums, bureau and secretariat sessions, and other forms for exchanging opinions, elaborating decisions, and efficiently monitoring their execution. It was, however, noted that the role of these collective organs was diminished in the republican party organization, and it often boiled down to a matter of formally approving the decisions made by the top [pervyy] leader. This led to mistakes and to the reduced the activeness of members of collegial organs. It was precisely deviations of this kind that T. Usubaliyev, former first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, committed over a prolonged period of time.

Resolutely condemning such violations and distortions, the congress mapped out measures to improve the atmosphere and the work in all sectors of economic and cultural building. Profound ideological work, structured with due consideration for the new tasks, will further this cause. Quite a few omissions exist in this sphere. The delegates spoke about them and sharply criticized in particular A. Karypkulov, former secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, who was in charge of this important sector and was dismissed for serious shortcomings in his work. But there is also experience which can be relied upon. Every single grain of this experience must be utilized in order to extirpate formalism, verbiage, and bureaucratic didacticism in work with people — this was the subject of speeches by A. Abdukadyrov, leader of a face-working team at the Lenin Komsomol mine; E. Duysheyev, first secretary of the Talas Party Obkom; writer Ch. Aytmatov; and others.

Prior to the congress, the local press published the Kirghiz working people's socialist pledges for 1986. Difficult targets were set in these pledges and in the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, which the delegates discussed. The party congress expressed confidence that the Communists, heading the competition, will use their personal example to lead the collectives in the successful implementation of what has been planned.

Further on Lithuanian CP Congress Proceedings

PM271636 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[Special correspondents A. Chernyak and D. Shnuykas report under general heading "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congresses": "Lithuania: Time for Energetic Actions"]

[Text] Vilnius [no date given]— We interviewed several congress delegates in the breaks between sittings.

K. Glikas, chairman of Shakyayskiy Rayon's "Imeni Lenina" kolkhoz:

"There has not been such a sharp report for a long time. It did not miss republican Communist Party Central Committee secretaries and section chiefs, or ministers."

V. Sinitskas, first secretary of the Kapsukas Party Gorkom:

"We were criticized from the congress rostrum for slack exactingness toward cadres. I am enduring much, but we will reply to the criticism in a businesslike fashion, by deeds."

Ya. Leshinskene, cutter at Shyaulyay's "Elnyas" leather and footwear association:

"The simple truth: If everyone works with total dedication at his work station, we will advance a long way forward! The time has come for energetic actions. It is necessary to get into the mood for strenuous and qualitatively new work. This idea, as you yourselves noted, ran clearly through the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee report to the congress which was delivered by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, and through the delegate speeches."

Yes, Lithuania's Communists approached the evaluation of their work with enhanced exactingness. The republic's working people completed the 11th 5-Year Plan quite well. National income growth is one of the economy's basic indicators. It increased by 25.4 percent instead of the 17 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan. industry produced diverse output worth almost R1 billion in excess of targets. All the projects envisaged in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were commissioned. More housing than planned was constructed, and the material base of health care services, culture, and education was strengthened.

Successes were also scored by the countryside's working people. They coped with sales to the state of all products except meat. Not a single unprofitable farm remains.

As we can see, the facts and figures are expressive. But no one was hypnotized by them. In actual fact, rather a small portion of the report was devoted to successes.

"The Communist Party Central Committee and I, as its first secretary, must continue to raise the standards of leadership of party committees, render them greater assistance, and ensure that everyone works energetically, with the due businesslike efficiency," the keynote speaker said.

A tone of dissatisfaction with what had been acheived became the leitmotiv of the entire discussion. It was noted with concern, for example, that plan discipline is still shaky. The attention given to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is still inadequate. The assimilation time for over one-half of inventions stretches to 6 or more years. Labor productivity growth resulting from the introduction of new equipment as a proportion of total labor productivity growth has fallen from 41 percent in 1981 to 33 percent in 1984. What else was to be expected, given the fact that the design capacity of only one-half of automated and mechanized flowlines was being fully utilized, while a significant proportion of the latest equipment operated only on a single work shift.

The main reasons behind the existing shortcomings are the continuing slack order and discipline in production and the insufficient degree of responsibility by cadres for the work entrusted to them, the delegates noted. The inadequate exactingness toward party committees and economic workers by the republican Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms is equally to blame.

The question of enhancing output quality was raised in pointed terms. "We often have occasion to blush when products are sent back to us," party group organizer L. Lukicheva, radio set assembly worker at the Shyaulyay television plant, said from the congress rostrum. "There are many measures to improve quality, but their effect is not always evident."

Take savings as another example. Almost every party organization has its thrift measures, but they are like decorations — just in case an inspection takes place. Meanwhile, over one-third of rolled ferrous metals goes to scrap in machine building enterprises. Resource-saving technologies are only slowly being introduced in the republic, and unsatisfactory use is made of secondary resources. As we can see, life points in one direction, while measures and paperwork pull in another.

Major tasks have been assigned to working people in agriculture for the new 5-year plan period: The average annual volume of gross output has to be increased by 14-16 percent, while output growth rate has to double. After all, objective conditions for this do exist: 79 percent of waterlogged land has been reclaimed, while on average 196 quintals of meat and 833 quintals of milk are obtained for every 100 hectares of agricultural land. Milk yields per cow rose by 505 kg during the 5-year plan period, and now stand at 3,447 kg annually. The accumulated experience must be skillfully utilized. Especially in view of the fact that the republic still has quite a few farms where annual milk yield is under 3,000 kg [per cow], meat production is unprofitable, and grain and potato harvest yields are low.

Participants in the congress expressed great expectations from the restructuring in the management of agriculture.

"We would like to enjoy full rights as masters of the land," L. Radenas, chairman of Radvilishskiy Rayon's "Imeni Chernyakhovskogo" kolkhoz, noted. "There must be less tutoring of economic managers, there must be more autonomy, and there must be specific local assistance."

The congress drew urgent attention to the further improvement of party organizational and ideological work, the improvement in the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and the psychological reorientation of people in line with the demands of the time. Some leaders have still not overcome placidity and complacency, while their sense for innovation and implacability toward shortcomings are dulled. Other are inclined to look at criticism as an attempt to undermine their authority or cast aspersions on the collective. There still occur instances of embellishment of the state of affairs, truth-varnishing, and negligence in work.

The following examples were cited. V. Vendas, director of Varena's "Myarkis" factory, bought in output worth over R400,000 which his factory had failed to produce, included it in the plan fulfillment accounts, and received a bonus. The primary party organization, while aware of these facts, failed to react to them in any way. The following have been relieved of their duties and severely punished for crude violations of the Leninist norms of party life: V. Kupstas, first secretary of Akmyanskiy Party Raykom; I. Zalepuga, secretary of Skuodasskiy Party Raykom; R. Baltrushis, chairman of Leninskiy Rayispolkom in Kaunas; Yu. Dunauskas, chairman of Shilutskiy Rayispolkom; and others. Analyzing Communists' work in fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, the delegates noted that sales of alcoholic beverages in the republic have fallen and that labor discipline has strengthened. But this is only the beginning of the extensive work that still has to be done.

It seems that the report could have given more attention to an analysis of the work by the Communist Party Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms on organizing the implementation of decisions adopted and proposals made by Communists, and to the monitoring and verification of execution.

"The last congress urgently raised the question of supplying stockmen with special clothing. Five years have passed since, and nothing has changed," party group organizer R. Baronaytene, milkmaid in Vilkavikshskiy Rayon's "Pyargale" kolkhoz, said.

"A resolution was adopted by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republican government to assist the laggard rayons, but it has also remained unfulfilled," L. Galvyalene, first secretary of Zarasayskiy Party Raykom, said.

Several other decisions have also simply remained on paper. Why? What lessons are to be learned from this? Who is specifically to blame for it? There were no answers to these questions.

The press, radio, and television must play a substantial role in extirpating everything that is old and sluggish and in promoting the new tasks and methods of work. Primarily, they themselves must be restructured in line with the demands of the time. Unfortunately, only three standard phrases were devoted to the work of the republic's mass news media.

The precongress documents — the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development — were discussed with great activeness, and received unanimous approval.

Further on Moldavian CP Congress Proceedings

PM271328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondents V. Glagolev and B. Yevladov report under general heading "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congress": "Moldavia: Mobilization for Acceleration"]

[Text] Kishinev [no date given] — The first thing each one of the 1,160 delegates to the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress saw on entering the registration hall was an unusual exhibition. Eye-catching display boards showed the republic's considerable achievements during the last 5 years. Right next to them however, there were boards showing the errors and defects in work, while the large stand "Attention: Rejects" exhibited products whose very appearance was an indictment against their makers.

Some people even raised doubts:

"Was it really necessary to make such a show of our misfortunes?"

"It was absolutely necessary," was the answer, "if we want to correct them more quickly...."

The report delivered by S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that, in terms of absolute growth of industrial and agricultural output, the past 5 years substantially exceed the level of achievements in each of the preceding 5-year periods.

It was, however, noted from the congress rostrum that very large reserves for improving the state of affairs still remain unutilized. The republic has failed to meet the plan targets for industrial output growth rates, for some types of agricultural produce, for the commissioning of fixed assets, for retail trade turnover, and for consumer services for the population. The speakers correctly perceived the main reason for this in the fact that many party organizations and the republic Communist Party Central Committee failed to promptly evaluate the changes in the economic situation, to display persistence in reorganizing the structure, forms, and methods of management, and to overcome the inertia of old-fashioned methods.

It was also said that there was inadequate exactingness toward republic ministries and departments and a lack of constant monitoring of the execution of decisions. The party committees have still not restructured their activity as demanded by the decisions of the party Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the Central Committee resolution on the report by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. Sector headquarters staffs have not eradicated the predilection for formalistic and bureaucratic methods of management. Many leaders clearly underestimate the potential of scientific and technical progress for the intensification of production and have failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from the June (1985) conference in the CPSU Central Committee.

Serious criticism was leveled in this connection against the collegiums of the republic Ministry of Construction and Gosstroy and against Ye. Vlasov, chief of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department, who failed to take effective measures to correct major errors in the planning and organization of affairs. For example, capital investments were channeled primarily into new construction, while the retooling of existing enterprises was held back without justification. It is also indicative that 70 percent of new capacities were not assimilated on schedule.

The speeches by A. Zhuchenko, president of the republic Academy of Sciences; V. Glebov, first secretary of the Tarakliyskiy Party Raykom; and others dealt with questions of the integration of fundamental science with agro-industrial complex enterprises, the creation of scientifically substantiated crop farming systems, and topical ecological issues.

Party committees in many of the republic's rayons have managed to take the lead in extensive work linked with the intensification of agriculture, the introduction of scientifically substantiated crop farming systems and industrial type technologies, and the processing and storage of output. For example, Floreshtskiy Rayon was criticized at the previous Moldavian Communist Party congress for slow rates of economic development. This rayon is now among the leaders. The party raykom and the primary party organizations drew correct conclusions and reinforced the decisive sectors with skilled cadres. Positive improvements have also been achieved in many other rayons. However, many urgent problems in the republic's agriculture are still awaiting solution.

Delegates spoke with alarm about the failure to meet grain production plans. Many farms committed crude violations in the use of advanced technologies. In order to meet the new 5-year plan's targets, the republic must achieve stable high harvest yields from its fields, and this requires that grain harvest yields of 43-45 quintals [per hectare] be ensured already this year.

The Communist Party Central Committee is taking steps to correct the work style of economic organs. Leaders who could not keep up with the demands of the time have given up their places to workers with initiative and creative thinking. Nevertheless, the delegates pointed out, the shaping of the new structure of management in the republic's agro-industrial complex was launched late and was carried out indecisively, with people looking over their shoulders at the sector's former divisions.

The work that has begun on improving agro-industrial complex management has made it possible to abolish superfluous subdivisions and to release over 7,000 persons from unnecessary office work. But the establishment of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and its local organs does not mean that party committees' concerns for the selection, placement, and education of cadres will come to an end; on the contrary, they will increase.

Much of the delegates' attention was drawn by questions of party organizational work and work with cadres. Moldavia's Communists and all working people, it was noted from the congress rostrum, correctly assessed and approved the principled and consistent fashion in which the republic Communist Party Central Committee recently brought to light and publicized instances of major economic management errors and facts of crude violation of the principles of socialist democracy and legislation. The lenient attitude toward individual workers in the past and the fact that they escaped party organizations' control resulted in a situation where they got the false impression that they were allowed to do whatever they wished and took the path of defrauding the state, embezzlement, and bribe-taking. For this reason a number of soviet and economic leaders have been relieved of their official positions, and some have been expelled from the CPSU and had judicial proceedings instituted against them. Individual party raykom secretaries who committed serious deviations from the principles of party leadership have also been severely punished and expelled from membership in leading organs. The effect of changes for the better can already be felt, the speakers said, but there are no grounds for complacency.

There was a detailed discussion of ideological and educational work at the congress. In many rayons this work clearly lacks sharpness and assertiveness and is conducted in the old-fashioned way, without due consideration for specific conditions. Dondyushanskiy, Novoanenskiy, Leovskiy, Kutuzovskiy, and some other party raykoms are slow in freeing themselves of the deep-rooted simplistic approach toward this complex work and are by no means ridding themselves from the convenient but faulty system of evaluating the effect of education by the number of measures taken.

"The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee," O. Yarandina, a worker at Bendery's "Elektroapparatura" plant, said, "must make more effective use of such a form of living ties with the masses as integrated political days attended by republic leaders. Judging by our city, this form is not used in the best fashion. And another aspect of the work — the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. In our city, for example, the number of liquor stores has been reduced from 89 to 6. Concern must also be shown, however, for working people's meaningful leisure. Economic organizations, the Ministries of Culture and Trade, republic trade union committees, and the Komsomol are still engaged basically in collecting information about successes in combating drunkenness, while essentially they have failed to restructure their work."

The delegates discussed with keen interest the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the coming period.

The speakers declared ardent support for the peace initiatives contained in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and desire to strengthen the motherland's might with their shock labor.

Further on Tajik CP Congress Proceedings

Congress Continues

LD272209 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tajik
1415 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 20th congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan continued in Dushanbe today. The following comrades took part in discussion of reports by the Central Committee and Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Tajikistan: Medvedev, minister of construction materials industry of the Tajik SSR; and Kalandarov, chairman of the Tajik SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. With this the discussion of reports of the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission of the Tajikistan Communist Party concluded. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, delivered the concluding speech.

The 20th congress unanimously considered the work of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party during the period of the reports as satisfactory. Delegates of the congress unanimously adopted resolutions from the reports of the Central Committee. The report of the Auditing Commission was approved. The 20th congress adopted resolutions on the draft new revised CPSU Program and the draft amended CPSU Statutes.

The congress then began discussions on the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000. Khayeyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, delivered a speech. The following comrades took part in discussions on the subject: Maksumov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Tajik SSR; Kalandarov, Tajik SSR minister of light industry. Khayeyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, delivered the concluding speech. The congress adopted a resolution on the subject.

The delegates to the congress then began discussion on next subject, the election of the leading bodies of the Tajik Communist Party and the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress elected the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, the Auditing Commission and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The congress supported (?measures) set out by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on foreign policy, the peace manifesto and disarmament in the 20th century.

With this the 20th congress of the Tajik Communist Party concluded its work.

Appointments, Elections Reported

LD272231 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tajik
1700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The first plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee which was elected by the 20th congress of the Tajik Communist Party was held today. The plenum examined organizational issues.

Makhkamov was elected first secretary of the Central Committee and member of its Bureau.

(Luchinskiy) was elected second secretary of the Central Committee and member of its Bureau.

Bobosadykova, Mirkhalikov and Nasredinov were elected secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Pallayev, Khayeyev, Petkel, (Sukhov) Dadabayev and Khalimov were elected members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Koshlakov, Maksumov and Sultanov were elected candidate members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum approved the following as heads of departments of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee:

(Sukhov), Organizational Party Work Department; Kalandarov, Propaganda and Agitation Department; (?Tavredinova), Culture Department; Rashidov, Science and Education Instutitions Department; (Kayumov), Foreign Relations Department; (?Klyukin), Industry Department; Kozlova, Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department; Olamov, Transport and Communication Department; Nazirov, Construction and Municipal Services Department; Abakanov, Trade and Consumer Services Department; Gafarov, Economic Department; Vakhidov, Agriculture and Food Industry Department; Akilov, Water Resources and Rural Construction Department; (?Ubaydulloyev), Administrative Organs Department; Volkova, General Department; Miraliyev, Administration of Affairs Department; (Akhmatova), Party Commission.

The plenum approved the following as editors of the republican newspapers:

Tabarov, *TAJIKISTAN-I SOVETI*; Pshenichnyy, *KOMMUNIST TAJIKISTANA*.

The work of the plenum was attended by Bobykin, head of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Departments of the CPSU Central Committee; and (?Sayenko), responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee.

With this the plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

Demichev Attends Soiree for Folk Dance Veteran

PM261945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86
Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Poet of Folk Dance"]

[Excerpts] Moscow — Igor Moiseyev. This now legendary name has never left the posters for 60 years now. It also appears in the program for the ceremonial soiree held 23 January in Moscow, in the P.I. Chaykovskiy concert hall. The USSR Academy Folk Dance Ensemble gave a big and fine performance here to mark the 80th birthday of its founder and constant leader.

The soiree was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

Further on Moscow City Party Conference

Conference Opens

LD241912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The 26th City report and election party conference opened in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today.

The delegates welcomed with stormy prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Nikonov.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State were unanimously elected to the composition of the Presidium of the conference.

Also present here are representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, veterans of the revolution, production frontrankers, workers in science and culture, and military leaders.

The agenda of the conference was approved:

— The review reports of the Moscow Gorkom and the Auditing Commission of the Moscow City CPSU Organization on the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes in the CPSU Statutes andthe Basic Guidelines of the Economic and social Development of the USSR for the period 1986-1990 and the period up to 2000;

— Elections to the CPSU gorkom and the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A review report of the Moscow Gorkom was delivered by Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. In the report and speeches the results of the work of the capital's party organization in the period under review were summed up; the tasks arising out of the decisions of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the precongress party documents and the party Central Committee's directions on questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress were examined; and a precise work program for the future was mapped out.

It was noted that during the discussion of the precongress party documents, the line towards resolutely overcoming everything which has become outdated and is hindering progress is meeting with the unanimous support of the capital's working people. The delegates focused a good deal of attention on questions of improving the level of the party's management of the economy and all aspects of the life of the city which has a population of many millions.

Muscovites have in many indices successfully completed the 11th 5-Year Plan, and a good start has been made this year. At the same time, speakers said, there has been a failure to achieve the required progress in transferring the economy on to a path of intensive development, and moving on towards qualitatively new gains and the achievements on this basis of a considerable upsurge in the capital's national economy.

Extensive approaches continue, and at times are multiplying, to the development of the city's national economy. While rate of growth of the capital-labor ratio was maintained almost as before, the annual average rate of growth of industrial production declined. There has been substantial economic distortion. The output-capital ratio continued to fall.

In this connection it was emphasized at the conference that the setting and solving of new and considerably more complex tasks requires an overcoming of inertia and a rejection of outdated methods, but the gorkom's unable to react, in a manner befitting the party, to a fairly large group of managers who, by virtue of a stagnant manner of working and thinking, do not comprehend the essence of what is happening and are rebuilding slowly, biding their time. This leads to lack of responsibility and the old desire to foist a purely economic function on party bodies. Many continue to work at the old speed and have already fallen behind. There has been a lowering of the party's exacting attitude on criteria of socioeconomic development. The precision and clarity of long-term planning has suffered.

The rate of growth of the economy has been deliberately made nonintensive, which is restraining the fuller utilization of existing potential and reserves at enterprises. Over the past 5-year plan a growth of just 4.3 percent was envisaged on annual plans. In actual fact this index was exceeded nearly threefold. One could hardly call that heroism.

A similar approach was made in planning labor productivity. Permanent satisfaction with one's work, and in the case of many cadres, with themselves, has brought great damage to the city's party organizations.

The fact that a number of CPSU raykoms and front-ranking party organizations did not alter their style and methods of management in the light of today's demands gives rise for concern.

Thoroughly examining the state of affairs in the city's economy the conference participants analyzed in detail issues relating to the implementation of the 13 specific integrated programs which embrace all the basic areas of the city's development, the efficient utilization of the capital's production potential, the raising of labor productivity and output quality, the reduction of manufacturing costs, and the reinforcement of the economic regime.

The delegates put forward businesslike proposals for improving the activity of ministry party organizations, which are required to increase the role and responsibility of apparatus workers in transforming each department into a headquarters of scientific and technical progress.

Capital construction came in for serious criticism at the conference. It was pointed out that in Moscow the volume of construction and installation work and labor productivity in the industry are practically not growing at all. However, the communist leaders of the relevant directorates of the Moscow Gorispolkom are doing little to increase the capacity of construction organizations.

Issues of social policy demand particular attention from party organizations. The work of the trade sector as well as that of public catering and domestic services bureaus is attracting many complaints from Muscovites. An integrated program for the development of goods production and services up until the end of this century has now been worked out in the capital. The delegates said that all branches of industry, irrespective of their specialization and the department to which they belong must make their own contribution to the implementation of this program.

The improvement of housing conditions for the city's population is an acute problem. The activity of the services of the municipal economy and of transport is still not meeting the needs and requirements of Muscovites. Questions of health care, education, culture, physical education and sport were examined in detail. Stress was placed on the need to further strengthen socialist legality and law and order and to overcome drunkenness, parisitism and other antisocial phenomena.

Issues relating to increasing ideological and educational work were profoundly and comprehensively analyzed at the conference. This work demands a decisive improvement in the primary cells of labor collectives and workteams, and at places of residence.

To creatively develop the style of party work — this thought ran through all the delegates speeches. Thousands of critical observations and proposals were put forward by the capital's Communists in the course of the report and election campaign. This bears witness to a rise in the activity and fighting spirit of the party organizations, and to a rise in their responsibility for implementing the party's policy. At the same time, the reports and elections showed serious shortcomings in the style and methods of the CPSU gorkom and raykoms. It is now important to everywhere secure the proper influence of party organizations on solving key production and educational tasks.

The delegates also heard a report by the Auditing Commission of the Moscow City CPSU organization.

The conference is continuing its work.

Yeltsin Address

LD242335 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video of Yeltsin address at Moscow party report and election conference]

[Text] The 26th city report and election party conference opened today in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow.

Taking part in the work of the conference are: Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Talyzin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State were unanimously elected to membership of the conference Presidium. Representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, veterans of the revolution, production frontrankers, scientific and cultural figures and military leaders are also present.

Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered the review report of the Moscow Gorkom. [Video shows presidium. The following officials are identified while taking their seats:Front row from left to right, Aliyev, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Velikhov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Chebrikov; second row from left to right, Nikonov, Kapitonov, Talyzin, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Sokolov, Demichev. Yeltsin is at the rostrum, front left. No other officials can be identified]

[Begin Yeltsin recording] Comrades! For the 26th time Communists of the Moscow Gorkom have come together, in the words of Lenin, to collectively discuss a question, express and hear various opinions, find out the view of the majority, and bring this view out in decisions. In the past review period, for the entire party and country, the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum was a special turning point. At the plenum the party revealed unfavorable trends which had taken place and worked out the concept of accelerating social and economic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and a qualitative transformation of all aspects of the life of society. This strategic policy met with the complete understanding and approval of Communists and of all working people.

Comrades, our party is moving toward its regular, 27th congress. This congress undoubtedly will be of historic significance. It will confirm the targets for the current 5-year period and for the longer term and tasks in achieving a new qualitative state of Soviet society. The Moscow city party organization is also preparing for this event with particular responsibility. During party organizations' discussion of the draft precongress documents, a significant number of proposals and critical observations have been expressed directed at the gorkom and raykoms, the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and leaders of enterprises and organizations. In many collectives the thought is being expressed that the restructuring of the economy and public life must begin with cadres, with each person, with his or her personal attitude toward work. It is essential that we conduct our further discussion of improving the work of the gorkom and of the city's party organizations in this key. It must be stated frankly that the gorkom, its Bureau and Secretariat have primarily been unable to effect the proper psychological restructuring of party and other cadres. At some stage or other the gorkom's and party's exactingness toward their work was relaxed. In the style of work, an atmosphere of ostentation, overemphasizing successes and covering up shortcomings has developed; and this has given rise to a carefree attitude and to inertia. Perhaps some will think such assessments too harsh; but sooner or later they will have to be stated. Such a self-critical assessment is made incumbent upon us by the special role in our party played by the Moscow city party organization in the ranks of which work Communists from all the union central apparatuses, ministries, and departments. [end recording]

Further, the rapporteur devoted great attention to issues relating to improving the level of party management of the economy and all aspects of life of the multimillion-inhabitant city. On many indices Muscovites have successfully completed the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and have made a good start this year. Well-tried forms of party influence on the development of the economy have been employed in the capital. Comrade Yeltsin noted that Moscow, as a leading industrial zone, must set an example of rational management and the utilization of intensive development methods and set the tone of social and economic transformations in the country. The rapporteur stressed that in the review period party exactingness toward criteria of social and economic development was lowered. Many justified complaints are being drawn by the activity of the trade and domestic services sphere, the development of the health care system, and the operation of the city's transport.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] Muscovites are no longer simply complaining. They are indignant at the work of passenger transport. Their displeasure is already a collective vexation; The problem is becoming political. I decided to travel on the city transport and to talk with people at the bus stops, and it is no longer just an abstract matter to me. People have reason to be indignant, and they are so far quite patient. For various reasons, up to 35 percent of the available vehicles do not go out on the routes every day. An automated traffic control system has not been introduced. Comrades, we must be extremely attentive in everything which concerns the human being and his work, his material welfare, and his leisure. Comrade Gorbachev stressed in his speeches that this is a key political issue for us. In the final analysis, all our efforts in economics are directed at raising the living standard of the people. This is the highest goal of the party and this is confirmed in the city by certain results. But, unfortunately, much has not been done.

The main thing is that the control of the gorkom has been weakened in determining the development strategy of the social sphere. As a consequence, housing problems, social and cultural construction, and concern for the development of a commercial network and a services sphere have not become major tasks for party, administrative, and economic managers. The number of complaints to the Central Committee from Muscovites is growing, particularly complaints on these questions. Last year there were twice as many complaints as in 1982. In the social sphere, provision for the inhabitants of Moscow has lagged behind the norm, according to many indicators. [end recording]

Comrade Yeltsin went on to give a profound and comprehensive analysis of the problems connected with raising ideological-educational work.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] Party life which is healthy, principled, specific in its manifestations and concerns; which is characterized by its humanity, openness, by making public its plans and decisions, by its concern for the matter in hand — this is what we need in our city party organization. While perfecting the style of our work, we must emphasize the main thing — fostering the personal responsibility and discipline of cadres. Comrade Communists, Moscow is the capital of our state, and this places a particular responsibility on the city's Communists. The working people of Moscow have adopted difficult pledges for the year 1986. The contribution of Muscovites to the general cause of economic and social transformations in the country and to the fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan will depend on their fulfillment. [as heard] This must pass through the consciousness of each of us. The unfailing fulfillment of planned tasks, conscientious, creative and highly productive labor are not just an obligation but also a patriotic duty. We must prove in all our work that Muscovites are as good as their word and that their unity will always be a criterion of the political honesty of the city's Communists. [applause] [end recording]

Conference Ends

LD251725 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 25 TASS — Everything that has been planned is connected above all with solicitude for people, an effort to improve further the living standards of the Muscovites. This was stressed at the Moscow city report and election conference, which closed here today. In conformity with these aims the delegates have outlined ways for improving organizational, mass-political and ideological activity of the party organizations. The conference has elected the leading bodies of the Moscow city party organization and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress scheduled to open in February. Today at the plenary meeting of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU, Boris Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU. Taking part in the conference were Mikhail Gorbachev and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

Perm Oblast Party Conference Mood Assessed

PM231610 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Own special correspondents Yu. Nikolayev and I. Filimonov report: "Bitter Medicine; Notes From the Perm Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] The fact that the speakers were not satisfied with complaining about certain obkom workers but drew broad generalizations from individual cases was a particularly valuable point in the conversation that was held.

On the obkom's initiative many special seminars and scientific and technical conferences devoted to the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress have been held in the oblast, and it is very disappointing, the speakers noted, that a considerable number of them were declaratory or purely didactic.

All the obkom secretaries, other bureau members, and department chiefs had to listen to well argued reproaches leveled against them. The conference lasted 2 days and there was tension in the hall throughout. A businesslike and exacting atmosphere... When Obkom First Secretary B.V. Konoplev was talked about, he was brought largely to account for the fact that the obkom is being too slow in bringing its work style and methods into line with the principled demands of the CPSU Central Committee, permits errors in cadre selection and placement, and is insufficiently concerned about carrying out decisions that are taken. This approach made it possible to broadly highlight the obkom's activity and to conduct creative criticism.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has repeatedly addressed the Perm CPSU Obkom's practical activity and its quest for ways and means of galvanizing the working masses and improving the effectiveness of party work. In particular, the newspaper has written about the well known obkom plenum which examined the report on the activity of its bureau and secretariat. Setting themselves up as targets, the leaders of the oblast party organization were aiming to improve demandingness, raise the level of criticism and self-criticism, and accustom the aktiv to frank and impartial exchanges of opinions. Judging by the conference that has just ended, this directive is now being implemented. And, obviously, that is why B.V. Konoplev was reelected obkom first secretary at an organizational plenum and had every justification for saying that in all his many years of practicing party work he could not remember such an impassioned, exacting, and constructive conversation. It is now important for the atmosphere of such high party demandingness to become a daily norm of life for Communists in the western Urals.

O.S. Belyakov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Smyslov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, took part in the conference's work.

Orenburg Oblast Party Conference Reported

PM261305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Undated report by "our special correspondents" I. Podsvirov and A. Usoltsev on Orenburg Oblast party conference: "Lack of Principledness"]

[Excerpts] Orenburg — Summing up the results of the period under review and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, A.N. Balandin, first secretary of the Orenburg CPSU Obkom, concluded that Orenburg Oblast "has reached a new, qualitatively higher stage." It would, of course, be wrong to overlook definite successes achieved in the oblast's economic and social development in recent years. Industrial production has increased and labor productivity has risen. Nonetheless, the oblast has not met the 5-year plan targets for either of these indicators.

A particularly alarming situation has developed in agricultural production. Agro-industrial complex workers owe the state around 9 million metric tons of grain. Crop production in the last 5-year plan decreased by 20 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Against the backdrop of this — let us be frank — unfavorable picture, the tone of the discussion set by the report considerably reduced the effectiveness of the party analysis, in our view, preventing it from revealing the whole truth and jointly mapping out ways of overcoming the protracted stagnation in the economy.

Some people might object to this, claiming that nothing but criticism was heard at the conference. True. But you got the impression that some speakers, despite their formally critical remarks, were actually trying to sidestep a thorough discussion of overdue issues or only mentioned them in passing.

And, above all, they essentially sidestepped the main problem which worries us all, namely the problem of Orenburg grain. The demand of the CPSU Central Committee which drew the attention of the party obkom to the unsatisfactory leadership in the development of the grain sector was mentioned only fleetingly at the conference. The failures which were allowed to occur in the last 5-year plan were analyzed in detail at the CPSU obkom in July 1985.

Since then 6 months have passed. Yet the disease of complacency and liberalism which, as the party Central Committee noted, afflicts both the CPSU obkom and the oblispolkom, persist largely as before.

The report mentioned, for instance, the gross miscalculations which were allowed to occur in the leadership of agricultural production at the Oktyabraskiy CPSU Raykom and Rayispolkom. "The state of affairs in the rayon," the keynote speaker lamented, "was discussed on several occasions at the party obkom, the oblispolkom, and the oblast agro-industrial association, but so far there have been no noticeable changes."

Yet is there any reason at all to expect such changes? After all, the unworthy style of work of K.N. Zhigunov, first secretary of Oktyabrskiy Raykom, has been discussed at oblast organizations for a long time. The CPSU obkom bureau also failed to display an exacting party approach to this rayon leader when he reported to it in August 1985.

"Yes, he ought to be punished," A.N. Balandin, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom remarked at the time. "But the rayon party conference is approaching and how can we recommend a man with a reprimand for reelection as party secretary?"

And he proposed that discussing the matter would be enough. The other bureau members obediently concurred with his view. Zhigunov went back to his rayon with a clean record card. And, as we can see, the situation there is unsatisfactory.

Alas, this case is not just a vexing excerption to the rule. For a long time the party obkom and its sections also tolerated the complacency which reigned in Kurmanayevskiy, Sharlykskiy, and Ponomarevskiy CPSU Raykoms. There too, criticism and self-criticism were not in favor, and things went from bad to worse. As for the obkom, it confined itself to noting the shortcomings but failed to adopt any effective measures.

Concern about grain — an object of pride for Orenburg farmers from time immemorial — could have been transformed into an open moral lesson for the conference participants. But the lesson did not take place...

Indeed, a great deal depends on the correct stance of party organizations, which must train reliable cadres and, while aiming at cadre stabilization, must at the same time enhance exactingness toward cadres and resist unjustified redeployment. Last year sharp criticism was leveled at the Orenburg CPSU Obkom in connection with defects in its work with cadres. Therefore it was no accident that the "cadre merry-go-round" was again the subject of discussion at the present conference.

What, if not gross miscalculations on the part of the obkom and the oblispolkom, is to blame for the fact that 50 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors and 70 percent of chief specialists were replaced during the past 5-year plan? Furthermore, it seems impossible to get rid of the practice whereby leaders who have committed a misdemeanor are discussed in camera, in a narrow circle, and subsequently transferred from one leading post to another.

Some time ago, P.M. Labanov, secretary of the Orenburg CPSU Gorkom, was released from this post. And soon afterward he suddenly resurfaced in the seat of deputy chief of the Orenburg main construction administration. He proved unequal to this job too, so they "fixed him up" with another leading post as chief of the rural construction administration. The fact that the organization of rural construction leaves much to be desired was lamented by virtually half the speakers at the conference. What about Labanov then? Shortly before the conference he quietly took his leave and departed from the oblast...

Many complex problems confront the oblast party organization in the new 5-year plan. The country expects from Orenburg working people a decisive step forward in the qualitative development of the economy and in the social reorganization of all spheres of life. Mobilizing Communists to fulfill these tasks, the party obkom must boldly seek to eliminate the discrepancy between the sharp criticism expressed in public and the half-measures which are frequently adopted backstage. It is a question of radically changing the style of work, overcoming complacency and liberalism, and enhancing exactingness toward cadres. And this can be achieved only if the condition formulated in the report is heeded without fail: "Many of the omissions in the work of the party obkom could be avoided if criticism of its bureau and secretaries was heard more frequently at CPSU obkom plenums and our aktivs."

Let us add: Provided that this criticism is received in the right way and followed up with constructive measures which would help to overcome negative phenomena and ensure steady progress.

Krasnodar Kray Party Conference Held

PM241411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[Report by K. Aksenov and M. Stepichev: "Severity of Appraisals. Party Life: At Report and Election Conferences"]

[Excerpts] Krasnodar — Speaking at a Krasnodar Party Kraykom plenum last year, V. Sergeyko, first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Raykom, criticized the kray's organs for errors in planning. The issue was soon put to a session of the kraykom bureau. What transpired? Collectives were being placed in unequal conditions through lack of system in setting farms their targets on the principle of what had been achieved. One rayon worked unencumbered and was among the leaders, while others, at times with indicators that much higher, remained in arrears to the state.

The kraykom bureau implemented measures which made it possible to eliminate this distortion. Scientists have carried out research, taking into account the potentials of each rayon and farm. Planning has now been placed on a scientific basis.

This is one example of how a specific approach to the solution of problems is being established in the kraykom's work and of how critical observations are being given greater attention. The struggle against sensationalism, which once flourished, and against excessive praise of achievements, and ostentation has been stepped up. This was also apparent during the work of the kray conference, at which I. Polozkov, first secretary of the party kraykom, submitted a report.

B. Ponomarenko, secretary of the kray party committee, was strongly criticized at the conference; he willingly takes on the resolving of current tasks and supervises individual projects while overlooking the main thing — increasing the efficiency of the construction sector as a whole.

Or this example. A large chemical plant is being built in the Kuban intended to supply the kray with mineral fertilizers. V. Yershov, a machine operator at this enterprise who addressed the conference, spoke with concern over the fact that its capacities are not being utilized to their full extent. The plant suffers from holdups in raw material deliveries and lacks sufficient manpower.

"In my view," V. Yershov said, "this is happening because of the party kraykom's weak control over fulfillment of its own decisions. Two years ago a resolution was adopted which instructed builders to annually commission 24,000 square meters of housing. However, last year alone, we were 11,000 square meters short."

Yes, shortcomings in the kraykom's organizational work and in control over the implementation of decisions taken are taking their toll. Kraykom secretaries Yu. Zhurkin, A. Vlasenko, and N. Kondratenko, and heads of department and leading workers in the krayispolkom were criticized at the conference for this negligence.

The delegate comprehensively discussed problems of cadre work. As is well known, serious violations of the Leninist norms of party life and of the principles of selecting and educating the leading link were recently disclosed in the kray. In recent years the party kraykom has waged a struggle against those who deviate from the norms of the CPSU Statutes and who forget the principles of Soviet morality. For example, N. Sushkov, former first secretary of the Lazarevskiy Party Raykom of the town of Sochi, and V. Ulyankin, chairman of this rayispolkom, were condemned for bribe-taking, and a number of other party, soviet, and economic workers have been removed from their posts.

Questions of cadre policy have been discussed at kraykom plenums and its bureau sessions have heard reports by the Adygey Party Obkom and a number of party committees.

But there is still a great deal of work to do. Violations of party and state discipline, and abuses of official positions, or else even crimes, have still not been eliminated. Why is this happening? Some party committees turn a blind eye to the errors of economic workers and reconcile themselves to cases of bureaucracy, rudeness, conceit, and toadyism. And if they do "castigate" someone for shortcomings, then this is frequently within a narrow circle.

Thus, in the Yeysk Party Gorkom and the Apsheronskiy and Otradnenskiy Party Raykoms, every third leader punished was not discussed in primary party organizations. Or another fact. Last year, more than 600 decisions to penalize party members at fault were counterminded by higher organs owing to excessive liberalism.

The delegates noted that ideological and political work must be improved and greater demands made on leaders. Those who deviate from party norms must be more decisively struggled against.

The conference very energetically discussed precongress documents — the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes to the party Statutes and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR.

I.I. Skiba, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, participated in the conference's work.

Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Party Meeting

LD242348 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 27th report and election conference of the oblast organization of the CPSU opened in Leningrad today. It was noted in the report read by Comrade Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom and in speeches by delegates that the core of all ideological and organizational work is the strengthening the party's management of the economy and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan tasks.

The industries of Leningrad and the oblast fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of schedule in respect of the rate of growth of the volume of production and labor productivity. Rural workers overfulfilled the 5-year plan in sales of animal-husbandry and plant-husbandry produce to the state.

Analyzing the accumulated experience, the conference delegates stressed that the successful fulfillment of the basic socioeconomic problems is connected with implementing the territorial-industrial program "Intensifikatsiya-90," approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Sharp and impartial criticism was made of those who are slow in reorganizing the style and methods of the party's management of the economy, and who rely on increasing paperwork and a self-willed work style. There was reference to raising the personal responsibility of cadres for the unswerving implementation of the party's economic strategy, improving planning, making the maximum use of the tremendous scientific-industrial potential of Leningrad and the oblast, and for strengthening law, order and discipline.

To guard resolutely against losses, the irrational use of raw and other materials must be ended. Special-purpose regional programs have been developed for energy, metal and secondary resources. Consideration has been given to a complex of measures which will radically improve the quality and competitiveness of products bearing the Leningrad mark.

A decision was passed at the conference on the Leningrad Party Obkom accountability report, as was a resolution on drafts of the new version of the CPSU Program and the party Statutes, with amendments proposed. The conference will continue its work tomorrow. [video shows Solovyev speaking, platform and audience]

Ukraine CC Notes Shortcomings 'in Some Branches'

AU221252 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
16 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined a number of issues concerning preparations for the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

Preliminary results of the work performed by the republic's national economic branches in 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan period have been examined.

It has been noted that, in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the succeeding CPSU Central Committee plenums, the republic's party, administrative organs, and labor collectives had ensured in the last 5 years the further development of the economy and an increase in production effectiveness. The targets for the volume and growth rates of the national income and the productivity of communal labor have been exceeded. The plans for the output of many industrial production items of importance have been fulfilled. The procurement of most plant-growing and stockbreeding production items have increased. The plans for putting into service fixed assets and for housing construction have been overfulfilled. An extensive social program has been put into effect.

At the same time, it has been emphasized that some branches have worked below their capacities. Leaders of a number of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations have not displayed the persistence necessary to make use of all possibilities to fulfill accomplish the tasks set for 1985 and the 5-year period as a whole.

In a decision adopted on this issue, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, and departments to thoroughly analyze the causes of the unsatisfactory work performed by lagging enterprises and organizations, and to take concrete steps to improve management in branches, and to ensure that, from the beginning of the current year, work is rhythmic and well-coordinated in all links of the economy. Particular attention has been called to the need to accelerate scientific-technological progress, to make fuller use of the production potential, to improve by all means the quality of production made, to strictly observe contracted obligations, and to use all kinds of resources in a thrifty manner. The task has been set to do everything that is needed for industrial, project, and transport enterprises to perform smoothly under winter conditions, to increase the output of stockbreeding produce, and to improve trade, municipal, and consumer services to the population.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obliged Central Committee departments, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to increase the liability of economic leaders for a better utilization of intensive economic growth factors, for boosting state plan discipline, order, and good organization in production, and for ensuring high rates and quality of work in 1986, and a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The socialist pledges adopted by the working people of the Ukrainian SSR at meetings held in labor collectives for 1986 have been examined and approved. They are to be published in the press.

Armenian CP Chief Demirchyan Interviewed

LD242349 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Yerevan, January 24 TASS — "Our republic has accomplished much during the past five-year-plan period through hard work in the united family of Soviet peoples," Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, has stressed in a talk with a TASS correspondent. He gave the interview on the eve of the 28th congress of the republic's Communists, which opened in Yerevan today.

Republican party forums constitute an important stage in preparations for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to open in Moscow on February 25.

Karen Demirchyan pointed out that the five-year programme was implemented on the whole. Production increased nearly by one-third. The specific share of industry increased in the national income. New facilities were made operational at enterprises. The construction of the vitally important electrified railway between Idzhevan and Razdan was completed.

Armenian farmers made a weighty contribution to resolving the national Food Programme. Production growth is particularly noticeable in live-stock farming.

About 120,000 families improved their housing between 1981 and 1985. New schools, pre-school child-care facilities, hospitals, polyclinics, community centres, libraries, shops and restaurants were opened. The general successes helped increase real per capita incomes, wages and salaries, pensions and allowances.

"Complex and large-scale tasks are facing the republic in the new five-year period," Karen Demirchyan stressed. "The national income is to grow by nearly a quarter, the same increment is planned for industrial production. A great deal of work is to be done, as envisaged by the guidelines for the Soviet Union's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and the period up [words indistinct] century. The Communists, all working people in Soviet Armenia are fully prepared for that. We shall apply maximum effort to implement the CPSU plans."

Kunayev Addresses Alma-Ata Oblast Conference

PM241454 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[KAZTAG report: "In An Atmosphere of Principledness, Professionalism, and Demandingness; From the Alma-Ata Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] The delegates to the party conference of Kazakhstan's capital oblast held 10-11 January thoroughly analyzed in a principled fashion and with a sense of great responsibility the work of the party obkom, party committees, and the entire oblast party organization during the report period. Critically assessing what has been done, they put forward constructive proposals aimed at improving the style and methods of party leadership, improving affairs in economic and sociocultural building, enhancing Communists' vanguard role, and improving party political, organizational, and ideological work among the masses. D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the conference's work.

The conference was addressed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev. He noted that Communists and all Soviet people are preparing to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be a historic landmark in the life of the party and people, in an atmosphere of ever mounting political and labor enthusiasm.

At the concluding stage of the preparations for the party forum the party's great and direct consultation with the people on fundamental questions of the economy and politics is continuing in the country. Report and election party conferences are extensively discussing the documents of immense theoretical and political importance approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum — the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the Country in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the Period Through the Year 2000.

The precongress documents are generating profound satisfaction among all Soviet people, who in word and deed ardently support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Summing up the results of the work that has been done and comprehending the entire responsibility for fulfilling the prescribed tasks of intensifying the economy, at the conferences that are being held the republic's Communists are taking a keen approach to the assessment of what has been accomplished and are conducting a meaningful conversation about accelerating the national economy's development rates.

Delegates' reports and speeches are making an exacting assessment of the practical activity of elective organs and fundamentally criticizing those leaders who permit shortcomings in work and who are unenterprising and slow to resolve urgent tasks linked with carrying out national economic plans, ensuring social development in the cities and the countryside, and educating people.

The rayon and city party conferences were held and the oblast party conferences are concluding in a businesslike way and in the spirit of the demands of the time.

The entire course of this most important of political campaigns in the republic again convincingly attests to the strengthening bonds of friendship and international brotherhood among our peoples and the unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet State.

Having described some of the results of work in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the contribution made by Alma-Ata's people to those results, D.A. Kunayev dwelt on the great tasks which the party organization and the working people of the capital's oblast have to resolve. He noted that they can only be fulfilled if the considerable industrial, scientific, and technical potential created in the oblast, the agro-industrial complex, and the construction industry work at full capacity. But, unfortunately, for the time being the oblast party organization is utilizing this potential very poorly.

Thus, in the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan returns on capital fell in industry even though the value of fixed production capital grew.

The state of plan discipline deteriorated.

Each year more than one-third of enterprises fail to ensure plan fulfillment of output deliveries. One enterprise in four fails to fulfill the plan for reducing output prime cost. The shameful practice of downgrading set targets continues.

Planned capacity is not being reached at a number of enterprises. The pool of metalworking equipment at machine-building enterprises works virtually only one shift.

For many leaders quantitative indicators have overshadowed output quality. At certain enterprises the introduction of new equipment and techniques and the development and assimilation of new output are extremely slow.

The cause of all these and other shortcomings lies in the slackening by certain party organizations of their leadership of the economy and the low standard of work with laggard enterprises.

In accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress the party obkom must be rapidly reorientated and focus its efforts to the utmost on ensuring close creative collaboration between science and production.

From the first days of the new 5-year plan it is necessary to make a solid and reliable start everywhere and to provide a smooth rhythm in order to ensure that each party organization and each labor collective works at full stretch and strives to fulfill the prescribed plan targets.

We are confident that the oblast's Communists, utilizing internal reserves, will eliminate the shortcomings that have been permitted to arise and will ensure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment by the oblast's industrial enterprises of the plan for the 1st year and for the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole in terms of all qualitative and quantitative indicators.

Major shortcomings in construction work have not been eradicated.

Low work quality, disruptions to schedules, and construction overruns were the most commonly cited concepts in analyzing the work of certain construction organizations in Alma-Ata City and Oblast. The construction of a number of projects at industrial enterprises is being delayed.

The plan for the commissioning of housing, health care projects, and preschool institutions has not been ensured, although more than enough assurances have been given on that score. All this, needless to say, affects the improvement of working people's cultural and consumer conditions.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to make a good start from the very first days of the new year. We have everything necessary to do this. The structure of construction management has been simplified. Subcontracting organizations are better equipped with equipment and transportation and have been supplied with material and technical resources.

The task of the oblast's party committees is to take special control of the construction of heavy and light industry projects, housing, hospitals, schools, and other sociocultural and consumer projects, including the palace of sport and the preliminary work prior to the commencement of the building of the Alma-Ata subway.

D.A. Kunayev went on to dwell on matters in the agro-industrial complex. The capital's oblast has a special place in the republic in terms of its production of agricultural produce. Party, soviet, and agricultural organs have done a great deal to further develop this most important of national economic sectors.

More than 1 billion rubles has been invested in further developing agricultural production. The grand Alma-Ata canal has been built and commissioned in record time. Major tracts of irrigated land have been opened up on which new sovkhozes have been organized. Social restructuring of the countryside is being implemented on a broad scale.

Unfortunately, as a result of weak leadership on the part of the party obkom bureau and the oblispolkom, matching results in agricultural production have not yet been obtained. Gross output growth rates are lagging behind the Food Program targets.

Reduced yields of the main agricultural crops have been permitted and economic indicators have deteriorated.

This situation is largely to be explained by low crop farming standards and irrational use of land, particularly irrigated land. Today irrigated land accounts for more than one-third of all plowland and, if used sensibly, could annually produce guaranteed harvests of food, industrial, and feed crops.

There are many examples in the oblast of farms increasing yields year in year out and successfully fulfilling national economic plans. Thus, last year the "Tausugurskiy" sovkhoz harvested 70.4 quintals of grain corn per hectare and the "Lenin" kolkhoz almost 64 quintals. The "Talgarskiy" sovkhoz harvested 47.4 quintals of cereals per hectare, and the "Oktyabrskiy", "Sattarov," and other sovkhozes have high indicators.

But in a number of rayons most crop yields were low owing to violations of irrigation procedures and technological discipline.

The relevant conclusions have not yet been drawn from the serious criticism leveled at the oblast party organization at the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum and the Central Committee Bureau, which specially examined this question.

There are many shortcomings in water resource construction. The target for the reconstruction and improvement of existing irrigated land has been thwarted. There have been no positive shifts on questions of the use of ground water.

The lags in stockraising have still not been overcome. The oblast failed to cope with the 5-year plan for milk and meat purchases, even though it has immense potential at its disposal for developing stockraising. However, the experience of front-ranking farms, on which purposeful selection and breeding work is being carried out, has not yet been reliably applied and introduced.

The "Kamenskiy" and "Aksay" livestock breeding centers and trading livestock units have long obtained milk yields of 5,000 kg from Alatau cattle. The "Alma-Atinskiy" sovkhoz has created a dairy herd with a productivity of 4,400 kg and a milk fat content of more than 4 percent.

The Uygurskoye special farming association achieves stable high weight gains and delivers livestock weighing 400 kg on average. This work is well organized on the Sarybulak special farm. Unfortunately, this experience is not being espoused by other farms.

At the same time it is necessary to actively introduce progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration.

The feed problem requires serious attention. It has become customary for certain farms and rayons to systematically fail to fulfill feed procurement plans. Life demands a further expansion of the area sown to corn, rape, soybeans, and other feed crops.

In order to replenish food resources it is necessary to expand the network of subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations and to increase returns from them as much as possible.

The situation prevailing in stockraising needs exhaustive measures from the first days of the new 5-year plan to improve the safekeeping of livestock, particularly hog herds, and to reduce various types of losses, including on the basis of intrafarm needs.

The task lies in rapidly eliminating shortcomings and bringing the oblast out of the prolonged lag in the production of grain and other plant products and in the development of stockraising.

It is necessary to devote greater attention to processing sectors, to make fuller use of collective horticulture and truck farming, and to create conditions for their development.

The vital task for party and soviet organs and the agro-industrial complex is to achieve a substantial breakthrough in agricultural production in this 1st year of the 5-year plan on the basis of the recommendations put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the Tselinograd party and economic aktiv conference and, primarily, to supply the population with meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, and other food products.

The speaker went on to say that in resolving large-scale current and long-term national economic tasks, we cannot on any account relax attention to the sphere of services to the population of cities and the countryside.

It is necessary to seek opportunities for more fully satisfying working people's needs and requirements, expanding types of services and increasing their scope, and improving the standard of services to the population.

It is necessary to be more persistent in improving the work of health care, public education, and the social welfare sphere. Here, as has already been noted, it is necessary to ensure the complete utilization of the funds annually allocated for building health care projects, schools, and preschool institutions. The improvement of medical services to the population and the pace of the implementation of the school reform depend on strengthening the network of preventive treatment institutions and public education.

The work of all types of transportation and municipal service and public catering enterprises requires close and daily attention.

It is necessary to seriously tackle the questions of cleaning the capital's air. This problem requires an urgent, comprehensive, and effective solution.

In short, in the current 5-year plan we must fully implement in good time all the outlined measures linked with improving working people's living standard.

D.A. Kunayev spoke of the progress of the report and election campaign in the republic. The report and election meetings and rayon, city, and oblast conferences that have been held have demonstrated the cohesion of the party's ranks and the indissoluble unity of party and people. They have promoted the galvanization of all intraparty life, the improvement of the work of the party's grassroots components, the enhancement of their combativeness, and the growth of Communists' vanguard role in production and in social life.

The qualitative makeup of cadres and the aktiv has noticeably improved and the level of criticism and self-critical approaches to the assessment of the work of party organizations and their leading organs and secretaries have improved.

Young people capable of vigorously and competently resolving the most complex and responsible tasks have come into elective party work.

It is now necessary to make better use of these forces and to increase demandingness on cadres and all Communists for the fulfillment of national economic plans, adopted socialist pledges, submitted remarks and proposals, and meeting and conference resolutions.

We must no longer tolerate matters being conducted lackadaisically, when vital organizational work is supplanted by a mania for meetings and empty rhetoric and when, as a consequence of reduced demandingness, cadres are not selected on the basis of their businesslike qualities. This was discussed in an utterly principled way at a party obkom plenum last year. The measures taken to strengthen the leadership of Alma-Ata Obkom and Gorkom and certain party raykoms are also well known. Party organizations are called upon to continue to wage a resolute struggle against everything that hampers work.

The oblast party organization must now devote special and prime attention to improving discipline, strengthening organization and order, and fostering in workers a sense of personal responsibility for the state of affairs and dissatisfaction with what has been achieved.

Along with production tasks educational tasks must also be more effectively resolved — a creative and benevolent atmosphere must be created in collectives and the struggle against absenteeism, violations of labor discipline, and other antisocial phenomena must be stepped up.

The major tasks of 1986 and of the 5-year plan as a whole, D.A. Kunayev noted, cannot be resolved using old methods and outdated ways and means.

That is why the new party obkom staff must resolutely restructure its work style in the spirit of present-day demands and consistently implement the Leninist principles of professionalism, publicity, flexibility, and high efficiency.

A great deal will also have to be done in order to increase the role and combativeness of all party components, especially primary party organization components. It is at the grassroots level that CPSU Central Committee directives and decisions are implemented, and work in the party as a whole depends on their work.

The first 10 days of January are over. They have opened a new working year in the new 12th 5-Year Plan, whose fate is being decided today in each labor collective, shop, team, livestock unit, and workplace.

We must all clearly realize that from the very start of this crucial and pivotal period in our development nobody is justified in bringing the inertia of backwardness and the force of habit into the new 5-year plan. Nobody can nor must work badly.

The urgent task of the day is to develop in every possible way the masses' creative energy and each person's initiative. This was pointed out in an utterly principled way at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum.

The oblast, particularly Alma-Ata city, has immense potential for improving ideological and political education work. A great contribution in this direction could be made by creative unions, scientific research institutes, and VUZes, but, unfortunately, this potential is poorly utilized.

We are confident that the capital's combative and cohesive party organization will be a model of work, will set the tone in intensifying the republic's economy, and will be in practice an active proponent of all that is innovative and front-ranking in the economy, culture, services sphere, and in party organization and educational work.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions of the international situation.

In conclusion D.A. Kunayev expressed confidence that Communists and all working people of Alma-Ata Oblast will cope successfully with the responsible tasks and will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

Taking part in the conference's work were N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; A.P. Kharlamov, editor in chief of *SELSKAYA ZHIZN*; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Colonel General V.N. Lobov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District; Lieutenant General G.V. Kochkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District Political Directorate; and K.S. Sultanov, chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

A new staff for the party obkom and the oblast party organization Auditing Commission was elected, as were the delegates to the

27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

An organizational plenum elected M.S. Mendybayev first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh Communist Party Obkom.

Uzbek CP Plenum Relieves Shagazatov of Posts

LD241316 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1300 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 22d regular plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee was held today. The plenum reviewed the draft accounting report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee to the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

The plenum decided to convene the regular 21st congress of the Uzbek Communist Party on 30 January 1986.

The plenum examined organizational matters. Shagazatov was relieved of his responsibilities as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Construction Department [as heard] and as a Bureau member in connection with the deterioration of his health.

With this, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

Usmankhodzhayev on Suppression of Criticism

PM241435 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA
in Russian No 3 15 Jan 86 p 1

[I. Usmankhodzhayev report: "How the 'Wrangle' Ended; Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Response to a *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* Article;" first three and last two grafs are editorial comment]

[Text] On 18 September 1985 *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* published the account of an assignment by our special correspondent B. Plekhanov entitled "Wrangle." It described reprisals that were taken against Razikul Jilmuratov, a teacher. Fulfilling his duty as a Communist, R. Dilmuratov exposed crude violations of the law by Kashkadarya Oblast officials and as a result was sentenced to 5 years of deprivation of freedom on a trumped up charge (allegedly for 'slander'!) (R. Dilmuratov served most of his sentence in a penal colony).

After the publication of the article in *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*, R. Dilmuratov was rehabilitated and reinstalled in his former job, but as for the culprits, most of them too remained in their former jobs until recently.

A few days ago the editorial office received a reply which contains a principled party assessment of everything that happened:

We would like to inform you that the article entitled "Wrangle" has been discussed at a session of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The Bureau acknowledged that the article described correctly the crude violation of socialist legality on the part of a number of senior officials in respect of R. Dilmuratov, teacher at the Karshinskiy Polytechnic.

At the Central Committee Bureau, principled party assessments were made of the people responsible for the unlawful actions. For organizing the persecution of the author of the letter, Comrade R. Dilmuratov, and for the deliberately unobjective examination of the issues he raised, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau expelled Comrade U. Atakulov, former chairman of the Central Committee Party Commission, and Comrade G.V. Nasal, his former deputy, from the ranks of the CPSU.

Comrade V.A. Zotov, who as the republic's first deputy prosecutor sanctioned the criminal proceedings against Comrade R. Dilmuratov was expelled from the party. The Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium has been instructed to examine the question of releasing Comrade V.A. Zotov from his duties as deputy chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Court.

Comrade N. Burikhodzhayev, former Uzbek SSR prosecutor, received a reprimand and his record card has been endorsed. He has been released from the post of head of the legal section of the republic Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs.

A. Alibayev, former investigator for serious cases at the Uzbek SSR Prosecutor's Office, who conducted the investigation in the criminal case against R. Dilmuratov was arrested and criminal proceedings against him were instituted in connection with an earlier serious crime.

Sh.O. Ubaydullayev, editor of the *TOSHKENT OKSHOMI* (*TASHKENT EVENING*) has been released from his post and given a severe reprimand including the endorsement of his record card for the deliberately unobjective publication of a feuilleton entitled "Kora Yurak" (Black Soul) in the newspaper *SOVET UZBEKISTONI* which was in crude violation of journalistic ethics.

A principled assessment was also made of a number of other officials who displayed callousness and a formalistic, bureaucratic approach in the examination of Comrade R. Dilmuratov's letters and complaints.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has drawn the attention of party committees, law enforcement organs, and editorial offices of newspapers and journals to the need most strictly to abide by the Leninist norms of party life and socialist legality, and to ensure a sensitive and attentive attitude in handling working people's letters, statements, and complaints.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau deemed it expedient to pass on Comrade R. Dilmuratov's statement addressed to the *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* editorial office about his reinstatement in the CPSU and in his post and about his other rights to the Kashkadarya Party Obkom for examination.

[Signed] I. Usmankhodzhayev, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

All Uzbek republican papers have published an extensive report on the Bureau session which discussed the article entitled "Wrangle." It notes in particular that the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has instructed party committees and law enforcement organs that it is essential "to assess instances of suppression of criticism and persecution for criticism in a principled fashion." The editorial office will not fail to keep its readers informed about further results produced by the *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* article.

Uzbek SSR Oblast Party Conferences Reported

GF271346 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The 19th Kara-Kalpak Oblast, 22d Samarkand Oblast, 18th Kashka Darya Oblast, 22d Fergana Oblast, and 20th Surkhan-Darya Oblast party conferences began in Nukus, Samarkand, Karshi, Fergana, and Termez, respectively, yesterday. Comrades Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Party Committee; Ashuraliyev, first secretary of the Samarkand Oblast Party Committee; Turapov, first secretary of the Kashka Darya Oblast Party Committee; Umarov, first secretary of the Fergana Oblast Party Committee; and Mamarasulov, first secretary of the Surkhan-Darya Oblast Party Committee, read accounting reports to their respective meetings on behalf of their oblast party committees.

Comrades Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and (Chemedanov) section chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, are participating in the work of the conference in Nukus; Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and (Defterabov), section chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, are participating in the work of the conference in Samarkand; Abdullayeva, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education, and (Lavrenchev), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, are participating in the conference in Karshi; Ikramov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, and (Islomin), section chief in the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, are participating in the conference in Fergana; and Grekov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, (Chiraschi), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Planning Committee, are participating in the conference in Termez.

Tajik CP Chief Makhkamov Previews Congress

LD240002 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Dushanbe, January 23 TASS — "A rapid economic growth in Tajikistan in the coming five years will be resultant of the utilization of the achievements of scientific and technological progress. With this end in view, more than 50 big scientific and technological programmes have been elaborated and are already being implemented in the republic which has a population of four million," Kahor Makhkamov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent in connection with the 20th congress of the Communists of this Central Asian republic. The congress opens on Friday. The Communists' republican congresses which have begun in the USSR are an important stage of preparation for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), which will begin in Moscow on February 25.

"In the coming five years", Makhkamov said, "it is planned to boost industrial output by 24-26 percent. It is planned to make a big stride in the devleopment of the main branches of the economy and first of all in increasing the power potential. The Rogunskaya hydropower station, Central Asia's biggest one, will start to generate electricity in the current five-year plan period".

Touching upon the problems of the agro-industrial complex, Kahor Makhkamov said that special attention in the coming five years will be devoted to boosting the production of meat, fruit and vegetables, with positions in the picking of cotton — the staple crop of the republic — being retained.

"All this is subordinated to the main thing: to raising the living standard of the people", Makhkamov pointed out. "It is envisaged to substantially raise the wages and salaries of workers and peasants. Social consumption funds will grow by approximately 20 percent. Money from the social consumption funds is used for free education, medical treatment, the development of culture, and the payment of pensions. A housing programme is quite considerable. By the year 1990, for example, the housing fund of Dushanbe, the capital of the republic, will grow by one-third. Many well-appointed apartments and individual houses which are provided for the working people free of charge will be built in other cities as well."

CSA Reports Population Tops 278 Million

LD251534 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 25 TASS — The population of the Soviet Union was 278.7 million as of January 1, this year, the Central Statistical Board of the USSR reported today.

Within a year the number of people in this country increased by 2.4 million.

Machine Tool Ministry Admits Failings

PM271832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and Machine Building and Instrument Making Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium was held in Moscow on 27 January.

B.V. Balmont, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, delivered a report on the results of the sector's work last year and in the 11th 5-Year Plan and tasks to fulfill the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan in the light of the decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Shortcomings in the sector's development were noted and the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the plan for the production of a number of types of products were analyzed. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution determining the sector's most important targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan, the session participants outlined specific measures to improve the utilization of capacities, introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress, save resources, and strengthen plan, labor, production, and technological discipline.

The session was addressed by L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the collegium's work were I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.I. Volskiy, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department;USSR ministers, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and people's control organs.

Industry Meeting Notes 'Over' 3,000 Wells 'Idle'

LD251802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1530 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] A meeting has been held at the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of industry leaders and skilled workers from frontranking teams involved in underground and capital repair work who have come to Moscow from all of the country's oil producing areas.

There is a reason why masters at repairing wells were invited to the ministry for consultations and to exchange experience. To be sure, one of the reasons why one of our most important industries, the fuel industry and the oil industry, has now been failing to cope for a long time with planned tasks is that wells stand idle for longer than the norm. Especially worrying is the fact that a considerable number of the wells standing idle — and there are now over 3,000 of them — are in areas of Western Siberia, the country's basic oil extracting base.

What must be done to set the situation right? Just now many well repair collectives and teams have accumulated rich experience which shows that success is secured where there is broad use of scientific and technological achievements and frontranking forms of organizing labor.

Problem in Coal, Rail Industries Examined

LD271024 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1230 GMT on 24 January 1986 carries the "Economy, Reserves, Efficiency" program on shortcomings in industry presented by Sergey Medvedev.

Medvedev begins by referring in general terms to the poor quality of Soviet-made footwear and other consumer goods and mentions the emphasis placed at a recent CPSU Politburo session on the need to ensure the good quality of products. Sometimes, he says, even the value of the Quality Label is in question. This was the case at the Minsk "50th Anniversary of the October Revolution" machine-tool association which took delivery of a defective numerically-controlled machine tool. Medvedev hands over to reporters in Alma-Ata and Minsk who provide background to the affair and interview some of the officials concerned. Listeners are invited to contact the program with their proposals on improving production efficiency.

Next, Medvedev discusses waste in the timber industry, and says that Karelian scientists have discovered a method to manufacture paper from tree bark. A correspondent in Karelia reports on a workshop where spruce bark is being put to good use, thus recovering some 10 percent of the waste in the timber industry. A senior scientist of the Timber Institute notes that current technology provides several products from bark: tannic extracts and semi-finished fiber which can be used to obtain paper and fodder yeasts.

Medvedev then turns to listeners' suggestions on saving energy at home, including a radiator valve that can be used to turn down the heat in mild weather. He says that such a device will go into production soon.

Next, Medvedev returns to the question of waste in the coal industry, which was the subject of a previous program. He asks why millions of tons of coal should be lost in transit, and continues:

"The editorial addressed this question to the Ministry of Coal Industry. Deputy Minister Comrade Slivayev's answer is already known to our listeners and to the USSR Ministry of Railways. The reply signed by Deputy Minister Comrade Ginko now lies on my dest in front of me. Unfortunately, from these official replies it becomes clear that the esteemed ministries are trying to shift most of the blame for coal losses onto each other."

There follows a recorded interview with the deputy head of the Directorate for Economy and Rational use of Material Resources of USSR Gossnab, Marat Fedorovich Panchenko. Medvedev asks Panchenko to comment on the situation, Panchenko says:

"Unfortunately I must agree with you, and really both ministries have acted according to the Krylov principle. That is, they first considered the other's guilt and then, in passing or in an offhand way started to consider their own. We are today losing overall in railway transportation some 5 million tons of coal. This is a colossal figure, and both ministries have primarily forgotten their own measure of responsibility for the loss of coal. I shall give you some simple examples. Several years ago directive bodies took the decision for the Ministry of Coal Industry to manufacture special plants for treating the surface of the loose coals carried in open wagons an emulsion of water and fuel oil. In order to halve the losses from coal blowing away, 29 such plants should have been built. Nine were built. And yet 15 years ago in the Kuzbass an experiment was carried out on these plants and it showed that the plants pay for themselves within a year. No less responsible for those 5 million tons are the railwaymen. Look, at least one-fourth or even one-third of the open wagons which are sent for loading with coal are sent in a state of disrepair. And about 2.5 million tons of coal are dissipated, lost, during transportation."

Medvedev quotes a letter from Lyudmila Elt, deputy chief arbitrator of Kemerovo Oblast, on regulations for transporting coal in wagons in good repair. Coalmen often have to accept wagons in disrepair because there is nothing else available, and not infrequently more wagons turn up in a state of disrepair than in a state of good repair, she writes.

Panchenko says wagons in disrepair are loaded with other loose goods also. He mentions an experiment in the Kuzbass when the railway was made responsible for goods being transported intact. As a result, in 1 year losses of coal were halved, thanks to the railwaymen using only good wagons for carrying coal. But the results of the experiment were consigned to oblivion. Summing up, he says the railwaymen must stick to the regulations and the Coal Ministry must tackle the manufacture of plant for treating coal with water and fuel oil emulsion. This is made out of waste grease, thus making use of waste and saving millions of roubles.

Medvedev than turns to the reply received from USSR Gosplan to criticism heard in the "Economy, Reserves, Efficiency" program of 20 December last year. It concerned the fact that at many major meat combines livestock transportation is badly organized, so that there are long lines of vehicles outside the enterprises in which the livestock have to wait after journeys of several hundred kilometers in unsuitable vehicles. USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman Lenid Alekseyevich Bibin is interviewed by a reporter on the situation. He says:

"It is a serious question and it received serious discussion among agro-complex officials at USSR Gosplan. The decision has been made to start building over 100 slaughter-houses with cold storage in the 12th 5-Year Plan in areas of greatest raw material intensity, in addition to the major meat combines already referred to, and, simultaneously with the construction of major dairy works, more than 400 milk reception and cold storage points. Construction of such comparatively small enterprises should make it possible not only to alleviate the problem but also keep intact the produce from livestock farms, reduce the distance it needs to be carried, and, above all, cut losses of produce from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. I should add that at the same time there will be accelerated construction of hard surface roads, which will improve conditions of delivery of produce. In one year 14,000 km will be commissioned."

Medvedev concludes by inviting listeners to telephone the studio today or write with suggestions and questions.

Trade Shortcomings Discussed at Ministry Collegium

LD232346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1900 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Summary] Vladimir Mikhaylenko reports on an extended session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Trade, which discussed tasks in fulfilling plans for 1986. Grigoriy Ivanovich Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade, at the session. The trade turnover for the first year of the 5-year plan is due to be R342 billion. Mention was made of those goods showing a deficit, in particular footwear, children's wear, and recorder batteries.

"There was discussion about shortcomings and obvious disturbing things in trade organizations, and about violations in the public catering system, and, of course, about quality — the quality of industrial wares sent into the trade. The situation here is disastrous. Alongside the front-ranking collectives, who are proud of their products, dozens of works and factories keep sending outmoded products or obviously poor-quality goods to the shops. Some R2.8 million worth of defective and unfashionable goods have now piled up in warehouses. Time has been wasted, raw material spoiled, and labor squandered; all this at a time when millions and millions of working people are trying to make their contribution to the money-box of thrift. Trade workers and, naturally, customers are laying great claims on the production of knitted-goods factories in Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Georgia, and Armenia. Judging by the facts that were cited at the collegium the customer should be very, very careful about handling the articles from these factories. Of 10,000 articles of children's wear recently dispatched to the trade by clothing workers in Moldavia, one-third of them were determined to be below standard and taken off the shelves.

"What is behind all this? The leaders of these enterprises are pointing to out-of-date equipment and to the poor quality of raw materials, but no one is talking about the low culture of production or about a careless attitude to the problems of quality in general.

"In the new year of the 5-year plan, trade workers are setting themselves the task of hardening their demanding attitude to the quality of produce which goes to the trade, and not on the shop counter, but on the factory flow-line."

Boshnakov on 'Serious Shortcomings' in Siberia

AU211242[Editorial Report]Sofia *RABOTNICHESKO DELO* in Bulgarian on 20 January 1986 carries on page 6 a 1,500-word article by Gencho Boshnakov, special correspondent of the daily *RABOTNICHESKO DELO* in Moscow, entitled: "The Lessons of the Far North", subtitled: "Time for Serious Changes. The Masters of Deeds, and Not Those of Words, Are in Favor." The article deals with economic shortcomings in Siberia, and particularly, in the Tyumen area and with the methods of eliminating such shortcomings at the present stage of development. The article opens with the following passage:

"One of the first tasks which the CPSU assigned in connection with accelerating socioeconomic development is to stop the unfavorable trends and to overcome difficulties in the economic sector. The causes of these shortcomings are frankly pointed out. They are as follows: untimely evaluation of the changes in objective conditions of production development, insufficiently energetic and efficient measures for perfecting the methods of management and accelerating the intensification of production on the basis of scientific-technical progress. These reasons explain the difficult situation of oil extraction in Western Siberia, as well as the failure to fulfill the plan, which resulted in considerable losses."

Boshnakov further explains that in recent years, although the Soviet Union is the "greatest producer of oil and gas in the world", and despite the fact that the extraction was growing, the plans remained unfulfilled. he adds:

"However, when the applause was at its climax, voices of alarm were also heard. Thus, for example, by the end of 1984, Vladimir Lisin, the *PRAVDA* correspondent in the Tyumen area, pointed out that after the first failure in 1983, things did not improve despite the measures adopted, and that in 1985 the debt to the state will reach dozens of millions tons of oil. This happened, as a matter of fact, and the CPSU Central Committee interfered. A working group made an inspection. A conference of the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast aktivs took place in Sepetmber 1985, at which Mikhail Gorbachev, referring to the lessons of the Far North, urgently raised the question of overcoming backwardness and reorganizing the methods and style of work."

Boshnakov describes the shortcomings in question, which mainly consisted of the fact that the local managers and leaders of the oil prospecting projects, blinded by the "golden fountains" of oil, as they called the wells, forgot to think about the near future, when they will have to move farther to the north, when the working conditions would become harder, and not only more equipment and more expenditures, but more manpower as well would be needed. They forgot to build more shops, schools, and kindergartens, as well as recreation centers and sports areas, so that "the people may come here and remain, so that they may become real residents and not transitional guests, so that they may live under normal conditions."

Boshnakov stresses that "serious shoprtcomings were allowed to occur and this happened because the technical and organizational policy of the area was not accurately determined."

The author further describes other cases in the same area, where these problems were better resolved and where the production plans were successfully fulfilled. Going back to the shortcomings, he adds: "The great concern of the Tyumen population today is to stop unfavorable trends and to overcome the difficulties, to fulfill the CPSU's Energy Program. Active political and organizational work is taking place throughout the oblast and changes are coming."

Boshnakov reports on an interview he had with a group of Bulgarian construction workers in the Tyumen area, who also confirm that things are changing for the better, thanks to "increased strictness" and that "a greater quantity of more varied goods" can now be found on the market, while the shortage of certain goods is eliminated.

Boshnakov then mentions "two cases," that of the former Trust Manager Vladimir Lobanov and that of Deputy Director of Administration Vasiliy Usenko, "who were subjected to severe party punishments — Lobanov having been expelled from the party. Nikolay Sergeyev, the chief of the Nizhnyevartovskneft administration, was dismissed from his post for "misinformation regarding the plan fulfillment." Boshnakov adds: "This is the fate of all those who continue to work in the old ways and are looking for solutions on the wrong side of the fence." Boshnakov further describes the "reorganization in thought and in the approach in the style and methods of work of the party committees" and refers to the recent accountability-election conference of the CPSU oblast committee, at which First Secretary Genadiy Bogomyakov "admitted that he and the bureau had not sufficiently analyzed the state of affairs, and had failed to promptly react to the existing violations and deviations." Boshnakov comments on this that the "difference is by no means small" as compared to the attitude of the past and goes on: "The difference is mainly in the fact that today people are courageously facing the facts of life and are telling the truth, even if it is unpleasant, the difference is that thought about the future is based on a critical analysis of one's own work. The attitude to work, to social and individual interests is changing. Concern for main tasks is growing. Not the masters of conferences, of projects, and speeches, but those of real deeds are in favor today. Those cadres who promptly adopt and consistently implement the party line of accelerated intensification along the path of scientific-technical progress are encouraged and promoted."

Boshnakov confirms this impression on the new style of work in the Soviet Union in the closing passage of his article: "The time of great changes has come, changes which also include the lessons of the Far North — in the past and today."

Murakhovskiy on Restructuring of Agro-Industry

LD241304 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS — "You should not think that the ongoing restructuring of the Soviet agro-industrial complex has come out of the blue. A long process has led to it. Agrarian specialists have long been saying, too, that huge investment in agriculture far from always pays back," Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the recently established State Committee of the USSR for the Agro-Industry, told a correspondent of the weekly *LITERARY GAZETTE*.

"High end results can be achieved through the broad intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The further integration of collective and state farm production and the manufacturing industries is to contribute to the accomplishment of this goal.

The point of the restructuring program is to replace the outdated economic management machinery, to use cost-benefit methods on a large scale, to improve managerial structures and to ensure in practice and administration of agriculture and related industries as a single whole."

The new committee has been established on the basis of six old industries and embraces agriculture and processing and storage facilities, Murakhovskiy said. It accounts for over 30 per cent of the gross social product of the country.

The administration of both tens of thousands of collective and state farms and inter-farm associations and complexes and 25,000 factories and organizations concerned with the processing and storage of farm produce and with construction projects, material and technical supply and production services for the countryside, is being restructured.

"There has long been a need for a single centre to ensure a more flexible and economical administration of every component of the complex," the committee chairman said. "So the establishement of such a centre is an objective necessity and a command of the times. The cumbersome and costly machinery of the old ministries has been cut by 47 per cent and the structure has been drastically simplified."

According to Murakhovskiy, a reduction in the losses of farm produce in processing and storage and an improvement in its quality constitute the main goals of the committee during the current five year plan period and to the year 2000. It is planned to build new and to modernize old grain elevators and storages and stationary grain driers. About 600 major types of production equipment will go on stream to process vegetables, fruit, meat and milk.

The reorganization is aimed at giving more independence to collective and state farms, the committee chairman said. "Indeed, six ministries, 200 main administrations and a good deal of amalgamations, which were exerting pressure on farms through their republican, regional and district branches, have been dismantled. Now the number of managers has been drastically reduced. Supervision therefore will shrink. But the point is not only personnel reductions and cost-cutting. The new structure and the new rights granted to the farms have provided room for energy and initiative at every level of the committee. Proposals are now being worked out on improving the economic management mechanism.

"Farm managers will be given broader rights in improving and whittling down managerial structures and making them cheaper, and also in organizing labour and providing incentive. The pay system is to be simplified and related closer to the end results and bonuses will be revised so that they should promote the growth of labour productivity and the saving of funds and resources."

Briefs

Kamchatka Equipment — New agricultural equipment for the sowing campaign of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period has begun to arrive at the state and collective farms on Kamchatka Peninsula. Powerful D-E vessels are transporting most modern tractors, vehicles, and trailed and mounted agricultural implements from Vladivostok to Petropavlosk-Kamchatskiy. By the beginning of this season's field work, the farms of the peninsula will have received 200 tractors, almost 300 vehicles including powerful Kirovets and Kamaz vehicles, and more than 1,000 other machines and units. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 22 Jan 86 LD*]

No Casualties Reported in Kazakhstan Quake

LD251908 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At 2200 local [Kazakhstan] time the apparatus of the Central Seismic Station of Alma-Ata registered an earthquake, the epicenter of which is situated in the Zailiyskiy Alatau mountains, 50 km southeast of the capital of Kazakhstan. In Alma-Ata, underground tremors of force 4-5 were felt. There are no casualties or destruction.

New 'Mir' Space Station Planned for Orbit

LD271457 Prague CTK in English 1326 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 27 (CTK correspondent) — The Soviet Union will orbit a new type of space station, "Mir," next month. Soviet Cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevastyanov has given brief characteristics of the space stations of the "Mir" type at a lecture in the Academy of Social Sciences in Moscow.

The station, which is able to work permanently in outer space, is undergoing final tests at present. It will be assembled from a number of modules which will substantially extend room for the work of cosmonauts and will make it possible to establish specialized work places.

The equipment of the station with several electronic automatic computers will make it an autonomous space unit capable to operate without ground control. Computers will monitor and analyse the situation in all parts of the station and give necessary instructions to cosmonauts. At the same time they will serve as a databank for the implementation of scientific programs and will process gathered data and send this information to earth.

Space Institute Cites Vega Probes Orbit Change

LD271122 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The two Soviet Vega probes heading for a rendezvous with Halley's comet are to correct their orbits for the last time between the 8th and 10th of next month, according to the Moscow Institute of Space Research. The rendezvous is to take place in early March. The international venture involves the Soviet Union and eight other countries. The participants are rehearsing various contingencies concerning the rendezvous. The rendezvous between the probes and the comet is going to take place within a tiny fraction of time, since they are coming to each other at a tremendous speed. The purpose of what is described as the most ambitious space project yet is to try and solve the mystery of comets, thought to be the ancestors of the solar system.

Youth Expedition Begins Arctic Trip

LD231456 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, January 23 TASS — A polar expedition of the Soviet youth paper *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* left Moscow for the Arctic today where it will start a ski trip. For the first time ever the route of the skiers will pass through drift ice. The task will be made even more complicated by the polar night.

The expedition includes 11 enthusiasts who opted for the most difficult route in the Arctic regions. They are to cover 520 kilometers separating the Soviet drifting stations North Pole-26 and North Pole-27. During the trip they are to cross the so-called pole of relative inaccessibility. This is a reference point considered to be situated at an equal distance from the northernmost points of the continents.

Dmitriy Shparo, the leader of the expedition, said that during the trip the group is to use a new type of radio contact. It is to be maintained with the help of an automatic radio beacon. It is to transmit signals through the Cospas (search and rescue) satellite to Moscow. The messages will be short — providing only the precise location of the group. Another part of the program is medical. Researchers from the Novosibirsk Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine asked the expedition to carry out a plan of study of the performance of human organism in the extreme conditions at the highest altitudes of the planet.

Poor Quality of TV Transmission Criticized

PM251439 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Ye. Malikov, chairman of the Chita Oblispolkom Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: "Missing Picture; On the Quality of Television Broadcasts in the Country's Eastern Regions"]

[Text] Every day in the performance of my duty I switch on a television and look at its blue screen for hours. It is also my duty to read the letters of complaint from irate television viewers. It is a paradoxical situation: The creative collective of the committee for television and radio broadcasting tries to find new forms of broadcasts and puts effort into improving their ideological and artistic standard, but the stream of complaints is growing. Why? Because, unfortunately, all the efforts of the broadcast producers often are simply wiped out. I am speaking of the phenomenon which the people have aptly christened with the ironic name "barelyvision" [elevideniye]. This is when a gray blur of fuzzy contours is shown on the screen instead of a clear color picture.

The problem is that many retransmitters in the Transbaykal operate with serious shortcomings. What is preventing the matter from being sorted out?

Here is one reason. The technical control departments in the committees for television and radio broadcasting are small in number and not in al position to detect every imperfection in the work of a large, ramified transmission network. Following up letters and complaints, we are constantly carrying out checks, but no sooner have we eliminated a malfunction in one place than a signal comes in about a "break" in another. No, I am not advocating an increase in monitoring personnel: This would change little. The main thing is to fundamentally change the attitude toward television broadcasting quality among communications workers.

As yet, communications workers are clearly giving priority to improving the work of the postal, telegraph, and telephone network and are by no means lavishing attention on television and radio. This situation is also made more complex by the imperfection of the administrative system. Some stations and retransmitters are subordinate to the oblast production and technical communications administration, while others are in the hands of organizations directly subordinte to the USSR and RSFSR Ministries of Communications. This lack of coordination by no means helps matters.

I will dwell on another problem. Today, sets of television reporting equipment are the most promising form of equipment. But they are imported. And that is why we do not have many of them. And there also is as yet no serial production of mobile television videorecorder stations in our country.

Sound recorders for reporters and equipment for radio stations are also imported. And this list could be continued. And so is it not time that the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, USSR Gosplan, and the corresponding industrial ministries gave serious throught to this?

And, finally, about the quality of our own equipment, of what we already manufacture ourselves. For example, "PEM-1" an electronic panel for the assembly of videofilm. The machine performs the assembly process precisely in accordance with the code compiled by the director. Good, is it not? However, the preparatory period — running through the video recordings, compiling the code, and other operations — takes up an incredible amount of time. Labor productivity with the aid of the machine... drops by a factor of about 1.5.

Representatives of the Kirovograd radio articles plant, the manufacturer of "PEM-1," attempt to reassure us by saying: this is temporary, for the assimilation period, for 6 months, a year, and then the matter will improve a little. What does "a little" mean?

...Nevertheless, how aptly have the people named our technically imperfect television "barelyvision"! Surely the time has come to take this irony as a guide to the most decisive technical improvements.

Transcaucasian MD Exercises Planned for 17-21 Feb

LD271721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] In the USSR Armed Forces, during the period 17-21 February 1986, the holding of exercises is planned by trooops of the Transcaucasian Military District in the area of Tetri-Tskaro, Kirovobad, Tsiteli-Tskaro, and Sagaredzho. The exercises are being held with the aim of resolving questions concerning the interaction of the various ranks of troops. Units and subdetachments of the Ground Troops and the Air Force, with an overall strength of approximately 25,000, are involved in the exercises.

Volkogonov Commentary on Role of Armed Forces

LD231434 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1630 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Video talk by Professor Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, deputy head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Our talk today is devoted to the military questions set out in the draft new revised edition of the CPSU Program.

Military questions in the party Program have been set out in all of its four parts — there is no individual special part. But virtually all the major parts contain various aspects of military problems. The Moloch of war has always gathered an abundant harvest. Historians reckon that during the whole of man's written history, about 14,000 wars have blazed in the world and they believe that no more than 200-250 years alone were peaceful ones. All the rest of the time war, the torch of war, was invariably blazing somewhere. And the draft new revised edition of the Program stresses that questions of war and peace are the most acute and most important questions of our time.

I would like to dwell on three problems which in our view have been set forth most clearly in the party Program as regards strictly military questions.

The first group of these problems is connected with the development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine about war and peace in the draft new revised edition of the party Program.

In all the wars I just mentioned, the multitude of wars, the kaleidoscope of wars, the exploiter regime is the source of all these wars. The presence of this source is also confirmed by the fact that in imperialist circles, and first of all in the United States, a military-industrial complex has formed and exists. The party Program gives a precise account of the structure and the main content of the military-industrial complex which is made up first of all of the monopolies, the state power [gosudarstvennaya vlast], the generals, militarized science — science which is used for the purpsoes of militarization. This sinister symbiosis between the manufacturers of death and state power is, as the party program stresses, an increasing and most substantial source of present-day danger, of danger of war to the whole of human civilization.

Basically, it can be said that this military-industrial complex, this alliance between the manufacturers of death and the imperialist state, is a potential for war. But at the same time the party Program stresses that the presence of this terrible danger which exists today does not mean the inevitability, the fatal inevitability of war. Why? Because, as the document stresses, a mighty peace potential exists, a potential which is capable of blocking the manifestation of the causes of wars and of not permitting the very worst. And the worst, as the draft new revised edition of the party Program says, is essentially calling into question the existence of human civilization itself, is the possibility of turning it into an asphalt desert.

This peace potential is made up first of all of the economic and military might and the peace-loving policy of the socialist countries, the large zone of countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia which not infrequently we call developing countries, for which war is absolutely not needed for their development. Finally, it is also made up of the large-scale democratic antiwar, antimilitarist movements which have gripped a multitude of states of the world. And in a sense the reasonable, considered, realistic actions of some state figures and leaders also from the capitalist countries can be counted as belonging to the peace potential. Well then, the presence of this very peace potential makes it possible to claim — and this is stressed in the program — that a fatal inevitability of war does not exist even though the threat, the danger today is great.

And together with this, in connection with this, the second group of questions. The party Program notes that it cannot admit to the worst outcome — the outbreak of war. And here it is stressed that an immense role in performing this historic, I would even say fateful [sudbanosnyy], task belongs to the Soviet Armed Forces. The party Program notes outright that our party, the Communist Party, regards the defense of the socialist fatherland, the strengthening of the country's defense as one of the most important functions of the socialist state. Essentially, whether or not there will be war depends not only on those who look at the entire world through aiming sights [perekrestye pritsela] but also on the forces of peace and security. And in this light it is extremely interesting to look on the role, the social role of the Soviet Armed Forces which they play today.

Proceeding from the tenets which have been set out in the draft new revised edition of the party Program, it can be said that the main destiny of the Soviet Armed Forces is to be ready, as the Program says, to foil any aggressive half-formed intentions of imperialism and to rout any aggressor if the latter decides to go in for a nuclear adventure.

I think that one could differentiate and show that this basic function, basic social role, is taking on a different aspect, so to say, and is being implemented in a whole range of sectors. Which ones? Well, first, the defense of the socialist homeland, the cradle of all our feats and hopes, the dearest thing we and you have: the defense of the fatherland. The second sector — the realization of the social role, the social function, of the Soviet Armed Forces — is connected with the need to defend the socialist community in the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization, together with our friends. And the existence of the Warsaw Pact Organization for decades now shows how successfully this organization is performing its function. Finally, I would like to stress that the Soviet Armed Forces, being revolutionary in their essence, are giving the necessary aid to progressive regimes and national liberation movements in the appropriate form: Giving moral aid and support, training specialists, etc. And, perhaps, today one of the most important sectors is that the Soviet Armed Forces have essentially turned into a factor for peace and security, very interesting and distinctive dialectics of such a process.

Turn over the pages of history in your mind and you will satisfy yourselves that from the moment when states arose and when armies were created as an instrument of violence, an instrument of war, at all times the army has been an instrument of war. It is only under socialism, today, now, in our era, in our time, that the socialist armed forces have turned into an instrument of peace. Such are the distinctive, unusual dialectics of the development of the socialist armed forces, whereas the imperialist armed forces continue to be an instrument of diktat, an instrument of pressure, an instrument for achieving political purposes by means of violence.

The Soviet Armed Forces are today fulfilling their role primarily in such a way. Because, the fact that for four decades now we have succeeded in containing, in not permitting, a third world war is not simply due to the good will of the imperialist leaders, of the imperialist circles. This has become possible, as the Program stresses, because we have reached military-strategic parity, that is, balance, equality with the probable potential enemy, the aggressive circles. And essentially it can be said that this dependence between strategic parity, our capability and the possibility of maintaining military-strategic parity, and the possibility of war acts a distinctive law of the preservation of peace. As long as we are able to maintain this parity there is every reason to assume that imperialism will hardly decide to go in for a nuclear adventure. This is a very important conclusion and its tenets are set out in the party Program. I would like to say at the same time that the party Program stresses that the Soviet Armed Forces confess, if one can put it that way, or proceed from a doctrine which has a defensive nature. The leadership of the Communist Party is the bedrock [osnova osnov] of Soviet military construction. It lays down military policy and it also formulates doctrine. What is the essence of the doctrine?

The essence of the doctrine is the state's official views on a possible war, on the nature of preparations for it, and on ways of not permitting this war. Well, our doctrine is exclusively [sugubo] defensive. Judge for yourselves: Could a state which confesses aggressive goals, take on itself the unilateral obligation not to be first to use nuclear weapons. This is being done only by us, the socialist states.

The third group of questions, problems of a military nature in the draft new revised edition of the Program, I would say, is devoted to discharging the sacred obligation of each citizen of our country: to be ready to defend the socialist fatherland. The draft new revised edition of the Program stresses that each citizen should regard this duty, the duty of defending the socialist fatherland, as sacred, just as serving in the armed forces is also a sacred duty. The draft Program says that in these conditions the military-patriotic education of the population, especially of young people, is one of the most important problems and tasks of the party's ideological work. For, essentially patriotic education is instilling readiness to defend the dearest thing we have: the fatherland. Patriotism is, I would say, simultaneously a love for the place of one's birth and devotion to communist ideals. Our Soviet patriotism is not of such a platonic, contemplative nature. It is effective patriotism. It is an effective factor. It is readiness to do everything for the flourishing of the beloved fatherland.

And now the reorganization, the changes for the better which are taking place in our country are again lighting up and emphasizing the thought that the secret of success today and of future successes is extremely simple: it depends on how we discharge our duty, our civic, official, party, and public duty. If every one of us were to fulfill his duty selflessly today and always, tomorrow and in future, as his party and Komsomol conscience, his conscience as a citizen of our fatherland, orders him to, many of the problems with which we are plagued today would simply disappear.

I would like to say at the same time that the party Program in its revised edition is devoting a great deal of space to the further perfecting of party-political work in the Armed Forces, to the need to strengthen ties between the army and the people, to the need to strengthen the principle of sole responsibility [yedinona chaliye].

These are some of the most important principles of military construction, responsibility for the implementation of which falls upon the Communist Party which is responsible for the implementation of military construction.

I would also like to stress that, in the present conditions when the danger of war exists in reality and when this danger is great, an extraordiarily great deal depends on the ability of the Armed Forces to respond to any challenges. We are aware today that the United States is preparing to deploy weapons in space, that it is essentially continuing the widespread deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and is conducting other preparations. In these conditions the Soviet Armed Forces, the draft Program stresses, must do everything in order to prevent unilateral military advantages. And the servicemen of the Army and the Navy and all personnel are true to the instructions and the tasks which have been set for the Army and the Navy by the party.

So one could say that all the military questions which are set out in the party Program — and we have touched upon some of them in our conversation — in the final analysis come down to the following: that we want peace to reign on earth, that we are in favor of strengthening peace, and the essence of all the Soviet proposals comes down to decreasing the possibility of nuclear war at the present time. The next task is to remove this possibility even further, to make it even smaller, and finally the last task is to totally exclude war from the life of human society.

This is, in brief, the spectrum of issues and problems of a military nature which are considered in the Program of our party and in its new edition.

Army Draftees Meet With Veterans of DRA Service

PM211257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Captain 3d Rank A. Shadrin report: "Educating Patriots"]

[Text] Hundreds of young men who are due for army and navy service this year gathered in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army for the ceremonial opening of the All-Union Mass Defense Work Month.

Devoted to the 27th CPSU Congress, the month is being held at the decision of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. On the eve of the 68th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, young people from the country's cities and villages will meet with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and with servicemen who are holders of high state awards for heroism displayed in the fulfillment of international duty in Afghanistan. At present the screens of the All-Union Movie Festival of Military-Patriotic Films are lighting up in republic capitals and oblast centers.

Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral of the Fleet G. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, talked about this at the opening of the month.

Veterans Profiled

PM211208 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 18 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 6 a 600-word article by S. Gryazev and V. Khabarov under the headline "With Dignity and Honor; After Service on Afghan Soil." The article reads as follows:

"Not all of those who are pictured on these photographs know each other. But they do have something in common that binds them together — all these young people of different ages carried out their international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

"Their destinies differed: Some are studying, others are working, but whatever yesterday's soldiers do, they do thoroughly, conscientiously, and like people who can always be trusted in everything.

"Sergeant Rakhim Burkhanov was drafted after his 3rd year in a construction technical college. Having served, he went back for his 4th year but soon realized that he could not live without the Army. His commander, Lieutenant Colonel V. Dyugayev, was 'to blame' for that. Rakhim firmly resolved to become an officer and successfully passed the entrance examinations. Now he is a student at the USSR KGB Moscow Higher Border Guards Command College named for the Moscow City Soviet.

"His comrades elected him, a young Communist, a member of the subunit's Komsomol bureau.

"Yuriy Zolotukhin and Yevgeniy Borodin were assault troops in the recent past and are now 5th-year students at the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University Economic Faculty. They are friends and come from [illegible] in their native Voronezh at [illegible]

"Recently both have had new arrivals — a son, Ivan, for Yuriy Zolotukhin and a son, Fedor, for Yevgeniy Borodin. The appearance of the 'future assault troops' has added appreciably to their concerns, particularly if you consider that it is now a busy time for the young fathers and mothers: They are taking their state examinations.

"It is also a busy time for Reserve Sergeant Nikolay Graskov and Reserve Private Ildyrym Gurbanov, young workers at the Moscow automobile plant named for the Lenin Komsomol (AZLK), who came to the plant on a Komsomol travel pass after serving in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The assimilation of a new model of the popular 'Moskvich' is under way here. Yesterday's servicemen are trying to work conscientiously and in shock fashion. Nikolay Graskov, for instance, is already a shock worker of communist labor and a 'AZLK quality standout.' Ildyrym Gurbanov has also given the best possible account of himself." [The text is accompanied by three photographs, one showing a group of smiling soldiers, another showing two men pushing baby carriages followed by women, and the third showing two men on a car production line]

Editorial Stresses Training, Discipline

PM231415 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 19 January 1986 First Edition front-pages a 1,800-word editorial under the heading "Heroes of Daily Military Routine" which discusses how "The heroism displayed in battle is always preceded by the heroism of persistent, routine work to master weapons, combat equipment, and tactical methods." In particular it states:

"The combat experience of our subunits from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan convinces us daily that it is those people who do not spare their sweat during exercises, who can wield weapons skillfully, who are disciplined, vigilant, and physically and mentally tempered, who show themselves in the best way in the complex circumstances of real fighting against armed gangs. For instance, officers A. Petrunin, M. Larionov, N. Lukashev, and many others have shown themselves to be just such skilled, courageous, and worthy servicemen. Their subordinates are the same. Not the least role here is played by the personal example of officers and their constant exactingness toward themselves, their closeness to people, and their ability to march ahead and to lead.

"Captain M. Larionov, during a fight against the dushmans, was wounded twice, but did not leave the battlefield. This fact, which takes just two lines to relate, has an enormous educational effect for the soldiers and officers of the battalion in which Larionov serves. Because there is nothing more striking and magnetic than the living, graphic example of an officer, Communist, and senior comrade."

The final part of the editorial discusses how these qualities can be developed.

DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

Vol III No 019 *29 January 1986*

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U.S. 'PAYING LIP SERVICE' TO NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

LD282142 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The LONDON GUARDIAN says today, quoting arms control experts, that it is supposedly the feud between the Pentagon and the U.S. Department of State that is to blame for procrastination with President Reagan's official reply to the Soviet proposals on the elimination of nuclear weapons. As for the President himself, the newspaper quotes its Washington correspondent as saying that he has lately been so immersed in preparations for his State of the Union address that he has found no time to come to grips with the latest Soviet proposals. The U.S. Administration's procrastination tactics, The GUARDIAN thinks, angers critics of the U.S. stand on disarmament problems and, if the situation continues, can cause U.S. allies to voice impatience as well.

So Washington practices procrastination and puts off its reply. What is unclear to the Americans in the Soviet proposals, which suggest a stage-by-stage and consistent process meant completely to rid the world of nuclear weapons over 15 years? The Soviet Union offers a concrete program to clear the way to the folding up of the arms race and to its prevention in outer space, to the overall lessening of the war danger and to the buildup of trust as an essential component of relations among states. Naturally, the appearance of space strike weapons would kill the hope for ridding the world of nuclear weapons. But radical reductions in these weapons can only be possible if the Soviet Union and the United States renounce the development, testing and deployment of space weapons.

The Soviet program envisions at every stage of the deliverance of mankind from nuclear weapons control both by national technical means and through international procedures, including, if need be, on-site inspection. Washington, however, is looking in the Soviet proposals for some "trap," while just seeking a pretext and ways to fragmentize the program and to separate the "star wars" plans from disarmament accords.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, for instance, said in an interview to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT: "We will carry out the President's Strategic Defense Initiative research program, and we won't put limits on it." The point is, however, that U.S. Administration officials are using "research" rhetoric to camouflage their plans to develop space strike weapons and are escalating "star wars" preparations under this cover. In particular, the administration plans to double budget appropriations for SDI already in fiscal 1987. And the Soviet-proposed moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which the USSR extended unilaterally by three months, is rejected by Washington merely to continue working on space-based weapons. It follows from all these actions of the American side that Washington is only paying lip service to the need to stop the arms race, whereas what is needed today is practical actions.

DISARMAMENT TALKS BEGIN; POSSIBILITIES ASSESSED

Israelyan Focuses on CW

LD281450 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 28 TASS — The delegations of the USSR and the USA started bilateral discussions in Geneva today in accordance with the arrangements between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagan to accelerate efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of the existing stockpiles of such weapons and to intensify bilateral discussions on the level of experts on all aspects of such a chemical weapons ban, including the questions of verification.

The USSR delegation at these discussions is headed by Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, the United States delegation by Ambassador Donald Lowitz.

The Soviet-American discussion of the questions of the prohibition of chemical weapons, V. Israelyan told newsman before the opening of the talks, must absorb the impulse of the November meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. These discussions are called upon to promote above all the quest for solutions of the fundamental aspects of the convention on general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles.

The Soviet Union, as this is said in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15 this year, considers as fully feasible the task of completely eliminating even in this century such barbaric weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons and is in favor of an early and complete elimination of those weapons and of the industrial base for their production.

Wishing to accelerate talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons, the Soviet Union has expressed the readiness for a timely declaration of the location of enterprises producing chemical weapons and for the cessation of their production, the readiness to start developing procedures for destroying the relevant industrial base and to proceed, soon after the convention enters into force, to eliminating the stockpiles of chemical weapons. The Soviet delegation hopes that the bilateral discussions will be proceeding in a constructive, businesslike atmosphere and will be promoting a speedy advance toward a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons.

Israelyan Press Conference

PM281507 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 25 Jan 86 p 7

["L.H." report: "Soviet Expert Reiterates: Space Weapons and Nuclear Arms Cannot Be Separated"]

[Text] Space weapons and nuclear arms are two sides of the same coin and cannot be separated. It is possible to achieve a liquidation of all chemical weapons within this decade. The Soviet peace plan is a balanced, realistic, and comprehensive plan which, despite Western reactions, does not simply cover nuclear arms and a first step [toward total disarmament].

This was stated by Soviet Ambassador Israelyan, who heads his country's delegation in Geneva, yesterday at a press conference in Helsinki, after he had taken part in discussions with Prime Minister Sorsa and leading Foreign Ministry officials.

Ambassador Israelyan described Gorbachev's aim with the peace program as politically significant, concrete, and comprehensive in concept. According to Israelyan, there has been far too much talk about first steps when the program actually goes into both space and nuclear arms and into other types of armament and covers negotiations in many forums.

Israelyan said of the character of the proposal -- its idea -- that it is impossible to implement it overnight; it will require long and intensive negotiations and a lot of work. He stressed time and time again the degree of concreteness of the proposal and, for his own part, said that the three stages covering 15 years were not simply plucked from the air of utopia, but take into account the concrete situation and the attitudes of various sides in a balanced way. "We are not after bilateral solutions, but we think it is possible to begin the process through agreements between the two leading superpowers," the ambassador said.

According to Israelyan, the first step chiefly affects the United States and the Soviet Union; later others would be included and would freeze their nuclear arsenals and make smaller limitations as far as tactical weapons are concerned. Only then would it be time for the general liquidation of arms, he said. This step-by-step process was explained by the Soviet ambassador as founded on, for example, China's demand for a 50-percent reduction in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms and on France's similar, but less specific stance before the countries can take part in the process. "We have taken the facts into account and are also inviting other countries, the neutral and nonaligned nations, for example, to take part," Israelyan said.

He strongly stressed the links between different types of weapons, particularly space and nuclear weapons, which according to Israelyan are two sides of the same coin. "There is no point in reducing nuclear arms without an agreement on space," the ambassador repeated several times during the press conference.

He also stressed the program's global character and said that on this point he thought it had been misinterpreted in the West. "It is not simply a question of nuclear arms, nor simply of space weapons and chemical weapons. We are also raising the questions of verification, confidence-building measures and, for example, the Vienna talks and the Stockholm conference," he declared.

The extension of its moratorium was not an easy decision for the Soviet Union. Its unilateral decision of August 1985 has already had repercussions since it is impossible to make progress in development without tests. And also, in 1985 SIPRI [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute] had already reported a clear difference in testing intensity between the United States and the Soviet Union -- 772 as against 556, the peace institute said.

"That is why we can only make progress if the United States does so," Israelyan said. He said that he is hopeful bearing in mind the reception the plan has received. No one has directly rejected the proposal.

When Israelyan raised the question of verification problems, to which the West has attached great importance, he said that the Soviet Union is just as interested in them as anyone else. Effectiveness is important here; if it can be secured, many different forms of control are possible. On the other hand, we do not really understand the need for on-the-spot inspection when we know and they know that all detonations can be registered at great distances. Israelyan also commented on the U.S. invitation to the Soviet Union to follow tests. "There is no great point in looking at these tests, when it is possible to register them. We want controls, but linked to disarmament, not controls for control's sake," the ambassador stressed.

During the press conference, Israelyan was asked questions about the degree of utopianism in the Soviet proposal, a suggestion which he rejected and repeated his view that the proposal is a whole --a read -- consisting of concrete steps that are balanced. The ambassador did not want to predict in which forum a breakthrough could be achieved, but he stressed that it could happen anywhere, provided the political will is present.

On the subject of the well-known linkage between space and nuclear weapons, Israelyan was asked about the absence of references to research into space weapons in the Soviet proposal. He drew a clear dividing line between basic research and applied research which he said was covered in the proposal by the use of the term "development."

He returned to the question of verification and said that it does not amount to a problem if the United States agrees to a test ban and/or linkage with disarmament.

Asked about possible Soviet readiness to include medium-range missiles deployed in the Asian part of the Soviet Union in the first stage of the plan, Israelyan's reply was unambiguous. "What we are offering against the background of what has happened in Europe is a first step here. If the threat to which we have responded with deployment in Asian is removed, we could of course link in this question too," he said.

This line of argument brought up the question of relations between China and the Soviet Union in a situation without nuclear arms. "The question is really serious and we are prepared to discuss it from an overall perspective. The whole of our program is about all types of weapons, not just about nuclear arms; the situation for different countries is of course different," Israelyan said.

On the question of the possibility of reaching targets in Europe with weapons deployed east of the Urals, Israelyan repeated that the Soviet proposal covers Europe as a territorial unit and that deployment in Asia are an Asian question and are linked to a different threat. He also made it clear that the so-called Paris proposal, that is, the proposal covering missiles in Europe, is still in force and that the two proposals by no means rule each other out.

Israelyan spoke in very hopeful terms about chemical weapons and said that he believes in realistic possibilities of liquidating them before the end of this decade.

Finally, when asked to assess U.S. tactics following the draft program, he seemed to expect above all a series of individual reactions in various forums, even though he thought it very possible that President Reagan will deliver a more general speech. Israelyan did not mention an alternative peace program as a likely possibility.

Success Depends on U.S.

LD281108 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has offered the nations of the world a sweeping program, pointing out the path to fully ridding the earth of nuclear weapons, before the end of the century. The concrete proposals of the program, outlined in a statement by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 15th January are used as the basis for the Soviet stand at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments that have resumed in Geneva. What is the essence of these proposals? Details are from an eminent specialist in arms control, Professor Genrikh Trofimenko. Here is what he writes.

The new round of talks has begun in an atmosphere that is much more favorable for their success than the one that existed previously. The main factors that have changed the atmosphere for the better are the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet-American summit meeting in November last year in Geneva. At that meeting the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and the President of the United States reached the conclusion that the work at the nuclear and space arms talks must be accelerated. When the leaders of countries agree on the need for such acceleration, this is not simply a declaration. This is a pledge by each side to its utmost to get out of the deadlock that has been reached and to seek mutually aceptable formulas. One may say this confidently. The Soviet approach to the problems on the agenda of these talks is based precisely on such a desire, and this is indicated by the Soviet proposals that have been laid at the negotiating table.

They deal primarily with a sharp reduction by one half of the Soviet and American nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory and retaining on remaining delivery vehicles no more than 6,000 warheads for each side. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement offers such a reduction as the first stage of this program for fully scrapping nuclear weapons, that is within 5 to 8 years. The Soviet Union also suggests that none of the three elements of the so-called strategic triad -- and the triad covers ballistic missiles sited on land, strategic bombers, and nuclear-capable submarines -- should carry more than 60 percent of the total of the nuclear warheads that the two countries will retain after the reduction. The Soviet Union is ready to take this step in order to meet Washington halfway in the spirit of goodwill.

America's leaders have repeatedly declared that the Soviet land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles carry a share of nuclear warhead out of proportion, as it were. The American side has agreed in principle to the idea of reducing offensive nuclear arms by 1/2. It now speaks of due application of the principle, in other words about what specific armaments are to be reduced. But on this point the stands of the two sides diverge rather significantly.

The United States insisted that its so-called forward-based nuclear delivery vehicles should not be included in this equation. However, the Soviet Union proved, justifiably so, that it is all the same for the Soviet people whether American nuclear missiles targeted on their country can be launched from, a submarine, a surface warship, an aircraft, or, say, from the territory of some particular country that is an American ally. Is a reasonable compromise possible in this case? Yes, it certainly is, given the desire. It is clear that acceptance of the Soviet proposal would mean a big contribution to progress at the Geneva talks.

Progress can be stimulated as greatly also by a positive solution in the spirit of the Soviet proposals on the issue of medium-range missiles. Europe is now literally crammed with nuclear weapons. The military confrontation there is particularly dangerous and so the Soviet Union believes that it is necessary to fully scrape all the medium-range Soviet and American ballistic and cruise missiles in the European zone. Already at the first stage of the program it offers to completely clear the earth of nuclear armaments.

I must also mention, writes Genrikh Trofimenko, another important problem which has a most direct bearing on success at the Geneva talks. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union urges the United States to join the moratorium on any nuclear explosions it introduced last August and extended for another 3 months after 31st December. The American Administration now has additional time to weight the Soviet proposal and to respond positively.

Without a doubt, the people who are closely following the Geneva talks realize the great importance of this Soviet stand for success in nuclear disarmament. However, all the moves aimed at nuclear arms control would have been cancelled out unless the main thing had been solved: to prevent militarization of outer space.

It was agreed at the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan that the Geneva arms control talks would be based on the principle of solving the problems of nuclear and space armaments in their interrelationship.

Outer space must remain peaceful. No strike weapons should be deployed there and such weapons should not be developed either. This is the Soviet approach from the American side at the Geneva talks. The prospects of the talks depend on whether Washington displays such an approach and attainment of practical results in Geneva would fill with a weighty material content the Soviet program to fully eliminate nuclear weapons on our planet by the beginning of the next century.

CDE CONFERENCE OPENS IN STOCKHOLM; COMMENTS

Delegates' Remarks

LD282255 Moscow TASS in English 2236 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Stockholm, January 28 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reporting:

A scheduled session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe opened in the Swedish capital today. The delegates received with great interest the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, formulating a program of action to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, achieve disarmament, promote confidence and ensure dependable international security.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of West Germany, stressed that the new proposals put forward in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement could give important impetuses to all current talks and provide possibilities for making progress. We and our allies, the minister said, are studying these proposals and will respond constructively to the new constructive elements they contain. These proposals aim for eliminating the threat of use of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons. This meets with the fundamental interests of security in Europe.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke with appreciation of the new proposals of the U.S.S.R. as regards verification ofthe reduction and elimination of arms which, in his words, could promote progress in bilateral and multilateral negotiations, including the Geneva talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We agree with Mikhail Gorbachev's view that the Stockholm conference is called upon to put up barriers in the way of use of force or concealed preparations for war, the West German minister said.

Roland Dumas, minister for external relations of France, said that the new Soviet peace initiatives were of great interest and demanded serious analysis. He said that the proposal for a reduction of nuclear arsenals of the U.S.S.R. and the United States was a step in the right direction. Roland Dumas said that Mikhail Gorbachev's statement attached great importance to the Stockholm forum.

The statement made by the Soviet delegation stressed that the complex of the new Soviet initiatives also offered a key to resolving the outstanding problems at the Stockholm conference.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta Alex Sceberras Trigona expressed concern over dangerous actions taken by the United States in the Mediterranean — the actions that threatened peace in the region with which European security was linked closely.

All speakers at the conference session stressed the need of brisking up the Stockholm talks.

Notification Changes Proposed

LD281930 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament resumes work today in Stockholm. Its latest session is beginning. Delegations from 33 European countries, as well as from the United States and Canada -- that is from all 35 states which signed the Helsinki Act -- are meeting in the negotiations hall. Among the many journalists I was fortunate enough to be present at the opening of this conference, which took place on 17 January 1984, that is more than 2 years ago. Several sessions of the conference have taken place; quite a few speeches have been made; and quite a number of proposals put forward. However, no concrete result has been achieved. This result should be a mutually acceptable agreement on measures aimed at assisting a strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and the cause of disarmament.

At the same time, in the opinion of the Stockholm conference participants themselves and of the press, progress toward the goal which has been set can be observed. True, not at the tempo which they would like and not at on the scale which should be characteristic of such a representative conference. The statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which are set forth the new Soviet peace-loving initiatives, also speaks about the Stockholm conference and contains an appeal to its participants to tackle the resolution of outstanding problems in an efficient manner.

What sort of problem is this? The worst bottleneck is the question of notification concerning large exercises of ground forces, the fleet, and air force. The socialist countries put forward a proposal at the conference on limiting the scale of military exercises in Europe, on notification of these exercises and of large movements and transfers of troops. This is an extremely timely measure if one considers that certain large military exercises are difficult to distinguish from the deployment of troops in order to begin combat action.

Representatives of the United States and other NATO countries try to avoid discussion of an agreement regarding the air force and the fleet. After all, it is precisely these that are the nuclear forces with the greatest striking power. Incidentally, yet another nuclear submarine entered into service a few days ago in the United States. Here it is -- it is called the Alaska and belongs to the Trident system. The boat can be equipped with 24 ballistic nuclear missiles. In turn, each of these missiles can be equipped with eight nuclear warheads. This is already the seventh Trident-type submarine. It is planned to produce a further five such missile-carriers and from 1989 the Pentagon intends to deploy even more powerful missiles, the Trident-2, on the submarine fleet.

The Soviet Union, in its new peace-loving program, proposes constructive solutions for the Stockholm conference too. If the question is not resolved in one go, Moscow proposes that its solution should be sought in sections. Let's say, to agree now on notification of large exercises of ground forces and of air forces and to leave the question of naval activity to the next stage of the conference.

With regard to all problems and all directions of activity to lessen international tension, to achieve a turn for the better in the international arena, leading to a reduction and to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is striving to find precisely such simple, constructive, precise, and effective solutions and calls upon Washington and its NATO allies to implement them. Moscow considers, believes, and is convinced that Europe can fulfill a special mission in the modern world -- that is the mission of rebuilding detente.

It is at this that the conference in Stockholm is also aimed. What could be more noble and important a task than measures to build confidence and security, than concrete deeds toward disarmament.

Soviet Proposals Provide Key

LD281855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Station correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov report]

[Text] The ninth session of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe opened today in Stockholm. Our correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov reports from the Swedish capital:

The present session has begun its work in a favorable political climate. The statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has given rise to great interest among its participants. Many delegates are noting that this historic document provides the key to the solution of the problems at issue at the conference.

As is known, the aim of the Stockholm forum is to create reliable obstacles on the path to the use of force and covert preparations for war, whether on land, in the air or at sea. Opportunities to do this have been mapped out through the efforts of many states -- especially after the summit meetings in Paris and Geneva -- and the conference has approached the drawing up of a final document in earnest.

However, there are still a number of serious differences which the participants in the conference have to overcome. The proposals by Comrade Gorbachev -- expressed in the statement -- are directed towards overcoming them. For example, the question of the advance notification of major exercises: Until this problem is solvable in total, the Soviet Union proposes that it should be resolved in parts -- to reach an accord now on notification of major exercises by land forces and the air force and to postpone the question of naval activity to the next stage of the conference. The socialist countries are also proposing that the numbers of troops participating in major exercises be reduced, and that the scale of such exercises be significantly restricted. The United States and its NATO allies are still evading serious consideration of these problems. Meanwhile, the exercises which they are holding in Europe are at time difficult to distinguish from the deployment of troops for the waging of combat operations.

In order to prevent the possibility of any war arising, the socialist states have proposed that a treaty be concluded on the nonuse of force and the maintenance of relations of peace. But the neutral and nonaligned countries have in principle already spoken out in support of the adoption of such a pledge.

'Political Baggage' at Talks

LD281528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] What political baggage are the conference participants bringing back to Stockholm with them? Valentin Gubernatorov, northern European correspondent, replies to this question:

The socialist countries' proposals regarding the notification of major exercises by and troops and also by air forces and navies remain on the negotiating table. The socialist countries are also proposing a reduction in the level of the numbers of troops taking part in major military exercises. At the same time, they advocate an important restriction on the scale of such exercises.

However, the United States and their NATO allies have so far avoided any serious examination of this matter. Meanwhile, the exercises which they are conducting in Europe are assuming such a scale that it is sometimes hard to distinguish them from the deployment. [razvertyvaniye] of troops for carrying out military actions. The USSR also considers it essential to make specific and validate the principle of the nonuse of force. The socialist countries' proposal to conclude an agreement on mutual nonuse of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations is, as is known, directed to this end, thereby averting the possibility of any outbreak of war -- nuclear or conventional.

'TOP PRIORITY' EXAMINES NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD271537 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 27 Jan 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Posner with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text][Posner] Hello, and welcome to Top Priority. Today on the panel we have our usual members: Dr Radomir Bogdanov, Dr Sergey Plekhanov, both of the USA and Canada Studies Institute, and your host is Vladimir Posner. The topic I'd like to discuss with you gentlemen today is that of two approaches to the issue of nuclear disarmament. We know that the United States, as its presidents have said in the past, is against nuclear weapons, it's for nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union has made that statement many times, and yet there seems to be a very serious difference in the way the two countries approach that issue and perhaps the latest proposals that were very clearly enunciated in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev might serve as a way to show up these differences. Who would like to take the ball Dr Bodganov?

[Bogdanov] You know, I've been following very closely the American reaction to our proposal and you wouldn't be surprised because it's quite natural, after all it's my job. But not only that, that it's my job, but even from the human point of view I'm very interested, you know, how America, official, unofficial America, reacts to our, to my mind, historical and very important proposal. Now, let me make some points about that. You know, my feeling is that you come across several levels of reaction to the Soviet proposal. Let me start with the official reaction which is of course very important one. And while talking about the official reaction let me also to make a little bit difference within that. [as heard] You know I mean, by that one, I mean the presidential statement on Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration which is very interesting to my mind. The president said we are grateful to them for their proposals. Then the President said that ("he hears) for the first time such a proposal, such a comprehensive proposal. So it sounds very positive, you know, and he said of course that he will study it carefully and so on and so on. And, you know, to my surprise, to come across some other think like, you know, we cannot trust Russians. There is nothing new in their proposals. There are bits of very old Soviet propositions (?piecing) together. Then what do you hear? You hear (?falsification and) distortion of those proposals. For instance, the most important, or one of the most important parts of our proposals, verification (?problems) is just distorted by very high up in the American administration.

And, you know, you come across some very strange things so let me dwell a little bit on that. You just stated that American side has been stating for quite a number of years that they are for getting rid of nuclear arms and their own President also stated that several times and some other people, very important people in the administration. But what do you hear now? You hear now some rather important voices stating that no, we have to live with the nucler arms, we are so used to nuclear arms that how we can deal with this new world without nuclear arms? And still they say they are for deterrence. How we can live without nuclear arms?

Now, let me be little bit, you know, nasty, asking my American listeners over there where is the truth? Are they for elimination of nuclear arms or they are for still using them? You know, I am really puzzled by that kind of, you know, contradiction in the American position.

[Posner] Dr Plekhanov, you wanted to say something at that point?

[Plekhanov] Yes, yes, I think that this commitment to nuclear disarmament on the part of the U.S. government is far, far from clear. The only connection in which they have spoken about that is the President's SDI proposal which was packaged a couple of years ago as a way to rid the earth of nuclear weapons if possible. Now, but there are several (?hedges) here. In the first place nobody is sure that the SDI will ever work.

[Posner] Most people are sure it won't.

[Plekhanov] Most people are sure that they [as heard] won't. And also, if you step down from the level of presidential grand statement to the level of the, to the operational level, of people like General Abrahamson and other people at the Pentagon who are in the business of working on SDI, they more and more emphasize that the purpose of the SDI is to enhance the nuclear deterrent mechanism which exists in the United States so the SDI is more and more put forward as an addition to the existing nuclear arsenal.

[Posner] Right.

[Plekhanov] And, which is exactly the point, that it's not an anti-nuclear thing. It's something that will make the nuclear balance far less stable, far more dangerous.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov, I'd like to get back to what you were saying. I found it very interesting when you were talking about the different types of official reactions and you mentioned what President Reagan had said and then some other people. Are you suggesting that there might be a kind of different view of all of this inside the administration itself?

[Bogdanov] To be frank with you, Vladimir, I wouldn't like to talk about that. It's too sensitive and I wouldn't like to sound impolite. I leave it to my American listeners, to American citizens, to judge by themselves what's going on in the administration. I'm just stating some facts. That's all. That's my [words indistinct]. Now, let me take another question which has been in my mind for quite a number of days. You know, as you remember, as my friend Sergey put it just now, SDI, famous SDI or "star wars", whatever it is, first of all was (?designed, was) meant as a tool to eliminate all nuclear weapons. A way to make them obsolete...

[Posner interrupting] That's the way the President...

[Bogdanov resumes] And to make, that's the way the President, the President, that was after all his explanation why it was so badly needed for (?USA). Now I recognize that there is a very big gap between American mentality and Russian mentality. They are quite different, due to different reasons, historical, political, things like that. Maybe I am wrong, but with my Russian modest mentality I cannot understand if really American (?society) is aiming at elimination of nuclear arms why they don't accept our proposal to really eliminate them within very short period of time, 15 years, with three stages which our American listeners know [words indistinct]. But my point is why for you should build that huge thing with multi, multibillion of dollars spent at least, without, a trillion dollar, without any, any clear, you know, end, still nobody knows that will work or not. You first build it.

You test it, (?then), then let's get rid of nuclear arms. That's, my Russian logic is revolting against that, I'm sorry to say...

[Posner, interrupting] Well, I think American...

[Bogdanov] Maybe, maybe, Vladimir you can explain how the American mind works in that (?way) where is the logic?

[Posner] American common sense is something that is quite well known and I think that that would probably, it would probably agree with you. But I'd like to come back to one thing that you've been talking about and also you, Dr Plekhanov, and that is, you have said that, and agreed with me, that in the past American leadership has consistently said that it is against, it would like to get rid of nuclear weapons. But, however, this has not been possible, for a variety of reasons. Now we come to a point where there is a kind of proposal that makes it realistic to be able to get rid of nuclear weapons and, as you said, Dr Bogdanov, there are some people in the American administration who now are claiming, well we don't really want to get rid of them at all. (?Don't you) think that perhaps what was said in the past about wishing to get rid of them was said precisely because the people saying it (?thought) that they could get away with it because there was no real way of getting rid of nuclear weapons? But, now that they feel there is they have no choice but to admit their real view. Do you, do you think that that might be true?

[Plekhanov] I think that's an accurate description of what took place and I think you're a little exaggerating even the former commitment of the U.S. government to the idea of nuclear disarmament. I guess that the only time that they really tried to put it into, to put this commitment, to make this commitment, and to put it into more or less serious language was during the Kennedy administration when there was a joint Soviet-American plan for general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. Because at other times whenever we would put forward a proposal for nuclear disarmament there would always be all kinds of humming and hawing and, you know, all kinds of objections and so on. And recently we've seen a revival of this talk about nuclear disarmament in connection with the SDI. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. What we are now offering is a practical, a realistic, down to earth fair plan for nuclear disarmament.

[Posner] How do you feel about the latest American arguments against the proposals in the statement of the General Secretary of the Soviet Union's Communist Party [words indistinct] and that is that you can't trust the Soviet's because when they propose a moratorium they themselves break what they promise to do, you can't trust the Soviets because of this, because of that, what are these arguments worth really? Do you think... What is your assessment? How powerful are they? How many people do you think will buy those arguments?

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, those are (strong) arguments. Why? They are strong because they have no ground, you know. If you tried to support any of them by facts then, it's OK, then the real difficulty arises because they have (?no facts). But if you just say you cannot trust them because they're bloody communists or something like that, I'm really helpless, I have no, I haven't the arguments to contradict them. But, you know, let me begin with some others. They don't trust us. But let me say to my American, (?the) respected American listeners, that we don't trust them too, and we have more of them, plenty of, you know, reasons that we don't trust Americans, that we are very doubtful about the American [words indistinct] but it's like that you know, rightly or wrongly. They don't trust us, then want to do in this situation what, maybe the reasonable anthropological answer: OK lets build kind of a bridge between two ends and try to build a kind of, you know, mutual trust. How? There is many ways and means but we suggest one very concrete and very efficient, verification, verification. And if you have a look at our proposal you will see that any line, concrete line, we suggest to U.S. (?state) is supported by our proposal, verification.

Not only verification, but that the confirmation of [words indistinct] verification, national technical means, international inspections [words indistinct]. And we state if they are not satisfied with that we are open to discuss with them any other kind of verification. What I mean by that? Let's stop talking about trust or not trust. OK, we admit there is no trust. But let's do something positive just to enhance mutual trust if that's the way (?to do it). But if you say we cannot trust them just because we cannot trust them then it becomes hopelessly [word indistinct].

[Plekhanov] Yes, I would like to recall a quote from Henry Simpson, who was the Secretary of War in the Truman Administration. I think it was Simpson who said that in order to make a person trustworthy you should trust them and the best way to make somebody untrustworthy is to mistrust them, which is, I think, a really wise observation and the problem with a lack of trust has been key to this business of the arms race and the inability to put an end to it. If one just refers to the lack of trust and does nothing in order to enhance this trust then it is really hopeless. So, I think that the proposal which has been put forward is very practical in the sense, in many senses, and one aspect of the practicality is that it meets this persistent argument on the [words indistinct] American side that really we are doubtful whether it can be verified, wehther we can trust. In our proposal we have been, we have tried in good faith to offer Americans a practical means of allaying their fears and suspicions in connection with the possible disarmament measures. There are to be adequate measures in all these agreements which we may reach with the United States on disarmament in order to make sure that the treaties are adhered to and nobody is cheating.

[Posner] In conclusion I would like to tell you both a kind of an anecdote that I heard recently from a friend of mine, an American who was visiting Moscow, and he said, you know, many years ago in America it used to be said that the word no was a Russian word because it was always the Russians, it seemed to us, who said nyet, no. But now, in past years and especially nowadays I have the feeling that no has become an American word because every time the Soviets make a proposal in the area of arms limitations or reductions it's the Americans who say no.

[Plekhanov] In other words they wouldn't take yes for an answer.

[Posner] Exactly. But I'm hoping that they will and I'm hoping that 1986 will indeed prove to be a breakthrough year in that area, notwithstanding all of the concerns and doubts that you gentlemen have voiced and I certainly share with you. We'll be talking about these things in future programs so I invite all of our listeners to tune in at the same time a week from today for our next edition of Top Priority.

FIRST PART OF SEMEYKO ARTICLE CRITICIZES SDI

PM281617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[First part of L. Semeyko article under the rubric "SDI — What Is It?": "Attack Plus Buildup" — First paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In the White House this program is called nothing less than the "Strategic Defense Initiative," SDI. And it is asserted that the program's objectives are "exclusively defensive," aimed "only at the elimination of nuclear weapons," and moreover that it is only a question of "harmless research." Is that so? "Yes!" Washington insists. The implementation of the "star wars" program, as it has rightly been christened in the United States itself, continues. So we will evidently have to keep on coming back both to the content of this program and to the "arguments" invented on the banks of the Potomac to justify SDI.

Today IZVESTIYA begins the publication of a series of three articles by Soviet disarmament expert L. Semeyko, deputy chairman of the commission of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Mankind could and should greet the year 2000 with no nuclear weapons on earth. Under a peaceful sky and cosmos, without the fear of annihilation. Only then will people have firm confidence in their own survival and the continuation of their species. Of course, it is not easy to achieve this. But real opportunities exist. Routes, signposts, schedules for each stage, and a machinery for comprehensive disarmament are defined on a large scale and comprehensively in the Statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The elimination of nuclear weapons is indissolubly linked with the prevention of the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of space strike arms. The former is inconceivable without the latter. It is important for everyone to understand that after all, this question is now in the forefront of the political struggle. We are up against the thinking and policy of those who would like to put the resolution of the problems of space under lock and key, doing this supposedly in the interests of peace. Some people in the West are inclined not only to support, but actively to inflate the U.S. Administration's groundless thesis that the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) will strengthen peace and security. It will strengthen them, they say, because it will make it possible to eliminate nuclear weapons, since a nuclear attack will become pointless with the creation of an antimissile shield. Thereafter it would, perhaps for centuries, fulfill its defensive functions against those "fanatical madmen," as Reagan puts it, who might decide to use nuclear weapons for blackmail.

The formula publicized by the advocates of "star wars" -- SDI -- is: defense against nuclear weapons, plus their subsequent elimination. Another - - sober and objective -- formula can be set against this: SDI is not defense, but attack plus the buildup of nuclear arsenals. That is the assessment shared by thousands of military-political experts in dozens of countries, the majority of western politicians and public figures, and millions of those who assess at its worth the true nature of honey-tongued space defense demagoguery. What is the basis for this assessment? There are a whole series of arguments here.

First. Defense of any kind has the most meaning when it is capable of effectively resolving the tasks facing it. But the whole point is that an antimissile defense will not be able to fulfill the function of defense against nuclear weapons. Even supposing that "defensive" space strike arms incorporate military-technical achievements based on new physical principles. Supposing that this defense is on a large scale -- in terms of the area of territory covered, the density of arms and combat hardware, and the all-embracing nature of various backup measures. Supposing, lastly, that not $1 trillion, as is now being suggested in the United States, but $2 trillion or even more go to the creation of an ABM system with space defense echelons. The result will be the same: the system will not have 100-percent reliability. Whatever breaks through its echelons will inevitably lead to catastrophic destruction. After all, we are talking about nuclear weapons, not the tanks or planes of the last war.

Second. The supporters of SDI would like to avoid catastrophe, reducing U.S. losses to an entirely "acceptable" level. How?

By all appearances the United States sees two answers to this -- the politico-diplomatic and the military. The politico-diplomatic answer (and Washington is proposing this at the Geneva talks for fruitless theoretical discussions) is to carry out a reduction in nuclear arsenals together with the deployment of an ABM system with space-based elements. It is stated that agreement must be reached on principle about this at once. But the Soviet Union rejects this path.

As M.S. Gorbachev has stated, people must not count on our helping the United States, with our own hands, to weaken our strategic potential. The opposite will happen: In order to restore equilibrium the USSR will be forced to improve the effectiveness, accuracy, and might of its arms.

The military answer, which is given by the hotheads in Washington and which is by no means of a theoretical nature, consists of something different: It is, they say, possible to radically reduce the number of missiles and warheads breaking through the American ABM defense system and thereby reduce their own losses only by means of a preliminary first (disarming) strike against the other side's nuclear missile bases.

The strength of the Soviet retaliatory strike will then be reduced, so to speak, twice over. First by mighty offensive strikes against missile bases, then by defensive strikes in space against the surviving means. The U.S. physicist Frank Von Hippel expresses this "logic" thus: Since the ABM system cannot in itself serve as a reliable shield, "there is far more sense in using it as a supplement to a first-strike capability than as a shield against a first strike" (let us mention in passing that the USSR has no intention of making such a strike).

But this approach to the purpose of the large-scale ABM system displays, in the last analysis, a clearly offensive nature, not a defensive nature. It is a question of disarming the USSR. It makes no difference where this disarming action is carried out (on land, in space, or in the atmosphere) or how. And that means that the declared defensive purpose of the ABM system which Washington plans to deploy is in fact fictitious. In reality it is a question of a gamble not on defense, but on attack on an unprecedentledly large strategic scale. In the more remote future this gamble will be further strengthened, when, according to the Pentagon's calculations, the potential arises for making a strike from space against strategic targets on land and at sea.

Third. People in the United States now are becoming increasingly aware of the idea that reliable ABM cover for the country's entire territory is unattainable even with the use of lasers and beam weapons in space. That is why the administration is to all appearances already inclining toward the idea that "for the time being" it is necessary to seek to create a "roof" not over all U.S. territory but only over nuclear missile bases. In the Senate recently, Lieutenant General J Abrahamson, the leader of work under the SDI program, called for the need to "retain the possibility of deploying a limited ABM potential in the very near future." And (J. Yonas), a leading scientist in the field of the "star wars" program, claims that this will secure the best "deterrence" opportunities for the United States. Let's put it more precisely -- the best opportunities to "intimidate" the Soviet Union with the possibility that the U.S. will deliver not only the first but also all subsequent strikes. And once more these are by no means defense calculations. Nuclear means of attack covered by a space "shield," and sophisticated means at that, will become even more dangerous.

Statements about "defense" are just as unfounded as promises to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons by shifting to the "defense." The real gamble is on preserving nuclear weapons. More, on building them up. Otherwise why speak today of cover for regions of the future deployment of the sophisticated MX missiles, each of which has three times more warheads than the present Minuteman-3 missile? Would they not like to cover the MX with a space shield because these missiles are a typical first-strike weapon?

Fourth. It is difficult not to call talk of the "subsequent" (after the implementation of SDI) elimination of nuclear weapons demagogic if you also consider an aspect that is not often given coverage — U.S. policy in the field of the production of fissionable materials (fuel for nuclear ammunition). In the first 20 years after the war the United States stockpiled so much nuclear material that in 1964 it was able to suspend the production of highly enriched uranium.

New nuclear charges were produced at that time using obsolete ammunition and existing stockpiles. But now the production of fissionable nuclear materials is being resumed. Work on the creation of nuclear weapons, of the "third generation" this time, is underway under 22 (!) programs, according to U.S. press reports. Why? "We need new warheads with new characteristics even if we succeed in ensuring arms control for at least the next few decades," R. Wagner, the defense secretary's assistant for atomic energy, replies. This aim directly contradicts the widely billed official purpose of the proclamation of SDI -- "freeing the world from nuclear weapons." It runs counter to the Soviet position: In 1982 the USSR suggested halting the production of fissionable materials for producing nuclear weapons. Now it also runs counter to the USSR's specific plan for nuclear disarmament for the next 15 years.

Fifth. The questions of "eliminating" nuclear weapons with the implementation of the SDI also remains hanging for one further reason. SDI is aimed at destroying missiles with their warheads. But what about the bombers which deliver the nuclear weapons, what about the cruise missiles, nuclear artillery, and as they are called in the West, "suitacase bombs" -- nuclear, of course? After all, they remain outside the space shield's laser or any other impact! Of course, they could be eliminated under an accord and irrespective of any particular potential of SDI. But the question arises: If these nuclear means could be destroyed sometime later, why can we not embark on the destruction of all -- and that means all -- nuclear armaments right now? Why create a shield costing many billions or even trillions only "later" to destroy nuclear arsenals? Would it not be simpler to act directly and not via an expensive and dangerous ABM detour? Figuratively speaking, it is hardly sensible to travel Vladivostok to get to Leningrad from Moscow.

Sixth. Finally, regarding the thesis of the "nuclear madmen" who, Reagan asserts, could blackmail the world in the future. Of course, the question of "third" countries possessing nuclear weapons in the future is a serious one. The danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons is obvious. But must it be prevented by creating an ABM shield? Of course not. In any event connected with the arms race -- on the bilateral and multilateral plane -- action inevitably causes reaction. The creation of a shield could in fact encourage not only the creation but also the buildup of nuclear swords in "third" countries. Another path is needed -- the consolidation of the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the attainment of a universal agreement that nuclear weapons will never be resurrected after being eliminated.

But it is a shield expedient against accidential, unsanctioned nuclear missile launches (this argument is frequently cited in the West)? The answer would seem to be yes. But at best a shield would be a superfluous luxury. Far less technically complex measures could be used against such launches. Political measures are also important. As is well known, the USSR has already undertaken to renounce first of nuclear weapons. In accordance with this undertaking an even stricter framework is set up in organizing stringent control ensuring that the unsanctioned launch of nuclear weapon is ruled out. The United States and its nuclear allies could take the same path.

From the viewpoint of political and strategic logic, the United States' "Strategic Defense Initiative" thus cannot be called defensive. It is a case not of a defensive shield but of a political screen behind which an attempt is being made to forge one more keen sword for unarming [mech obezoruzhivaniya]. And that is what intensifies concern for the destiny of the strategic stability which exists at present and for the destiny of international security.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM241147 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Fidelity to the Spirit of Geneva"]

[Text] Two months have elapsed since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which was rightly regarded by the peoples as a very major political event in international life. It is hard to find a country where people have not spoken with hope of the "spirit of Geneva." They see in it prospects for reducing tension and restoring the policy of detente in relations among states. People of the most varied political convictions and social position are demanding at the top of their voices that the "spirit of Geneva" be expressed in actual deeds as rapidly as possible. The detailed plan of purposeful actions to remove the most serious threat of all -- nuclear war -- contained in the statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev is directed precisely at achieving that goal. "This task must be carried out by people of our generation without shifting it on to its descendants' shoulders," the statement stresses. "Such is the command of the times, the burden of historical responsibility, if you wish, for our decisions and actions in the period remaining before the beginning of the 3d millennium."

The statement has generated broad support from the world public and met with considerable interest in political circles and among statesmen in various countries. Washington has also responded. President R. Reagan noted that the Soviet proposals are a further useful step in the process of reducing nuclear arms.

However, the White House boss as well as other highly placed U.S. Administration figures carefully sidestep the question of the interrelationship of the whole range of space and nuclear armaments. But after all, if space strike weapons are developed [sozdaniye], the hopes for reducing nuclear armaments on earth will be quashed. However, reports from across the Atlantic indicate that the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism, the military-industrial complex and its stooges in the Pentagon administration, have not downed arms. On the contrary, they are going all out to try to thwart dialogue and torpedo completion of the task set at Geneva: Namely, preventing an arms race in outer space, stopping it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, and strengthening strategic stability.

The story about the "leak" of the notorious letter written by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger which occurred on the eve of the Geneva meeting and in which he entreated Reagan not to give way on a single point on the talks agenda, was, as time has shown, no accident or isolated episode. Weinberger and those forces backing him are now doing their utmost to prevent the comprehensive Soviet disarmament program from being realized. At a Washington press conference the U.S. military department chief reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the plans to militarize outer space. Commenting on the new Soviet proposals, Weinberger stated that "the priority that the United States accords the Strategic Defense Initiative is well known and remains entirely in force."

The stance adopted by the United States on such an important question as stopping nuclear tests, a question which worries all mankind, is also highly instructive. The Soviet Union has extended the moratorium on nuclear explosions, declared by our country on 6 August, by a further 3 months. Stopping these explosions amounts, in its way to removing the motor which pushes the nuclear arms race forward. However, Weinberger and a number of other figures in the U.S. Administration tirelessly advocate the continuation of nuclear tests by the United States with maniacal tenacity. The reason for Washington's course is a desire to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union at any cost by developing [sozdaniye] new kinds of nuclear armaments.

During the last nuclear test in Nevada, on 28 December, the Pentagon tried out, among other things, a so-called nuclear-triggered X-ray laser. The laser, which is powered by the energy of a nuclear explosion, is being developed [sozdaetsya] as part of the "star wars" program.

The latest testing of a new antimissile system carried out recently as part of the "star wars" program is also indicative of a deviation from the "spirit of Geneva." And, after all, the U.S. side was told clearly and precisely at the summit meeting that each new step toward implementing the program will create additional hurdles to compromise solutions at talks on nuclear and space arms.

The Washington doctrine of "new globalism" is, of course, completely incongruous with the "spirit of Geneva." It embodies the U.S. course toward countries seeking to pursue an independent policy and unwilling to live according to U.S. prescriptions. Big power imperiousness, hegemonist claims, intolerance of any manifestation of independence, and various forms of diktat make up the essence of this approach. The attempts to intimidate Libya are an example of this. It is being subjected to economic blockade and being threatened with direct armed intervention.

The line taken by Washington in the Mediterranean is fraught with the most serious consequences. There is no doubt that aggression against Libya would have a most pernicious effect upon the international situation. That is precisely why everyone who holds the interests of peace dear is warning Washington of the responsibility that will inevitably be borne by the United States if it begins an armed conflict. As for our country, the Soviet Union has been and continues to be a consistent advocate of the peoples' freedom, security, and strengthening international law and order. Its aim is not to inflame regional conflicts, but to eliminate them through collective efforts based on just principles, the sooner the better.

Nowadays there is no lack of words about commitment to peace. But there is a noticeable shortage of actual deeds to consolidate its foundations. "Moreover, speeches are being made from lofty rostrums aimed essentially at ensuring the disappearance of the 'spirit of Geneva,' that new factor which is having a beneficial effect upon international relations today", M.S. Gorbachev stresses. "The matter is not restricted to statements. Actions patently calculated to inflame enmity and distrust and generate the exact opposite of detente, a situation of conflict, are being carried out. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, for example, recently sent the President a special secret report proposing a number of steps be taken to undermine agreements previously concluded with the Soviet Union in the disarmament sphere which are in operation today. In particular, by manipulating groundless and unsubstantiated charges against the USSR regarding alleged breaches of international commitments he is insisting that the United States should not dismantle nuclear submarines carrying Poseidon missiles after the new "Ohio"-type missile-carrying submarines are commissioned. And this, as qualified specialists observe, would result in a breach of the terms of the SALT II Treaty. Moreover, Weinberger is advising the President to replace certain single-warhead Minuteman-2 missiles with Minuteman-3 nuclear missiles equipped with three nuclear warheads. This measure is aimed at ensuring that the United States exceeds the limit placed on nuclear warheads by the SALT II Treaty.

The U.S. Administration is capable of realizing that you cannot endlessly indulge those circles in the United States which want to direct it toward sabotaging the process begun at the Geneva meeting. In this regard people in the U.S. capital are recalling that Weinberger's previous attempt to derail the SALT II Treaty were forestalled by the White House. There are grounds for hoping that the administration still has not said its last word on "star wars" either.

In any event, the opponents of this adventurist enterprise both in the United States itself and abroad are seeking with increasing energy to implement the understanding achieved in Geneva on the need to prevent a nuclear arms race in outer space and to stop it on earth.

The process initiated in Geneva is in accord with all the peoples' interests. They want a switch to constructive, mutually useful cooperation among states in all spheres. Public opinion polls in the United States show that most Americans want subsequent meetings between the leaders of our two countries to lead to specific accords promoting a reduction in nuclear confrontation and a lowering of the danger of nuclear war. It is essential now to do everything possible to ensure that 1986 is not just a year of peace but helps the 20th century to end under the sign of peace and nuclear disarmament.

GENEVA NONGOVERNMENT CONFERENCE SUMS UP RESULTS

LD232347 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, January 23 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

At an international conference of non-governmental organizations, which is under way here, the results were summed up today of debates held in its five working groups which had discussed issues of achieving disarmament, preventing a nuclear catastrophe, the inter-relationship between peace, development, social progress, national independence and security, the observance of fundamental human rights and liberties and other problems. All the five groups, however, focussed on ways and means of delivering mankind from the nuclear threat and bringing out disarmament. In this connection stress was made on the major significance of the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the need to maintain "the spirit of Geneva". Many speakers said that the latest Soviet proposals expounded in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement had provided a real possibility to enter the third millennium without nuclear weapons.

'Text' of Conference Document

LD251059 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 25 TASS -- Follows the full text (retranslated from the Russian) of the final document of the International Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations "for peace together" devoted to International Year of Peace:

"Appeal.

We call upon the peoples of the whole world to close ranks in their joint struggle for peace.

We met in Geneva at the outset of International Year of Peace resolved to secure the fulfillment of its noble goals and aware of the unprecedented and grave threat looming over the world. We have rallied in the name of peace.

We have exchanged our experience of struggle for peace, discussed new initiatives and planned joint actions.

We are working in different circumstances.

We represent national, regional and international nongovernmental organizations, movements and groups of different political, philosophic and religious pursuasions."

"There is a mere decade and a half to go to the end of the 20th century and it is our conviction that the main duty of all the people is to make joint efforts so thatmankind enters the next century under conditions of peace.

We are convinced that this is feasible: Dangerous tendencies in present-day international relations can be halted and reversed. The fresh spirit of frank dialogue between state leaders and the resolve of the peoples to achieve peace are giving us hope.

The threat to peace is immeasurable.

The slide to nuclear catastrophe is gathering momentum. Outer space is being used for the deployment of weapons, as the earth and the oceans seem to be sagging under their burden. Hundreds of peoples are killed every day by conventional weapons. Hunger claims thousands of lives daily."

"Millions of people do not have their basic needs met and are denied basic human rights. The mass of people are still exposed to oppression and exploitation. Apartheid remains a tool of violating justice, exterminating humans and destabilizing the situation in countries. That is why we are calling for struggle together for a world without war, for human survival and for the triumph of justice and human dignity.

We are stating anew that the nuclear arms race is posing the gravest threat to peace and life on earth. That is why our appeal is resounding especially imperatively. Our hopes are linked to the results of the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and also to the new concrete initiatives advanced since that meeting."

"Stating our common desire to work for disarmament, we urge everyone to united and to support the efforts aimed at immediately ending all nuclear tests, at concluding a treaty on a total test ban, at preventing an arms race in outer space, at prohibiting and eliminating chemical and all other weapons of mass destruction, and at securing a tangible reduction in conventional armaments. We are convinced that it is possible to fulfill a step-by-step and substantiated program for the elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century."

"We are convinced that peace based on justice is inseparable from economic and social progress. Oppression and inequality jeopardize peace. That is why we support a strategy of development aimed at establishing a new international economic order called upon to ensure fair economic relations both within states and among them. We are calling anew for efforts to secure true respect for the right of the peoples to decide their destinies themselves, for the right to self-determination and independent development, and also non-intervention in their internal affairs and observance of the principles of security and social progress."

"We emphasize that guarantees for human rights and freedoms constitute a major component of peace. Deviation from this truth is one of the causes of armed conflucts. The better the rights of eveyone are exercised in society, the stabler society itself, the better human rights are respected all over the world, and the stabler international relations. It is in this spirit that we call for the universal and full-scale recognition, observance and exercise of human rights and freedoms.

We recognize that peace is an essential precondition for meeting the basic human needs in food, housing, health care, education, work and environmental protection. We welcome the recent joint efforts of different countries in rendering emergency food relief and urge systematic and concerted actions to prevent death from hunger and to work out a long-term national and international policy for providing food for all."

"We call for joint actions substantially to reduce military spending with a view to removing present-day inbalances in the use of resources.

We are in agreement that every newly manufactured gun, every newly floated ship and every new missle mean in the final analysis theft from those who are suffering from hunger and cold.

Aware of the importance of preparing society for life under conditions of peace, we call for putting education, science, culture, religion and the mass media to the service of peace.

The potentialities of these fields of human activity can benefit immensely the cause of peace.

We call for the extension of contacts among people in all countries and for new measures to build an atmosphere of trust.

The peoples must work for peace together."

"We will preserve a future for the whole of mankind only on the condition that we overcome the present-day critical situation and build a peace based on the concept of security for all. We urge energetic participation in international cooperation, with the United Nations being its universal instrument. We pledge to give continuous support to the United Nations and its specialized agancies, especially in fulfilling the program of international year of peace.

We are aware of the great difficulties in our path. But it is our conviction that the determination of people to achieve peace will triumph. We are full of optimism and hope because we stand for peace together. It is in this spirit that we reiterate our commitment to the cause of peace and urge all of you, all the peoples of the world, to join efforts in accomplishing the tasks facing mankind."

ARBATOV COMMENTS ON PALME COMMISSION MEETING

LD232305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1703 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A session of the independent commission on disarmament and security has been held in Delhi. Here is Academician Arbatov, a participant in the session:

The Palme Commission met 2 days after the announcement of the very important Soviet initiative, which indeed concerns questions around which the whole activity of the Palme Commission revolves, starting from 1980. It must be said that membess of the commission — influential people, former prime ministers, current prime ministers, and future prime ministers — said how notably and how improbably the situation had changed over the past 3-4 years, 2-3 years, yes, even over the past year. In many ways this is, of course, linked with the Soviet initiatives and Soviet foreign policy. Of course, one could not fail to find support for the Soviet Union's main proposals. Other questions were also discussed, but naturally, it turned out that this one was at the center of attention.

I must say that the reaction has been very good in India. Prime Minister Gandhi and the vice president of India have been receiving the members of the commission, and, generally speaking, somehow one can sense that enormous hopes are being linked with what the Soviet Union is now doing. This, of course, is a very responsible matter and, at the same time, I would say that this matter gives one pride and joy in the fact that we now find ourselves truly at the forefront of progress, and we doing what reflects the innermost and the most profound aspirations of all people throughout the world.

WRITERS UNION DECLINES U.S. PEN CENTER INVITATION

PM241129 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3, 15 Jan 86 p 7

[Georgiy Markov letter under general heading "At the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat"]

[Text] At the end of December 1985 the USSR Writers Union received a letter signed by N. Mailer, president of the U.S. Pen Center. The letter contains an invitation to a USSR Writers Union delegation to take part as honored guests in the International Pen Club Congress which will be held in New York in January this year.

Below we publish the USSR Writers Union cable to N. Mailer:

To Mr N. Mailer, president of the U.S. Pen Center, New York

Esteemed Norman Mailer!

I thank you for the kind invitation to attend the international Pen Club Congress which you have sent to the Writers Union. We would be prepared to accept it but for one circumstance which is of fundamental importance as far as we are concerned. Allow me to explain it to you plainly and frankly.

As we can see from the attached list, among those who have been invited to attend the congress as honored guests there are people (including former Soviet citizens) who for a number of years have been engaging in kindling hostility and hatred between peoples. It is our firm belief, for this reason, that their participation in the congress cannot, and will not, be conducive to creating a creative, constructive atmosphere.

Our stance does not mean, of course, that we are against a confrontation of various viewpoints, no matter how divergent they are. A cogent example of our stance in this respect is the active participation of Soviet writers in the Budapest cultural forum. Further evidence of this was also the recent Seventh Soviet-U.S. writers' meeting in Vilnius.

However, the activity of the aforementioned people, as both you and we are aware, is ultimately directed against the universal human desire for peace and mutual understanding between peoples in general, and writers in particular. To accept your kind invitation would, in one way or another, place us on a par with these preachers of hatred toward our people and toward the peoples of the countries where they were born.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to tell you that the USSR Writers Union is currently making efforts to activate and expand our contacts with U.S. writers.

We want our mutually beneficial ties and creative discussions to contribute to better understanding and good relations between the peoples and literatures of our countries.

Respectfully,

Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board

UN BLOC DIPLOMATS DENOUNCE MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

PM280935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "United Nations; Resolute Denunciation"]

[Text] New York, 24 Jan -- The UN committee for liaising with the country of residence has resolutely denounced the United States' arbitrary actions to restrict the movements of diplomats from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and employees of the UN Secretariat who are citizens of these states.

At the committee session held at UN headquarters, those taking part demanded that the United States halt the discrimination against the socialist countries' diplomats and unconditionally fulfill its international commitments to the United Nations.

In their speeches the delegates from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia indicated that these actions by the U.S. authorities can only be described as an attempt to impede the normal work of the socialist states' missions and to worsen the legal status of their staffers. These arbitrary actions -- the movement of U.S. diplomats has not been restricted in a single one of these countries -- is evidence that the United States is continuing to ignore the international commitments it has adopted to ensure normal conditions for the work of UN missions and the personnel of the UN Secretariat, CSSR representatives B. Kulawiec noted. He recalled that UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar had previously voiced his negative position with regard to these U.S. Government actions.

The Soviet Union fully shares the justified concern of the four UN states and the UN secretary general, Soviet representative I.I. Yakovlev said. The U.S. authorities' new steps are of an overtly illegal and discriminatory nature and constitute a gross violation of international law and U.S. commitments. In these illegal steps by the United States one can easily discern the course steered in recent years toward undermining the United Nations' authority and activity. These actions are causing profound concern and should be eliminated, the Soviet delegate said.

REPORTS ON EXPLOSION OF SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER

Explosion Reported

LD281722 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 28 Jan 86

["Space Shuttle Challenger Explodes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 28 TASS -- U.S. space shuttle Challenger exploded shortly after take-off today.

'Booster Rocket' Explodes

LD281808 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 28 TASS -- The U.S. Challenger reusable spaceship with seven astronauts on board crashed today. Shortly after take-off, at an altitude of about 15 kilometres, the booster rocket exploded and the spaceship, engulfed in flames, dropped into the Atlantic. Rescue boats and helicopters were rushed to the crash site but specialists do not hope for the survival of crew members. It was the 25th launch under the shuttle program and the 10th launch of the Challenger spaceship.

'Virtually No Chances' of Survivors

LD281851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The American reusable spaceship Challenger has had an accident. On board were seven people, including two women. About 2 minutes after the launch from Cape Canaveral, Florida, when the ship was over the Atlantic Ocean, an explosion took place. It would seem that one of the two solid fuel accelerators exploded. The flame-engulfed space ship fell into the Atlantic Ocean. Rescue vessels and helicopters have been sent to the place where it fell. However, in the view of specialists, there are virtually no chances that the cosmonauts are still alive. [Video shows the launch, explosion, and fall of the spaceship]

Reagan Addresses Nation

LD290538 Moscow TASS in English 0534 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 29 TASS -- In view of the explosion of the space shuttle "Challenger", President Reagan has cancelled the earlier scheduled state of the Union speech in Congress. Instead, the head of the administration addressed the nation on national television, describing the space shuttle disaster as truly a loss to the whole of the country. The President emphasised that despite the accident the United States would go ahead with its space programme.

MORE REPORTS, COMMENTARY ON U.S.-LIBYAN TENSIONS

Whitehead Press Conference

LD281158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0705 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 28 Jan (TASS) -- The attempts by the U.S. Administration to involve its NATO allies in the campaign of economic, political and military pressure on Libya have suffered a complete collapse. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead was forced to admit this.

It follows from Whitehead's statements at a press conference on the results of his marathon tour, during which he visited Canada and eight West European countries, Washington's crude pressure on its partners has provoked unconcealed irritation in European capitals. He noted "material differences" which arose in the course of the talks with respect to the expediency of introducing "sanctions" against Libya in connection with the absurd statements of that country's part in international terrorism. In answer to the transatlantic envoy's big talk, the U.S. allies reminded him that such "sanctions" in the past had a "boomerang effect" and hurt the interests of those countries that had declared them" [quotation marks as received]

The U.S. NATO partners gave to understand that Washington's international adventures to not correspond to their national interests. So in answer to the statements by the Deputy Secretary of State on the U.S. right to carry out armed action against Libya, if its policy no longer corresponds to U.S. tastes, the U.S. allies have pointed out that they will never support such a lunatic adventure.

U.S. Isolated

LD281952 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] Libya has sent a complaint to the United Nations that the United States is conducting a threatening show of force in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan coast. The message asks the United Nations secretary general to take steps provided by the United Nations Charter for such cases. Viktor Ivanov makes these comments. This is what he writes.

The actual situation confirms that Libya's concern is grounded. Correspondents report that vessles of the United States 6th Fleet, concentrated in the Mediterranean, have come close to Libyan territorial waters. Warships and planes from aircraft carriers are conducting joint exercises to serve as an open show of force. The time is expiring when American citizens have to leave Libya, at the bidding of the United States Administration, otherwise they might legally be punished. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead has made a statement in Washington confirming the reality of the threat of an American attack on Libya. He has just returned from a tour whose purpose was involving American allies in anti-Libyan sanctions. He said that the United States reserved the right to use armed force if Libya doesn't change the pattern of its actions.

Thus, on the pretext of combating what it describes as international terrorism, Washington is using terrorist methods against sovereign countries on an increasing scale. Libya is only one of the many countries against which these methods are applied, methods that contradict international law and the system of relations between countries.

It must be said that, though the United States tried to force its allies to adopt anti-Libyan sanctions and isolate Libya on the international arena, it found itself in such isolation. Mr Whitehead's West European tour actually ended in a failure. Moreover, at a session in Brussels, Common Market ministers turned down American demands to join sanctions against Libya. Mr Whitehead's so-called proof of Libyan involvement in recent acts of terrorism in Rome and Vienna was found unconvincing. Washington's claims were undermined by the strong concern of EEC foreign ministers about the tension that has developed in the Mediterranean. This concern reflects dissatisfaction with the United States' military demonstrations.

The response of the Arab world to Washington's threats is even more resolute. Arab trade unions, having a membership of almost 40 million, have declared that they intend to rebuff the aggressive actions of the United States. They have composed a long list of steps, ranging from a boycott of American goods, ships, and aircraft to an embargo on oil products exports to the United States. The refusal of West European countries to support Washington's attacks on Libya is not prompted by economic or trade considerations. Like the opposition of Arab countries, it is not a manifestation of national solidarity. The reasons for the moves are deeper. There is growing understanding in the world that the policy of the United States is assuming more distinctive features of state terrorism. As a result of this policy tension can spread beyond regional boundaries to the whole world.

U.S. Practices 'Terrorism'

LD282346 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Commentary by Soviet Military Historian Mikhail Klosk]

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution said that the armed clash between Libya and the United States might happen at any moment as long as the American 6th Fleet is staging provocative maneuvers off the coast of his country.

The Syrian newspaper Al-THAWRAH pointed out that Washington's flexing of its muscles proves once more that official terrorism is an established line for the foreign political course followed by the U.S. Administration. Commenting now is the Soviet military historian Mikhail Klosk:

[Klosk] Fuelling the military hysteria atmosphere in the Mediterranean and the feverish hostile preparations and the ruthless crazy political campaign launched by the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the economic sanctions imposed by Washington on it; and U.S. ateempts to urge its NATO allies to impose such sanctions against this sovereign Arab country — all these steps undertaken by Reagan's administration demonstrate again to public opinion that the Arab world is still under the watchful eye of the United States and its strategic ally Israel. The Libyan Jamahiriyah, a sovereign state which has chosen a development path which does not appeal to Washington and which follows an independent foreign policy, is this time a target for a political and economic attack and the threat of military force.

The justification used by the United States now for going too far in its actions is terrorism — accusing Libya of committing it. One must remember that it is not difficult for Washington to provide false evidence. But what evidence one might ask? A make-believe evidence in Americans' minds, an evidence that simply does not exist and cannot exist.

The U.S. leadership disregards the statements which were, more than once, issued by officials of the Libyan Government that Libya has no connection with the terrorist acts which took place in Rome and Vienna.

The provocative acts of Washington against Libya give all [words indistinct] that the United States will launch an armed attack against this Arab country [word indistinct] economic which it imposed against it now. Political observers point out that the energetic provocative moves undertaken by the United States against Libya might take on very dangerous dimensions following the evacuation of U.S. nationals from Libya, and who should leave this country before the 1st of the coming month of February. It is worth remembering on this point that American nationals in Libya, totalling about 1500 persons [word indistinct] about whose safety Washington has been bragging incessantly, confirmed to journalists that their lives are not threatened. But Washington is still pretending that it does not hear anything.

This is not the first time that international public circles have encountered such an American position. The United States has exercised several provocations and it has launched several attacks, and interfered many times in the affairs of the countries of the world on the pretext of saving American nationals. For example, let us take the events in Grenada, Lebanon and Guatemala.

The Algerian newspaper AL-NASR was absolutely right when it pointed out that the American forces flexing of their muscles now is none other than an insolent act of official terrorism by the United States before the eyes of the whole world. The language of military threats on which Washington gambles proves its intentions to [words indistinct] and to control the people which [words indistinct].

The Soviet citizens and other peace-loving nations which express their support and solidarity with the Libyan people strongly condemn the hostile frenzied campaign that the United States and Israel launched against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and the economic sanctions imposed against it, and the hostile military preparations against this sovereign Arab State. We point out that these acts threaten peace and security not only in the Mediterranean but also beyond it. Terrorism, which the United States practices at government level in its official policies, should be terminated.

U.S. Committing 'Blackmail'

PM281922 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Zhukov dispatch: "U.S.A. Against Libya: The Blackmailers In a Vacuum"]

[Text] Algiers — Their international language is amazingly standard. If a verb is to be used, it is definitely either "to teach" or "to punish." If it is a matter of a noun or an adjective, the combination inevitably produces word combinations like "empire of evil," "breeding ground of terrorism," and so on and so forth. But the "strong language" of transatlantic politicians is not always or everywhere interpreted in the way they would like. And then they slam the fist. Some use their own fists on the table, like U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz did during a recent official visit. Others use an armored or naval fist. As happened in Lebanon and in Grenada. As is currently being done toward the sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah.

It was not for nothing that the Libyan revolution, which overthrew the rotten monarchy on 1 September 1969, was dubbed the "thorn in the side" of U.S. policy in the Mediterranean.

As soon as progressively inclined officers headed by Colonel M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, came to power, the Americans lost everything in that country: powerful naval bases for the 6th fleet, U.S. Air Force bases, and the opportunity for U.S. monopolies to plunder the riches of the Libyan soil.

Washington could not stomach the Libyan foreign policy course, either. Active support for the Palestinian people's struggle against Israeli occupation, support for anti-imperialist progressive forces in black Africa and particularly where the United States had its own interests like in Chad and Sudan, and struggle against the militarization of the Mediterranean -- this policy of Libya's could not have failed to generate an onset of malice and a flood of all kinds of threats and imprecations on the other side of the ocean. And when it became obvious that the Libyan revolution was hardly bothered by "Uncle Sam's" displeasure, and that it had no intention of deviating from its path, the hot heads of U.S. politicans and generals started producing numerous plans to put down the disobedient Libyans by the old and tested method -- the method of force.

The latest specimen of anti-Libyan "creativity" by Pentagon and Langley strategists became public knowledge last November, to the White House's greater displeasure. In addition to numerous other points, the "plan for stabilization (!) of the situation in Libya" envisaged the physical elimination of M. al-Qadhdhafi and a fundamental turnabout in the direction of the country's development.

While hatching plans for the direct overthrow of the Libyan leadership, Washington was doing everything possible to isolate Libya in the international arena. The smallest frictions in relations with neighboring states were aggravated by all possible means on instigation from across the ocean. But the U.S. propaganda and foreign policy departments were calculating in particular on the "campaign to combat international terrorism," which is such a favorite in the White House. To put it more simply, Washington saw "Libya's hand" everywhere, whether in the terrorist actions by Italian Red Brigades or in the hijacking of the Italian ship Achille Lauro or the Egypt Air airliner by Palestinians. But anti-Libyan passions in the United States reached their climax point after the tragic events at Rome and Vienna international airports.

Having accused Libya of directly preparing these provocative terrorist actions, the U.S. administration embarked on undisguised military-political and economic blackmail of the Libyans.

According to U.S. press reports, plans for armed actions were elaborated and lists of specific targets for air raids drawn up at emergency sessions at the National Security Council, the Pentagon, and the CIA. The U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea with four squadrons of F-18 fighter-bombers and escorted by two cruisers, two destroyers, and two frigates, set sail from Italy into the central Mediterranean. According to AP reports, combat aircraft squadrons were sent into the same region to provide backup for the aircraft carrier task force. The aircraft carrier America, stationed in Norfolk (Virginia), was also ordered to prepare to sail toward the Mediterranean. Similar orders were also issued to the battleship Iowa. At the same time, U.S. officials publicly declared that they "would welcome an Israeli action," which meant a de facto urging of Israel to attack Libya.

In parallel with the "flexing of muscles" in the Gulf of Sidra, the United States announced an economic boycott of Libya, banning the deliveries of U.S. goods and equipment there and blocking Libyan assets in American banks.

While playing the role of universal "fighter against terrorism," however, the White House committed an evident blunder.

The very first materials from the preliminary investigation of the case of the sole survivor from the attack in Rome airport totally refuted Washington's "Libyan story" and proved the total absence of any Libyan complicity in that incident. A similar opinion regarding the provocation in Rome was officially expressed by Italy's ministry of foreign affairs. Former Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky also made a statement about Libya's noninvolvement in the Rome and Vienna incidents.

There was no success in making the United States' West European allies join in the economic embargo.

Many U.S. specialists continued to work in Libya. "If we were to give up our work here and return to the United States," one of them said in an interview with U.S. television, "can President Reagan guarantee that we will find a job at home?"

Washington's anti-Libyan actions generated a stormy reaction in Arab capitals, which it did not expect. Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen declared their readiness to give Libya all possible assistance to repulse aggression by the United States and Israel. Persian Gulf countries came out with sharp criticism of U.S. policy. Kuwait's newspaper AL-WATAN wrote in this connection: "Libya's example shows the total hypocrisy and unreliability of the United States as a partner. By maintaining relations with the United States and investing our money in America, we are putting our head inside the lion's mouth and are running the risk of losing it."

It cannot be put more accurately!

Terrorist Policy 'Camouflaged'

LD291031 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov

The United States is continuing and expanding its provocations against sovereign Libya. According to the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Washington is pursuing the tactics of gradually building up tension. The U.S.-created situation in the Mediterranean may turn into a military conflict at any moment.

In a bid to justify aggressive actions against Libya, certain circles in Washington, yet for another time, are stressing the need to combat "international terrorism."

John Whitehead, U.S. assistant secretary of state, while threatening Libya with military intervention, levelled four "charges" against that country. He accused it of financing terrorists, arming and providing them with forged documents and, finally, establishing on Libyan territory "terrorist-training camps."

This creates a kind of propaganda smokescreen under the cover of which the American military intends to continue its sabre-rattling off the Libyan coasts. If Mr Whitehead and the rest were really concerned over the fight against terrorism, they could easily find relevant addresses and facts not across the oceans but in Washington's very political practice.

Mr Whitehead opposes, in word, the financing and arming of terrorists. But is it not the United States which has for several years been spending through its special services millions of dollars on knocking together, training and arming with modern weapons anti-Afghan gangs based on Pakistani territory?

Is it not the United States which is seeking to reverse developments in sovereign Nicaragua with the help of mercenaries, the Contras, as a result of which more than 11,000 Nicaraguans have already perished?

Under the present American administration, the number of the Central Intelligence Agency's "special operations" has increased by at least five times. At present, the espionage and subversion agency is engaged in about 50 major terrorist and subversive actions in various parts of the world. According to John Stockwell, a former CIA employee, abouth three million people have become victims of "secret wars" waged in developing countries by American special services.

In giving vent to his wrath and indignation, Mr Whitehead groundlessly accuses others of "abetting terrorists." It is not a secret that the United States has set up on its own territory numerous camps and bases to train terrorist groups and units now numbering 15,000 men, according to NEWSWEEK magazine. The West German STERN magazine recently cited documentary evidence about an Alabama-based "school of murderers" which has already trained about 600 "experts".

The CIA acts like a secret mafia in organizing political assassinations, provoking wars in other countries and creating mercenary units for overthrowing legitimate governments and organizations, Sean MacBride, prominent Irish state and public figure, laureate of the Noble Prize, stated some time ago. The situation remains unchanged.

In an attempt to camouflage the fact that Washington views terrorism as one of the major instruments of its foreign policy, the U.S. ruling circles, as we can see, readily come up with false slogans urging to combat "international terrorism." What is the worth of these appeals then? Hypocrisy just seems to emanate from them.

U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM' IMPLEMENTED BY SAVIMBI'S UNITA

LD281740 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Jonas Savimbi, leader of the anti-Angolan terrorist band UNITA, is being received in state in the U.S. capital. The White House has officially confirmed that he will meet with the President of the United States and will hold talks with other leading officials of the administration. It is also planned that the leader of hired killers will make a speech in the National Press Club and will have a meeting with the members of an ultra-rightist organization, the Heritage Foundation, where a "pro-UNITA lobby" has ensconced itself.

It is symptomatic that none other than U.S. CIA director William Casey has been pegged for the role of the chief patron of Jonas Savimbi in the United States and a guide through Washington's "corridors of power." It is no wonder because way back twenty years ago Jonas Savimbi himself boasted about his close connections with U.S. secret services. The U.S. press throughout the subsequent period has been repeatedly admitting: UNITA terrorists are in the CIA's pay.

In order to hush up all those "delicate details" official propaganda on the White House initiative, now refers to Jonas Savimbi as "a charming anti-communist" and a "freedom-fighter." A ranking spokesman of the administration has stated that during the UNITA leader's stay in Washington Ronald Reagan intends publicly to support his goals.

What are the goals? The idea is to legalize the UNITA puppets as a certain "legitimate political force" in Angola and ultimately to achieve with its aid an overthrow of the legitimate government of the MPLA-workers' Party: which is not to the liking of the United States President because of its independent, anti-imperialist course. Local observers point out that the White House intends to submit to Congress any day now a draft resolution expressing U.S. "moral support" for Savimbi's bandit forces. The UNITA leader's current stay in Washington, in the opinion of the CIA's patrons of the UNITA, should muster the strength of the U.S. conservatives and urge Congress to giving overt military and economic aid to the terrorists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that the White House also has another version: to step up aid to the UNITA through secret channels. Washington's opinion is that such a way of supporting the bandits has its "advantages." While concealing its direct participation in the undeclared war in Angola, the United States, as is reckoned in administration circles, will be able to contiue diplomatic manoeuvres in the south of Africa which are designed to show its striving for peace in the region. Without waiting for a congressional decision, the White House already gave aid to the UNITA to the tune of 30 million dollars in December last year. The Washington administration intends to spend an aggregate of up to 300 million dollars on terrorist operations in Angola.

There is every indication that UNITA's murderous bands are viewed upon in Washington as a kind of "drive belt" by means of which the United Sates intends to implement its latter-day doctrine of "neoglobalism". Just as in the case with Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the U.S. Administration is openly counting on destabilisation of the situation in people's Angola and on an overt interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Angolan state with the aims of overthrowing its legitimate government.

REPORTAGE ON 'OPERATION RED FLAG' EXERCISE

'Provocative' Exercises Begun

LD281407 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The United States Air Force has begun provocative exercises, codenamed operation Red Flag, in the State of Nevada. Pilots from the United States NATO countries and Israel are to carry out more than 5000 flights. The goal of the exercises is to simulate strikes on anti-aircraft systems in the Warsaw Treaty countries. With this aim in view, dummy radars and anti-aircraft installations were built in the Nevada desert. The exercises also involve planes imitating Soviet aircraft.

'Nightmare Come True'

LD282309 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

The Pentagon's imagination is virtually inexhaustible when it comes to anti-Sovietism.

The chiefs of the U.S. war department continue to amaze the world with ever new anti-Soviet actions, sometimes lapsing into obvious paranoia in the process.

Take, for instance, the "Operation Red Flag" military manoevures with the participation of NATO countries, Canada and Israel, which have begun in Nevada. It is a nightmare come true: American soil is trampled by officers and men in Soviet uniforms and U.S. cities are bombed by planes with red stars on their wings. The U.S. Army has joined fierce battle with the "enemy," now impersonated not by Hollywood actors but by American servicemen, namely, marines and pilots flying 300 planes from all the services.

Those planes are to fly 5,000 missions in six weeks. In short, "a la guerre comme a la guerre." Small wonder that the Pentagon's spokesman, Colonel John Madden, has said that "Operation Red Flag" is the most serious manoeuvres ever staged by the U.S. Army and that only a real east-west war involving all the advanced weaponry is comparable to them.

A natural question offers itself: Why does the Pentagon need this new large-scale act of provocation, a simulation of "real war," today, when international and primarily American-Soviet relations are bearing a noticeable imprint of "the spirit of Geneva" and when million of people have a glimmer of hope to save the world from self-immolation?

The answer is self-evident: The U.S. war department continues to pursue its foolhardy goal of preventing the shoots of new and positive in Soviet-American relations [phrase as received] from striking root in the Americans' mentality and to kill at all costs the spirit of Geneva. It seems that the cause here is not just the "uncontrollable" Pentagon. There obviously are those in the USA who would like to abandon the accords reached in Geneva and, moreover, to block the successful continuation of the American-Soviet dialogue. Those forces seem to be not at all concerned if the American people would like such a turn of events. Nor do they worry that all this hardly tallies with the U.S. President's statements about the commitment of his administration to peace and to the improvement of Soviet-American relations.

'ANTI-SOVIET' U.S. MOVIES, TV PROGRAMS DENOUNCED

LD281838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[International Observer Igor Charikov Commentary on the "Exposing Facts" Feature from the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Text] Over to our regular section "Exposing Facts". Today's subject is the use being made of U.S. cinema and TV for kindling chauvinistic moods and animosity towards the Soviet Union -- the attempt being made to hinder the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations with the aid of these mass media.

International observer Igor Charikov is at the microphone: Even the buffs of U.S. cinema who have seen a thing or two in their time cannot remember an unbridled and frantic anti-Soviet psychosis such as the one which is to be observed in the United States of late, since the times of McCarthyism in the first years after the war.

Just in the first 6 months of last year, at least 12 films openly hostile towards the Soviet Union have been created in various studios in Hollywood. Among them there are -- if you will pardon the expression -- chef d'oeuvres of cinematographic art such as "Rambo", a continuation of an earlier produced hit, "Rocky IV," "Invasion USA", "White Nights" etc. Generally speaking, the list is long. The general picture is completed by provocative films such as "Red Dawn."

Of course, all these films have various plots developing in the near past, in the present and also in the foreseeable and the far future. Nevertheless, their authors, as if they have made an arrangement, always present the spectator with the same idea, constantly force on him the same thought, namely: America is stronger than all other countries and above them; it excels the whole of the rest of the world and in particular the Soviet Union in economic, moral, cultural and any other respect whatsoever; but America's blood-thirsty enemies, the communists, use every possible machination in order to deprive Americans of their freedom and prosperity; thus, it is absolutely necessary to be prepared to repulse them, wheresoever the threat to the American way of life may originate from. Such is the simple moral of each of the above-mentioned cinematographic works. Worship of the fist, of cruelty and sadism goes cheek by jowl with this jingoistic pathos.

In "Rambo," the hero, a cut-throat from the Green Berets detachment, returns to Vietnam, in order to replay the lost war, as he thinks. And he does play it again -- in favor of America of course. And the boxer Rocky is conducting a cold war not on the battlefield, girdled with cartridge-belts, but in the boxing ring, yet again being victorious in a terrible bloody single combat with a Russian automaton called Ivan. You know, it seems to me that one must be a pathological neurasthenic, a man with a morbid imagination, paranoiac, in order to photograph, edit and dub with such coolness political trash like that, and on top of that even take pride in it. Maybe some of the creators of this kind of film really belong to this category.

Nevertheless, it must be assumed that the tendency to anti-Sovietism, the increase in the share of chauvinistic forgeries in Hollywood's film production is taking place not without purpose. Certainly it suits somebody to exterminate Americans' kindly feelings for the Soviet people generated in the years of joint combat against fascism, their interest in our country, in its economic and social changes, in its cultural life, which noticeably rose in the period of detente. The American will never approve of decisions about increasing military expenditure, if he is not well and truly intimidated. This truth, formulated by President Wilson in his time, remains true also in our days. So, they frighten the Americans with aggression from the East, they are distorting the image of the Soviet man, caricaturing it, teaching, finally, the idea of the impossibility of living in peace with the Russians and the necessity of keeping them in check.

There are reports that each of the biggest American TV networks is preparing its own contribution to the campaign of anti-Sovietism. In particular, NBC is about to continue the subject of cold war in sports with a TV film entitled (?"The Main Event on Saturday Evening") and another company, ABC, is even preparing for showing a whole series which will bear a title consisting of one word only, "Amerika." The subject of this series will be the United States finding itself under the Soviet heel.

The enormous expenses on production of chauvinistic anti-Soviet cinematographic and TV works do not worry the producers. At their command there are donations and free grants not only from manufacturers pushing their old stock on the shelves in the shops. Money, and moreover, believe me, quite large sums, are willingly being given by weapon producers and headquarters of extremely right-wing organizations who have a vital interest in tension between our countries being maintained and, even better, intensified.

But not everybody in America sees the development in relations between our countries just like that. Sound judgements, also, are to be heard. I would like to quote the American newspaper THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. This is what it writes: The wicked and caricature-like representation of everything Soviet has become de rigeur in today's America, which is a consequence of the official anti-Sovietism. As a final result, all this can lead to a deadlock in the relations between East and West and, in our nuclear age, prove suicidal.

SECOND FALIN CRITIQUE OF U.S. NAVY PUBLISHED

PM281015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Part 2 of article by IZVESTIYA political observer Valentin Falin: "Back to the Stone Age"]

[Text] So, "stage one." In the report, this stage opens with the observation that some "international situation could grow into a global confrontation between the superpowers." "By means of the flexible and resolute use of naval power throughout the world, we -- together with the allies' naval forces where appropriate -- will try to gain victory in the crisis, keep escalation under control, and by virtue of the global scope of our operations in itself, unequivocally declare the intention of not conceding to the Russians any region where we are not, and depriving them of the opportunity to determine the nature of combat operations to suit themselves." The chief of staff calls this concept "deterrence on the brink of war," combined with the readiness to cross that brink at any moment and commence operations throughout the globe.

Let us take a closer look at that concept of gaining "victory in a crisis," declaring any part of the world where there are no "Russians" to be a U.S. prize or sphere of influence, turning "deterrence" into a permanent balancing act between war and peace, and taking any dispute "to a global level." This is unprecedented. At least, American imperialism has not shown its teeth quite so openly, even during the period of nuclear monopoly.

How do they intend to cope, without overstraining themselves, with the task of "global control"? The defensive system of building and disposition of the Soviet Navy suits J. Watkins very well, especially the fact that the USSR has not acquired overseas bases, of which the United States has plenty. Rejecting the very idea of limiting the American fleets' "freedom" of operation, the admiral is trying out ideas on how to place lines of "forward basing and high mobility" around Soviet territorial waters. "The need for forward movement is clear," he states. "This is where the Soviet fleet will be, and this is where we must be ready to conduct combat operations." "The active forward movement of antisubmarine forces, both submarines and antisubmarine aircraft," we read in the report, "will force Soviet submarines to withdraw to defensive positions to protect submarines equipped with nuclear missiles. This at the same time robs the Russians of the opportunities to undertake in the early stages a massive attempt to cut our naval communications." Loading marines onto ships, "moving squadrons of forward-based ships in the direction of probable regions of hostilities," shipping "marine brigades by air to places where forward-based armaments are stockpiled," and "strengthening Norway," as well as ensuring the "prompt" forward deployment of aircraft carriers," attaching them to Japan, Norway, and Turkey, "will ensure the convenient siting of forces for the fulfillment of the requirements of a unified command and for throwing back Soviet forces in the event of war."

All this, please note, is to be done in what is officially peacetime, and it is not known where -- in the Old World or the New -- a war will start, if it is fated to start at all. Distinctions are erased -- not only the watershed between sense and madness, but the distinctions between states, between water and land, between sky and earth. "Forward deployment," the staff exhorts, "must be global and prompt. Deployment in the western Pacific directly increases the deterrent effect, including the prevention of attack in Europe, by making it clear that in the event of war the Russians will not be able to ignore a single region of the globe... Therefore even in the first stage, the naval strategy makes it possible to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union throughout the globe, and thereby facilitates the tasks of NATO's forces in Europe." And conversely, pressure in Europe should make it easier for the United States to implement its designs throughout the world.

"To influence the course of combat operations on land by limiting the redeployment of (Soviet) forces and the sending in of reinforcements and supplies through the direct use of carrier-borne aircraft and landing forces";

"To end the war on terms acceptable to us and our allies by resorting to such measures as the threat of a direct strike against the USSR's territory or a change in the correlation of nuclear forces." The U.S. Navy could influence this correlation by "destroying Soviet missile-carrying submarines and improving its own nuclear position by deploying aircraft carriers and ships equipped with Tomahawk missiles on the periphery of the USSR."

"In view of the Soviet Union's orientation toward the land," the chief of staff considers it "unlikely" that we will respond to "naval pressure" (?!) with war across the whole spectrum. Although the strategy he puts forward is "a strategy not without risk," he would like to think that "the nuclear option for prolonging the war will be unattractive" to the Soviet side. In other words, that our pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons will operate even in the event of an American attack on Soviet nuclear forces by nonnuclear means.

We thank Watkins for the observation to the effect that the brinkmanship between nuclear and nonnuclear war in which the navy is to engage is only a component in the general national strategy. That is only natural. American militarism -- irrespective of categories of troops -- grows from one root and is inspired by one desire, that of achieving overwhelming military superiority at any price. That is impossible without breaking the nuclear parity. No problem! Deploy space strike weapons and bring first-strike missiles with a short flight time or concealed means of approach up close to the USSR's borders. That is in order to "neutralize" the Soviet land-based missile forces. The missile-carrying submarines would remain at large. The naval staff hurries to fill the breach. That is a true summary of the "naval strategy," which you will not find in the published text of the report.

It is high time to go back to the beginning. In a nuclear conflict there will be no winners -- the U.S. President repeats this on every occasion and passes off these words as a certificate of his "peaceability." That is, in a conflict in which nuclear means are used by both sides, practically simultaneously. But if they are used by one side, with a head start? It is clear from Watkins' report that Washington is not prepared to follow the USSR's example and make a commitment not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not possess them or allow such weapons on their territory. The fact that others lack the opportunity to respond in kind is, for the Americans, an argument in favor of using their advantage.

If you take a closer look at Washington's "peaceability," it turns out to display other flaws too. While declaring nuclear war to be futile, the White House does not come out against war in the nuclear age, against armed violence and violence in general in interstate relations, or against threats of violence and all kinds of external pressure. Judging from the "star wars" doctrine, the "naval strategy," and now, too, the concept of "low-intensity military operations," this "omission" is no accident. The U.S. leadership would be satisfied if the exclusion of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, which the Americans themselves would certainly not survive, did not affect the possibility of Washington's using so-called conventional weapons with impunity. Moreover the administration is sounding out how far it can go here by carrying out "active operations" with nonnuclear means against the other side's nuclear forces and "thus improving its own nuclear position." So that is the common denominator between Reagan's "nuclear pacificism" and the "prenuclear adventurism" of Weinberger, Watkins, and others.

Attributing to the Soviet Union (the "Russians") the intention of attacking Europe is nothing but transferring to us the Americans' customary philosophy: If the United States would act in that way, why should other people behave differently? But alongside the fantasies, facts also arise -- Washington is turning its allies and fellow travelers into accomplices and hostages to highly dangerous doctrines. The U.S. Navy's plans are further confirmation of this.

"Stage two" -- "seizing the initiative." What this implies is not a response to real actions by the USSR, but the adoption by the West of measures minimizing our ability effectively to oppose threats created from outside.

Specifically, the U.S. Navy plans to embark on "the destruction of Soviet forces in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and other forward regions," and if necessary it will set about the "neutralization" of the Soviet Union's allies and will commence the penetration of Soviet territorial waters. As a result the path must open up "for exerting direct pressure on the Russians with a view to forcing them to end the war on our terms." A Jesuitical trick -- the United States will unleash a war so as to make the USSR end it on Washington's terms. That is how the demand for surrender sounds on the lips of Weinberger's subordinates. They hope to wage war only... until victory, although they foresee some difficulties.

"One of the most complex aspects of the second stage," the naval staff anticipates, "will be antisubmarine operations." These are intended to prevent Soviet ships from reaching the open seas and to put out of action the maximum number of submarines, "including missile submarines." Naval operations must be combined with air operations, which would use both the U.S. Navy's aircraft carriers and the American allies' forces "on the north and south flanks of NATO or in Southeast Asia." It is planned to strengthen the potential of aircraft carrier formations with "strikes against land targets by nonnuclear Tomahawk missiles launched from submarines or surface ships." "The United States," the admiral stated, "cannot allow our enemy to proceed on the basis of the possibility of making attacks on our fleet with impunity from invulnerable refuges." This is a revised version of Washington's notorious claim, dreamed up in 1946-1947, to regard as an "encroachment on U.S. security" the acquisition by other countries of an arsenal for rendering American pressure harmless and rebuffing aggression.

"We cannot predict where the first shot will ring out..., but we can say almost for certain that the conflict will be associated with Europe," the admiral warns the NATO members, explaining at the same time why the Pershings and cruise missiles have been sent there. The Europeans' place is at the spearhead of American "deterrence," which turns the "age of peace" into the "age of violence," and it is high time they abandoned their dreams of detente. Neither they themselves nor their subordinates can be allowed to ease up in their concerns about war.

"Stage three" — the "transfer of combat operations to the enemy zone." "The tasks are similar to tasks in the earlier stages, but must be resolved more energetically as we strive to end the war on terms favorable to the United States and its allies," the report says in one place. And then the emphasis shifts to the destruction of Soviet missile-carrying submarines, in order, the admiral explains, to "reduce the probability of nuclear escalation by changing the nuclear balance in our favor,"

More about nuclear parity later. For the moment, let us look at how the naval staff formulates U.S. objectives "in the conditions of global warfare." In the report they look like this:

"To deprive the Russians of the possibility of dictating the terms of war and to make it clear to them through global pressure that the conflict will not be brief and limited";

"To destroy the Soviet Navy; this goal is important in itself (!) and is a necessary step toward the implementation of our other goals";

The people at the top in Washington are certainly a strange class of people. They go to church punctiliously, receive communion, and regularly swear on the Bible. Not in order to take a look at the book of commandments for curiosity's sake. Thou shalt not kill, it is written there; do unto others as you would have them do unto you; do not lie. In order to understand how those others will see you, nothing could be simpler than to change the elements in the equation in places -- to replace every mention in the staff report of the Soviet Union's Navy (the "Russians") with the U.S. Navy (the "Americans"), and ask yourself: Would "naval and air pressure," in the spirit of Watkins' concept, against American ships, bases, and territory be only a "crisis," a "combat operation," or war? They ask this secretly and they hint transparently that Washington would without delay press all the buttons and turn all the levers. The United States plans to repel even a hypothetical nonnuclear threat to its conventional arms with nuclear weapons. They seize on nuclear weapons in response not even to a threat to their arsenals, but to minor inconveniences arising for U.S. policy.

The American generals and admirals are not the first to think of the idea of "making war" with all conveniences. They have evidently confused the centuries. Mankind is preparing to enter the 21st century, but across the ocean the rulers and their heralds are absorbed in drawing up scenarios for a return to the stone age.

BUSH REMARKS ON NICARAGUA CONTRAST WITH ACTIONS

LD282104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Sergey Kudryavskiy commentary]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 28 Jan (TASS) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush, speaking at a news conference in the Honduran capital, once again did not fail to declare the U.S. Administration's devotion to a peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America. He said that Washington, albeit with certain reservations, supports the efforts of the Contadora group to establish peace in this region. At the same time the vice president stressed that the United States will not refrain from giving aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who, as is known, are aiming for the violent overthrow of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua. To seek peace and to continue the war is a logic that, frankly, is more than strange.

So what is official Washington really interested in, a peaceful settlement or further bloodshed? The answer to this question must be looked for not in White House statements but in its concrete deeds. The facts demonstrate that the present administration, from its first days in power, has not stopped trying to suppress the national liberation movements in Central America and impose a regime suitable to the White House in Nicaragua.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF MONGOLIAN MINISTER

PM281112 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Colonel General J. Yondon, Mongolian defense minister, who had been on an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, left the Soviet Union 26 January. At Novosibirsk's Tolmachevskiy Airport the Mongolian defense minister was seen off by Marshal of Engineering Troops S.KH. Aganov; L.F. Kolesnikov, secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU obkom; Colonel General V.A. Vostrov, commander of the Red Banner Siberian Military District; Major General A.I. Ovchinnikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Siberian Military District Political Directorate; and other Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE UNION TALKS BEGIN

PM281416 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

[P. Volpyanskiy report: "International Trade Union Movement: Topical Problems Discussed"]

[Text] The scheduled session of the Soviet-Japanese Standing Trade Union Commission opened in Moscow yesterday.

A Japanese trade union delegation has arrived in our country at the AUCCTU's invitation to take part in its work. The General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyo) is represented by Deputy Secretary General J. Yamaguchi. The Soviet delegation is headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin.

In the course of the commission session the members of the Soviet delegation told the guests from Japan about the present stage of the USSR's development, which is distinguished by mounting dynamism in sociopolitical and economic life. It was noted that preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are in progress all over the country at present, together with a broad nationwide discussion of the most important documents which are fundamental for soviet working people's life -- the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the CPSU statutes with proposed changes, and the basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000. The sides briefed each other on the activity of the two countries' trade unions and discussed topical problems of the international trade union movement and questions of the development of Soviet-Japanese trade union ties. There was also discussion of questions concerning the participation by working people's organizations from both countries in the antiwar movement in the light of the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The commission continues its work.

U.S., JAPAN CARRY OUT JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES

LD281532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The United States and its NATO allies on the continent of Europe are sabotaging progress toward accords formulated in the mandate of the Stockholm conference, at the same time in the Pacific Asian region a demonstration of military muscles is being made. Over to our Tokyo correspondent Pavel Potapov:

Just a few days ago air battles were fought over Okinawa as part of the joint Japanese-U.S. Air Forces exercises. Today shots are resounding over the island from howitzers capable of firing nuclear warheads. Artillery fire is being carried out by the U.S. marines stationed on Okinawa. These exercises are regarded here as immediate preparations for the large-scale "Team-Spriit 86" maneuvers by the United States and Seoul regime which are due to start at the beginning of February.

U.S. MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS IN JAPAN NOTED

LD281031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0726 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Report by TASS correspondent S. Logachev]

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jan (TASS) — At the U.S. naval base in the Japanese port of Yokosuka, where nuclear submarines moor, stands a two-story concrete building with narrow slit windows. Banks of antennas for receiving signals of spy satellites have been installed on its roof. A new U.S. command and control center is situated in the building.

According to the newspaper "SEA HAWK," which is published in Yokosuka for U.S. military personnel, the center maintains communications with submarines operating in the western part of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, transmitting over 30,000 instructions to their commanders each month.

The Yokosuka center is far from being the only such establishment on Japanese territory. At a distance of less than 30 kms from here, in the port of Yokohama, functions a communications base with P-3C antisubmarine aircraft, carrying out round-the-clock observations of ships of the Soviet Pacific Ocean fleet. The antennas of the large U.S. Air Force complex in the town of Yokota, where the command of the 5th U.S. air army [as received] is situated, are permanently tuned to the radio frequency of B-52 strategic bombers based on islands in the Pacific. In Yokosuka, too, the U.S. military are planning to build a strategic center for controlling the operations of the 7th U.S. Fleet during a nuclear conflict.

The Pentagon establishments which thickly enmesh Japan are a major element of the Washington Administration's nuclear strategy and threaten the safety of the Japanese people. This was stated by the participants in a symposium held in Tokyo by the National Council for the Liquidation of Military Bases. They stressed the need for further stepping up demonstrations against the country being turned into a U.S. strategic bridgehead and in favor of abrogating the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV VISIT TO INDIA

IZVESTIYA Report

PM281503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stay of USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] Delhi, 24 Jan — V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is here heading a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, was received by Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi on 23 January.

V.V. Kuznetsov presented R. Gandhi with a message fom M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A friendly talk took place during which there was a discussion of questions of Soviet-Indian relations and a number of topical international problems of mutual interest.

The delegation honored the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi by laying wreaths at their memorials in Rajghat, Shantivana, and Shahti Shtala.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the Indian Parliament, where it was received by Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People of the country's supreme legislative organ.

V.V. Kuznetsov thanked the speaker for the Indian Parliament's invitation to the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to visit India. During their talk he drew attention to the new broad-scale Soviet peace initiatives contained in the recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These initiatives affect the most important problem of the present day -- the preservation of peace, the safeguarding of security, and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. In terms of their importance these are truly unprecedented disarmament proposals. The specific task is set of eliminating types of weapons of mass annihilation like nuclear, chemical and other weapons, and of closing the way to weapons into space. The new Soviet proposals speficially establish a link between disarmament and states' economic development.

A struggle is now under way for the most important aspect: preserving life on earth. Today the question is: will the world march along the path of "star wars" or will it embark on the path of detente? Everything must be done to return our planet to the path of the relaxation of interntional tension, V.V. Kuznetsov said. Unfortunately, the other side, the United States, has still not given a substantial answer to the new Soviet proposals. Washington is paying lip-service to peace but in reality is promoting its "star wars" program. Not words, but deeds are what are needed now. If the United States does oppose nuclear weapons, as it says, then why does it not associate itself with the moratorium declared by the Soviet Union on any nuclear explosions? Despite this stance on the part of the United States, we in the Soviet Union look into the future with optimism. We believe that the forces of peace are stronger than those who are pushing the world to the abyss of nuclear war.

The head of the Soviet delegation informed the speaker of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and of the large amount of work which is being done in the Soviet Union now to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress. He expressed satisfaction at the state of Soviet-Indian relations. But this level, although it is high, has not yet reached a limit. We still have reserves for developing bilateral relations even further to the benefit of the two countries' peoples. The meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi play a great stimulating role in developing Soviet-India relations.

B. Jakhar said that it was particularly pleasant to receive time-tested friends who have always sided with India in times of difficulty. We highly assess our friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union. Our bilateral relations are developing stably. The constant contacts between our country's leaders and in particular Prime Minister R. Gandhi's visit to Moscow in May and October last year can serve as an example of that. Contacts between the two countries' parliamentarians have also been fruitful. We agree with our Soviet friends that these contacts are particularly important now that parliaments are required to display great activeness in international relations, above all in maintaining peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. In this connection, he noted, we in India highly assess the recent Soviet peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev. The USSR's new proposals are the culmination of the struggle for peace and for the plan's deliverance from nuclear weapons. These proposals deserve universl support, as Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi recently stated. History has never before known examples of the leader of a great state coming out with such broad peace initiatives. It is very important now that the other side should give a positive response to these proposals from the USSR and discuss them in the most serious and constructive manner at the conference table. We particularly greet the specific program contained in M.S. Gorbachev's proposals for disarmament and the transfer of the funds thus released to the peoples' socioeconomic development, B. Jakhar stressed.

Indian Vice President R. Venkataraman gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Greeting the delegation, he said that the friendly relations between India and the Soviet Union are rooted in the two countries' history and traditions. The Soviet people profoundly sympathized with our struggle for national liberation. Indian patriots also supported the Russian working people's struggle during the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907 and welcomed the victory of the world's first socialist revolution. We sacredly preserve the memory of how your great leader V.I. Lenin held out a hand of friendship to the Indian people. The great leaders of our country, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru, struggled just as passionately as Lenin for liberation from exploitation. With our motherland's liberation from the fetters of colonial rule, friendly relations between our countries developed to cooperation at state level.

In the years which have passed relations between our countries have grown and strengthened. Today Indian-Soviet cooperation encompasses virtually all spheres of human activity economic, social and cultural, scientific and technical. Economic cooperation occupies a fitting place in our multifaceted relations. Initiated over 30 years ago with Bhilai, this cooperation now extends to many vitally important sectors of our economy. It has helped us considerably in creating a powerful industrial infrastructure and independent economy.

I am pleased to note, R. Venkataraman stated, that the Soviet Union has become India's leading trade partner. In recent years there has been a considerable increase in trade turnover between our two countries. From a modest level of 13 million rupees in 1953 it has increased to 45 billion rupees in 1985. Our two countries' scientists are performing joint fruitful work in the sphere of science and technology. The joint Indian-Soviet space flight on 3 April 1984 was an outstanding milestone in the history of our relations. Agreements between India and the Soviet Union signed during Prime Minister R. Gandhi's visit to the USSR last year have lent new impetus to the expansion of mutual trade between our countries and scientific and technical research.

Indian-Soviet relations have now gained a special place in present-day political life. Despite the fact that our countries have different socioeconomic systems, our relations are known for their depth and firmness. In our friendship and cooperation, which have been developing for over 3 decades, we have always respected each other's interests and concerns. Indian-Soviet relations have stood the test of time and various ordeals. They have constantly developed in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation signed by our two countries in 1971. This spirit remains. This serves as a good omen not only for India and the Soviet Union but also for the whole world.

India has always highly assessed the well-intentioned efforts in the easing of international tension and disarmament and primarily in the elimination of nuclear weapons. So we are satisfied that a very important foundation was laid at the recent summit meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan. We sincerely hope that this process will continue. The future of mankind demands that these efforts be crowned by success.

Friends, the exchange of parliamentary delegations helps to strengthen relations between our countries and peoples. Both India and the Soviet Union have had the good fortune to enjoy the fruit of this in the past. I would like to hope that in the future the exchange of parliamentary delegations between our two countries will expand.

In his answering speech, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed sincere thanks for the warm reception given to the Soviet delegation on hospitable Indian soil, for the kind words addressed to the USSR, the Soviet people, and their leaders, and for the high assessment of the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives aimed at strengthening world peace and security. It is with full justification that we must emphasize, he said, that people in our country experience feelings of friendship and sympathy just as profound for the great Indian people. Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the achievements of independnet India in economic and cultural building and welcome its peace-loving foreign policy. We wish India successful progress toward new, higher frontiers under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

We have come to you, dear friends, to your beautiful country, to make what contribution we can to the consolidation of friendship and the deepening of mutual understanding between our states and peoples. We have begun our work and I would like to note the frank and fruitful nature of our talks. We see in this a direct manifestation of the traditionally friendly ties between our tow countries. Soviet-Indian relations are tested by time and reinforced by the 1971 treaty. The words "peace," "friendship," and "cooperation" in the treaty's title reflect the genuine nature of the goals which the USSR and India set themselves in the world arena and in bilateral communication. "Friendship and cooperation between our countries," M.S. Gorbachev noted, "are playing an increasingly important and beneficial role in the entire system of international relations. Through the strength of their example they are helping to assert the principles of peaceful coexistence and are working for the consolidation of peace and the security of all peoples."

The state of affairs in the world cannot fail to cause grave concern. Mankind has now been faced with the need to overcome the negative trends which have arisen in recent years and to clear the way for the establishment of trust as an inalienable component of relations between states. The peoples expect and rightly demand a fundamental breakthrough for the better in the international arena.

With a view to breaking the existing trend toward confrontation and turning the development of world processes toward detente and disarmament, the Soviet Union recently took a far-reaching step, coming out with a number of major, fundamental foreign policy initiatives.

They are set forth with exhaustive fullness and explicitness in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement. Our country has proposed a program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the safeguarding of reliable security for present and future generations of people. In the 20th century mankind has experienced two devastating world wars and, it may be said, has drunk the great cup of misfortune to the dregs. A nuclear catastrophe could bring incomparable greater misfortunes and suffering.

From all corners of the world the peoples' demand is being heard increasingly loudly: The time has come to spare mankind fear for the future, to draw a line under the policy of the dangerous playing with fire. The implementation of the Soviet proposals would make it possible to curtail the nuclear arms race on earth and prevent it in space. It would lead to an overall reduction of the danger of war, the growth of mutual trust, and the consolidation of international cooperation. Every step to limit and reduce armaments would be accompanied by the rechannelling of resources for purposes of social and economic development. The halting of the senseless arms race would make it possible to make substantial headway in eliminating plagues of the modern world such as hunger, poverty, and disease and to substantially improve people's living standard.

The Soviet Union is determined to seek substantial progress in the matter of a political settlement in the Near East, Central America, around Afghanistan, in southern Africa, and the Persian Gulf region. We are prepared, together with other countries, to seek just solutions and to take part where necessary in the appropriate guarantees. We cannot tolerate the fact that thousands and thousands of human lives are burning in the flames of so-called "local conflicts," each of which threatens to turn into a "big war."

Those people who continue to impose their will on other countries and peoples from imperial positions and who put their trust in the solution of world problems from a position of strength would do well to remember the words of Rabindranath Tagore, that great son of India: "The blind self-confidence of the strong who are convinced of their seeming unvincibility has frequently led them to terrible disappointments prepared for them by history."

In conclusion I would like to express the certainty that the deputies of the supreme legislative organs of the Soviet Union and India will redouble, will treble, their efforts to achieve the lofty and noble goal now facing mankind: curbing the arms race, preserving and consolidating peace on earth, and developing equal cooperation between all members of the world community.

The dinner passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA on Meetings Held

PM281408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Visit to India"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is on an official visit here, has been received in the presidential palace by President Zail Singh of India.

He warmly welcomed the members of the delegation. Our two countries are linked by bonds of historical friendship which were subjected to various tests more than once, and they have withstood them with honor, the president said. The Indian people waged a long struggle for independence and the Soviet Union served as a source of inspiration in this struggle.

After India attained independence, the USSR gave it important assistance in various spheres, and the Indian people are endlessly grateful for this disinterested assistance.

The friendship between our two countries is based not just on close bilateral relations but also on the proximity of our views on topical international problems, above all in the sphere of the struggle for peace, Zail Singh noted. This is why the recent statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, containing specific proposals for nuclear disarmament was welcomed in India with great satisfaction. The Indian people fully support these USSR proposals because they are dictated by a concern for peace on earth.

V.V. Kuznetsov thanked the president for the warm words addressed to the Soviet people. The relations between our countries, he noted, are developing and expanding upward. The Soviet Union will continue to consistently steer a course toward the expansion and deepening of relations with India in every way and in all spheres. We have gathered from the meetings that have been held here that the Indian side is also interested in an even more effective development of our relations.

The high appraisal of the latest peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union which was expressed by the president is evidence of India's firm adherence to its positions of preserving and strengthening peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war, the head of the Soviet delegation said. In the current complex international situation we must pool all efforts in order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and do everything we can to protect peace on earth.

In conclusion the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation congratulated the president, and through him the Indian people, on Republic Day and wished India further new successes on the path of socioeconomic progress.

The Soviet parliamentarians paid a call on Vice President R. Venkataraman of India. Addressing him, V.V. Kuznetsov emphasized that the friendship between India and the USSR is a factor of stability in Asia and throughout the world. The current complex international situation demands even more vigorous efforts from our states in the international arena especially as regards maintaining peace. The aim of the new Soviet peace proposals put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's statement is precisely the preservation of peace on earth and the elimination of the nuclear threat once and for all. The struggle for peace is the most important problem of the present time. For this reason our countries' parliaments must intensify their joint efforts in this sphere, the head of the Soviet delegation noted.

R. Venkataraman declared in turn that India supports all the USSR's efforts aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament. We cordially welcome the Soviet leader's proposals, whose implementation would open up a new era in the history of mankind and lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. In fact, specific proposals of this kind, providing for a stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear arms, have been put forward for the first time in the world. We believe that the USSR's new proposals are a step in the right direction. We also support the Soviet Union's appeal to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to space because this would present a lethal threat to all mankind.

The Soviet parliamentarians met with H.K.L. Bhagat, minister for parliamentary affairs and tourism. Our countries' parliaments have an important role to play in the struggle for peace, which represents the most important task of the day, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation said during the meeting. In this context he drew attention to the latest USSR peace initiatives contained in M.S. Gorbachev's statement and aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons. This document reflects the vital interests not just of the Soviet people but of all the world's peace-loving people.

Urgent measures must be adopted to revive detente in the world and to give it practical content. All the world's peoples stand to gain from this.

H.K.L. Bhagat declared that the Soviet Union is India's true friend. It has always been on its side in difficult times. We highly value the proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev. They are topical proposals which have already met with a widespread response throughout the world. The Indian people support these proposals, which are aimed at preserving what is most sacred on earth, namely life, he noted.

Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People, gave a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. The reception was attended by members of parliament and prominent Indian politicians and public figures. V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador to India, was among those present.

B. Jakhar warmly welcomed the Soviet guests. Regular exchanges of high-level visits make a significant contribution to the strengthening of Indian-Soviet relations, he noted. The meetings between Prime Minister R. Gandhi and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the important agreements signed by our countries last year have played an important role in the further development of mutual understanding and goodwill between India and the Soviet Union.

The struggle for peace and disarmament is one of the cornerstones of India's foreign policy. Proceeding from our conviction that the nuclear powers must sincerely seek to end the nuclear arms race, we welcomed the meeting of the leaders of the two superpowers in Geneva. We have welcomed many initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in recent years with a view to disarmament and, of course, we welcome also the latest proposals made by the Soviet leader, he said.

V.V. Kuznetsov emphasized in his reply speech that exchanges of visits at various levels have become a good and useful tradition in Soviet-Indian relations. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India have made a great personal contribution to the the strengthening of these relations. The meetings and talks between the two leaders in Moscow last year and the accords achieved there open up broad new horizons for the further development of cooperation between the USSR and India in all spheres.

As M.S. Gorbachev has stressed, "friendship with India has also been a living tradition of our foreign policy over decades. We proceed from the premise that a united strong, and peace-loving India is an integral and essential part of the modern world."

People in the Soviet Union are satisfied with the high level of development of our bilateral relations, which are distinguished by stability in the political sphere and large-scale dimensions and dynamism in the trade, economic, scientific, technical, defense, and culture spheres. Nonetheless, we do not believe that we have reached the limit in our cooperation.

There is unrest in the world. Aggressive circles, primarily U.S. aggressive circles, are seeking to dispel the "spirit of Geneva" and make the needle of the barometer indicating the international climate swing to cold. Unwilling to take the legitimate interests of others and the political realities of the present-day world into consideration, they are continuing their perilous pursuit of the chimera of military superiority on earth and are trying to extend it to space.

Aware of its responsibility to mankind, the Soviet Union recently put forward new, far-reaching initiatives in the sphere of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, which are designed to bring about a decisive turn toward detente and a normalization of the international situation.

I would like to emphasize that this is a question of a problem which concerns mankind as a whole and which can and must be resolved jointly, by pooling the efforts of all states and peoples. And the sooner the submitted proposals are translated into practical deeds, the stronger will be the guarantees of peace and security on our planet.

As for the efforts to end the arms race, prevent it from spreading to space, and revert to detente in international relations, the USSR and India are working esentially toward same goal. Special importance here attaches to the intensification of our countries' joint actions in the cause of resolving the world's most burning problem, that of averting nuclear war.

V.V. Kuznetsov concluded by expressing the hope that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit will contribute to the intensification of joint actions in defense of peace and serve the further development and strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries' parliaments and peoples.

Delegation Visits Bangalore

LD282141 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Bangalore (Karnataka State), January 28 TASS -- Visiting delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., went to the city of Bangalore, the administrative center of Karnataka State in southern India. Soviet parliamentarians visited a manufacturing facility of the state-owned corporation Hindustan Aeronautics, a mechanical engineering plant and a watch-making factory of the state-owned Hindustan Machine Tools Company. The Soviet delegation also paid a call on the Legislative Assembly of the state.

During the meeting with the leadership of the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka State Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the parliaments of the Soviet Union and other peaceable states felt growing concern over persisting international tension. The Soviet Union, he said, highly appreciates India's support for the proposals aimed at strengthening peace, stopping the race in arms, primarily nuclear arms. The head of the Soviet delegation drew the attention of the leadership of the Legislative Assembly to a set of new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons.

The Soviet delegation had a meeting with chief Minister of Karnataka State Rama Krishna Hegde. Greeting the Soviet parliamentarians, he said that Indian-Soviet friendship was inseparable. Our people are grateful to the U.S.S.R. for the assistance it renders to India in different fields. Our countries have common aims, the chief minister said. India and the U.S.S.R. stand for peace, peaceful coexistence, non-intervention in the internal affairs and for cooperation. We have always supported all constructive Soviet proposals designed to curb the nuclear arms race and ward off the threat of thermonuclear war. R.K. Hegde made note of the special importance of the latest peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. However, U.S. reaction to these major proposals is a source of disappointment, he said.

The head of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. conveyed warm feelings of the Soviet people to the population of Karnataka State. Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that Soviet-Indian relations had been built on the principles of goodneighborliness and mutual respect and were constantly being filled with a meaningful content and manifold cooperation in all fields. This policy accords with the interests of not only the peoples of the two countries, but the world community as well. Soviet-Indian relations have become a dependable factor of peace and stability and the Soviet Union will continue to develop them further, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed. Cooperation of both countries is especially important at present when the most urgent task is to ward off the threat of nuclear war, to prevent an arms race in space and to safeguard peace. People in India, as we saw for ourselves, know well about the latest proposals of the U.S.S.R. aimed at terminating the arms race and eliminating nuclear weapons in general. The moment has come when everyone should rise to safeguard peace and make every effort to eliminate the nuclear threat. India, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said, enjoys high prestige on the international scene as the country presiding over the Nonaligned Movement and makes a valuable contribution to the movement for nuclear disarmament.

Soviet Embassy Hosts Dinner

LD290007 Moscow TASS in English 2337 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 28 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, leader of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet paying a visit to India, today had a meeting with India's External Relations Minister Beli Ram Bhagat.

The sides had a friendly conversation and exchanged opinions on bilateral relations between the USSR and India and on some outstanding international problems.

A dinner in honour of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet was given at the Soviet Embassy in India in the evening. It was attended by India's Vice-President Ramaswamy Venkataraman, Bal Ram Jaktar, speaker of the people's house of the India Parliament, External Relations Minister Beli Ram Bhagat, Indian members of Parliament and notable politicians and public figures of the Republic.

Delivering a speech at the dinner, the leader of the Soviet delegation said:

We are profoundly satisfied with the results of the visit and with the contents and character of our numerous meetings and conversations here. They forcefully reiterated anew that the positions of the Soviet Union and India coincide or are sufficiently close on most of the questions under discussion. This is one of the main results of the visit of our delegation. Our meetings and conversations also reaffirmed that both sides view with optimism prospects for the development of Soviet-Indian relations and are worried by dangerous international developments through the fault of imperialism. We are unanimous that it is necessary to remove the threat of nuclear war, to return the world onto the road of detente and to secure a drastic move from confrontation to disarmament and equal cooperation.

Ramaswamy Venkataraman said in a reply speech that the visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet became a major contribution towards stronger contacts between the parliamentarians of the two countries. The conversations that have taken place have enabled us to learn even more about each other. We have identical views of major international problems. Just like the Soviet Union, India is opposed to the nuclear arms race and stands for the elimination of nuclear weapons, for a lasting world peace and for peaceful coexistence among states. India has welcomed the new extensive proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons.

Venkataraman expressed the confidence that contacts between parliamentarians would contribute to the further expansion of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and to the strengthening of their ties of friendship and cooperation.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD290745 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 29 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left for hom today after staying in India on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Republic's Parliament. At Delhi's international airport named after Indira Gandhi the delegation were seen off by Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament, by other officials as well as by V.N. Rykov, the ambassador of the USSR to India.

AFGHAN MILITIA ATTACK COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD251846 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 25 TASS -- The Council of the Ulema of the Mohmand area has made a statement which stresses that the tribes of the Mohmand area are prepared to join battle with the Pakistani troops and to fight side by side with their Afridi and Shinwari brothers in the Khyber valley, the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reports. A similar stand has been pledged by the chiefs and elders of a number of tribes at a jirga in Chatral. The jirga of the Mamiyat Khel and Razmak tribes in Waziristan also has ruled that, if necessary, effective assistance will be given to the embattled tribes.

The militia of the Pashtun tribes, following the decisions of the high jirga of the frontier tribes in Kabul, are delivering telling blows at gangs of Afghan counterrevolution, the report says. A truck carrying a gang of Afghan counterrevolutionaries was blown up in the Kurram area on a road to Peshawar. Eighteen bandits were killed by the blast. A strong blast shook a building occupied by members of a counterrevolutionary Afghan gang in Landi Kotal, the Khyber valley. Three bandits were killed and four wounded. A truck with Afghan bandits was blown up near (Hasan Gashi) in Kurram. Six bandits are reported killed and three badly wounded. Seven Afghan bandits were killed as their truck was blown up near (Gorzand), Kurram. A series of blasts of trucks belonging to Afghan counterrevolutionaries were engineered by tribes at different sections of the Khama highway in Kurram.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING CONCLUDES

Foreign Ministers' Communique

LD242115 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Vientianne, January 24 TASS -- Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea fully support the principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its important peace initiatives. They point out the special, historic significance of the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on disarmament. The comprehensive program for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000, which he has put forward, gives mankind a possibility to remove the danger of a nuclear catastrophe once and for all.

This was said in a communique on the results of the 12th regular meeting of the foreign ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which ended here today. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, the document said, has created favorable conditions for improving the international atmosphere, curbing the arms race and preventing its spread to outer space.

The foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea spent much time discussing the Kampuchea issue. They stressed the need to put an early end to the undeclared war against Kampuchea and achieve a political settlement as soon as possible. In this connection they reaffirmed the five-point proposals of the countries of Indochina, which have been put forward by their foreign ministers' previous meetings, and the decision taken by Vietnam and Kampuchea to complete the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from the latter country by the year 1990. The communique said that one should see two aspects of a political settlement of the situation around Kampuchea, the internal one and the international one. The internal affairs in that country should be decided by the Kampuchean people themselves, without outside interference. With a view to achieving national accord Kampuchea expressed readiness to enter talks with individaals or groups of Khmer opposition on the basis of removing Pol Pot's grouping from the political scene and holding general free elections after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. Kampuchea, the communique said, hails the mediation efforts in this direction.

The international aspect of the settlement, the statement said, presupposes the attainment of agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops simultaneously with the discontinuation of all material and military aid to Pol Pot's men and other reactionary Khmer groupings and the termination of the use of Thai territory as a shelter for them, of outside interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and of all hostile military activities against it on the part of foreign states. It is essential simultaneously to adopt measures to ensure a lasting peace in the region by reaching agreement to set up a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in South East Asia, the communique said.

The foreign ministers attending the meeting spoke highly of the 1985 meetings of the foreign ministers of Indonesia and Vietnam, who represented two groups of countries, namely the Association of South East Asian Nations and the states of Indochina. Those meetings, the communique said, have ushered in a new state in developing dialogue between them on the problems of South East Asia. They have helped bring standpoints closer together, improve mutual understanding, strengthen trust between the sides and reduce disagreements between them. The foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea expressed the conviction that continuing such meetings in future as well as holding talks between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN would impart a strong impetus to this process and could lead to mutually acceptable accords in the interests of the states of the region and peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The three countries of Indochina, the communique said further, are prepared to hold talks with Thailand as they believe that restoring good neighbourly relations is a most important factor for achieving peace and stability in South East Asia. The delegation from Kampuchea, in particular, declared readiness to conduct negotiations on the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees living in Thailand. At the same time a demand was put forward that the refugee camps be moved away from the Kampuchea-Thai border, while the reactionary Khmer groupings be denied the possibility of using them for political and military purposes. Kampuchea is also prepared to hold direct or indirect talks with Thailand with the aim of solving the issue of Thai servicemen and civilians captured in Kampuchean territory.

The participants in the meeting, the communique said further, hail successful cooperation between the Governments of Laos and Vietnam and the U.S. Administration in the search for the remains of American servicemen killed during the war in Indochina. For its part, Kampuchea also reaffirms its readiness to cooperate with the United States in this issue.

On relations with China, the communique said that Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea consider their normalization an extremely important factor for ensuring peace in South East Asia and Asia as a whole. It is only by way of talks, the communique said, that the disagreements between the sides can be ironed out. Therefore Kampuchea and Laos fully support Vietnam's efforts towards the resumption of talks between China and Vietnam without any preconditions.

Moscow Press Conference

LD271626 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 27 TASS -- A press conference was held today at the Embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in Moscow. It was devoted to the results of the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Taking part in the press conference were Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the USSR Dinh Nho Liem, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Senten Sukhasem, press attache of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea En Mai. Soviet and foreign correspondents were briefed on the communique of the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries which was held in Vientiane on January 23-24.

Sengchan (?Sukhaseum) made a speech on behalf of the embassies of the Socialist Republic of Kampuchea. The participants in the Vientiane conference, she said, were of the unanimous opinion that political settlement of the "Kampuchean issue" should be considered in two aspects -- internal and international.

The internal affairs of Kampuchea must be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves without external interference. The People's Republic of Kampuchea declares itself prepared to enter talks with opposition Khmer individuals or groups to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of the removal of the Pol Pot clique and the holding of free general elections following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea.

The settlement of the international aspect of the Kampuchea question would imply an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces along with the cessation of all material and military aid to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces, of the utilisation by the latter of Thai territory as sanctuary, of all intervention from outside in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Concurrently with the peaceful solution of the Kampuchea question an agreement should be reached on the setting up of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese states wish and are prepared to negotiate with Thailand, stressing that restoration and consolidation of goodneighbourly relations between the three Indochinese states and Thailand would constitute an extremely important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, it was noted at the press conference, invariably treasure their time-honoured friendship with the Chinese people and look forward to its early restoration. They are confident that differences should be resolved through negotiations, without any preliminary strings attached. As is noted in the communique of the conference and as was emphasised at the press conference, the three Indochinese states are prepared to cooperate with the United States in such humanitarian problem as looking for missing Americans. But from the American side there should be no attempts of interference into internal affairs of these countries.

The foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed full support of the Soviet Union's major initiatives which were set forth in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, which, as is noted in the communique, is of historical significance.

Kapitsa Briefed

OW270905 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] SRV Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem, PRK Ambassador Hor Nam Hong, and LPDR Charge d'Affaires Sengchan (?Soukhaseum) visited the Soviet Foreign Ministry's office on 26 January where they held talks with Comrade Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister. The diplomatic envoys gave a briefing on the result of the 23-24 January Vientianne conference of the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian foreign ministers. They affirmed the unswerving policy of the Indochinese countries to normalize the Southeast Asian situation and continue their constructive dialogue with the ASEAN states. They once again declared Indochina's readiness to conduct negotiations with China without preconditions to normalize relations. They also expressed their full support to the important initiative and foreign policy recently outlined in the 15 January statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet side expressed its thanks for the briefing and stressed the consistency of the principled Soviet policy of providing full support to the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia aimed at preserving their freedom and independence, improving the Southeast Asian situation, and turning the region into a zone of peace and stability.

SOVIET-SRV ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM271956 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] On 23 January talks between governmental delegations of the Soviet Union and the SRV ended in Moscow and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV in 1986-1990 was signed. In accordance with the adopted document a substantial number of projects are to be built with Soviet economic and technical assistance in virtually all sectors of the Vietnamese economy. Large-scale work on oil and gas exploration and extraction on the continental shelf in the south of the SRV and the construction of Hoa Binh, biggest hydroelectric power station in southeast Asia, and the Tri An hydroelectric power station will continue. The agreement was signed by K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

ARKHIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY'S SREBIC ON TRADE

LD290031 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Borisav Srebic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, who has arrived on a short working visit to Moscow. During their talks they examined questions of the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the period 1986-90. The talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR Milojko Drulovic.

CEAUSESCU HAILS GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD272336 Moscow TASS in English 2306 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, January 27 TASS -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, spoke here on Sunday to express gratitude to the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for congratulations upon his birthday. Nicolae Ceausescu, specifically, touched upon the problems of the international situation, having described it as "very serious".

The Romanian leader highly appraised the new proposals advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev for the reduction of nuclear arms and elimination of all nuclear potentials by the year 2000. Romania regards these proposals as very important, Nicolae Ceausescu said. Their implementation will, no doubt, be of much importance for entire international life, will remove the danger which threatens very life on earth. Therefore, it is necessary to firmly support this programme and press resolutely for its implementation, the speaker said.

Meanwhile, we must intensify the activity in matters of universal disarmament, reduction of conventional armaments and troops, since it is only in this way that the overall lessening of tension can be achieved and the danger of outbreak of new wars can be removed, he said. We must act in this spirit in Stockholm, at the disarmament conference in Geneva, at the talks in Vienna, must do everything to create a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans. At the same time we witness new manifestations of the policy of force and threat with force in the Mediterranean, the speaker went on. This indicates that it is necessary to do everything to achieve an overall change of the international situation, to arrest the arms race, above all that of nuclear arms, to ensure that the policy of force or threat of force, of interference in the affairs of other states is abandoned, said the leader of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

BULGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETS, ZHIVKOV SPEAKS

LD280013 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 27 TASS -- The State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, warmly welcome and fully support the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, said Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He delivered a speech here today at the regular session of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Boldness and scope, realism of the proposals advanced in the Soviet document strengthen our confidence that the will of peoples can stop those who are pushing the world into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe, the Bulgarian leader stressed. The Soviet Union's initiatives consolidate our confidence in the strength of socialism, in the future of peace and progress.

The statement of the Soviet leader is a document of historic importance, since it sets a clear task of eliminating nuclear arms, of ridding humanity of nuclear threat, the speaker said. The statement sets out concrete initiatives, whose aim is to enable humanity to usher in the 21st century under peaceful skies, without wars and armaments. And this aim can be achieved. It reflects the vital interests of all people.

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement requires not generalised assurances of the striving for peace, but concrete deeds. The whole world is now able to see what stance is assumed by some or other statesman, where he is carrying the world -- to life or to perishing. This is why all peaceful peoples welcome the Soviet proposals with approval and optimism, Todor Zhivkov said.

PRAVDA REPORTS BULGARIAN PARTY LEADERSHIP CHANGES

PM281108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "BCP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jan -- A BCP Central Committee plenum was held in Sofia 24-25 January. The plenum discussed the basic guidelines and tasks concerning the fulfillment of the BCP Central Committee February (1985) Plenum decisions. T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, spoke on this question.

The BCP Central Committee decided to convene the scheduled 13th BCP Congress on 2 April 1986.

The plenum relieved T. Bozhinov of his duties as member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and S. Bonev of his duties as candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, in connection with their transfer to other work. Ch. Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, who formerly held the post of deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, was elected secretary of the BCP Central Committee. S. Markov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, was elected candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

PRAVDA CITES CSSR'S HUSAK ON GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

PM281137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Support"]

[Text] Prague, 27 Jan -- The Czechoslovak people express full support for the peace-loving Soviet proposals put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These constructive initiatives, aimed at eliminating the arsenals of nuclear weapons within this century, meet our vital interests, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, said when addressing a report and election party conference in Brno.

The Soviet program for ridding the planet of nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and achieving peaceful cooperation among the peoples, he said, is producing a great response in the world and finds broad support among progressive and democratic forces and all realistically minded people.

We assess realistically, the CSSR leader continued, the correlation of forces in the world, the aggressive nature of international imperialism, and the interests of the multinational monopolies, which would receive fabulous profits from a new round of the arms race and are pressuring Western public opinion for selfish aims. Thus the struggle to implement the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals requires tremendous efforts from people of good will, coordinated action from the socialist countries, and cooperation among all who value peace. The GDR will continue to take an active part in the struggle for peace and progress, the prevention of the threat of war, and disarmament, the speaker stated.

He indicated the great significance for Czechoslovakia of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the long-term cooperation programs signed by the CSSR with the USSR and other socialist countries. Now, G. Husak noted, it is necessary to turn plans into concrete deeds.

The speaker stressed that the CPCZ is heading toward its 17th congress in strength and unity. The Czechoslovak socialist state adheres firmly to its positions.

Chnoupek on Initiative

PM271447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Vtorushin dispatch under the general heading "Broad Support for Soviet Peace Initiatives": "'An Inspiring Plan' CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek Says in Interview for PRAVDA"]

[Text] Prague, 23 Jan -- "I consider the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to be an extremely important and unique initiative," Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, said in an interview with your correspondent. "The statement convincingly demonstrates the USSR's sincere interest in and readiness to consistently implement measures ensuring a life in the third millennium free of the threat of nuclear destruction. This highly humane plan, one which is utterly specific in terms of time and content, puts forward an effective and, as I would like to stress in particular, realistic program for resolving the fundamental questions of the present day. Its implementation, the ending of the arms race on earth, its prevention in space, the elimination of all types of nuclear weapons, and the improvement of the international situation would be of tremendous benefit for all the peoples.

Just a few days have passed since this policy statement was issued and it has become a mobilizing factor for all peace-loving, antiwar, democratic, and realistically-minded forces.

The world public's paramount attention is inevitably focused on the balanced three-stage program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, a program whose implementation would undoubtedly be a major landmark on the path of mankind's peaceful development. As a nuclear and space power the Soviet Union, guided by a high sense of responsibility for mankind's fate, counters the "star wars" danger by putting forward large-scale proposals on cooperation in the peaceful use of space and on freeing the world of nuclear weapons. The Soviet proposal's aims -- the peaceful use of nuclear energy and space -- are clear and meet the aspirations of the peoples in all countries regardless of their political system.

By putting forward these proposals, the Soviet Union has given the disarmament process a qualitatively new scale. This exceptional opportunity must not be missed. The attitude toward the Soviet proposal will also be an accurate barometer of the sincerity of statements concerning the interest in preserving peace.

I would like to take this opportunity to assure PRAVDA readers and all Soviet people that our people also welcome and fully support this mobilizing program, which gives new strength to all who strive to safeguard security and peace in our nuclear and space age. It also meets our vital needs and aspirations and strengthens our conviction that under conditions of peace we will be able to focus our efforts on fulfilling the complex tasks that will be put forward by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

As the official statement by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stresses, Czechoslovakia is utterly determined to most actively promote the implementation of the Soviet Union's proposals so as to enable the tremendous opportunity offered to mankind to be used and to enable the peoples to enter the new millennium with confidence, and without fear for their existence.

The main point now is that this inspiring plan offering a real prospect of peace without nuclear weapons has also found a positive response from the other side. One may agree with those realistically-minded political circles in the West and the public at large who demand that the new Soviet proposals be discussed most seriously and implemented consistently. Much now depends on the positive response of those to whom they are addressed because they should understand with the highest sense of responsibility that this will be a test of state maturity and wisdom.

HUNGARIAN PAPER ON PRAVDA TRADE COOPERATION ARTICLE

AU241334 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "PRAVDA -- Hungary in the International Division of Labor"]

[Text] The 22 January issue of Moscow PRAVDA carries a lengthy article written by its correspondents on Hungary's foreign relations and its participation in the international division of labor. Following is information about I. Vorozheykin's and V. Garasimov's article.

Hungary attributed a decisive role to its cooperation with the CEMA countries in the international division of labor. More than 53 percent of the Hungarian foreign trade turnover is carried out with the countries of the socialist community. Hungary received with satisfaction the fact that the documents preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress reaffirm the desire to expand economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, including direct economic relations as well as the creation of joint enterprises and scientific-production associations.

The article also draws attention to the fact that Hungary maintains mutually advantageous cooperation relations also with countries of a different social system. The FRG, Austria, and some other developed capitalist countries have a distinguished place among Hungary's trade and economic partners. They share almost 40 percent of Hungarian imports and 35 percent of Hungarian exports. Many Hungarian industrial enterprises maintain cooperation relations with Western firms. The cooperation agreements signed with Western firms are aimed at encouraging the increase in the technological standard of certain industrial branches and strengthening the competitiveness of Hungarian goods in world markets.

The partnership relations with the capitalist countries convinced our Hungarian friends that such cooperation is favorable only if meanwhile, they widen their trade relations and strongly develop their integration and cooperation relations with the CEMA countries. Well-known Hungarian enterprises, among them Ikarus and Raba, owe the strengthening of their export potential, the increase in the rate of their production growth, and the rapid improvement in the quality of their products to the wide-range cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. This is what authors of the article say and they support their views with the words of Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Political and secretary of the Central Committee, on socialist economic cooperation.

The PRAVDA correspondents also draw the attention of their readers to the high standard of development of Hungary's tourist relations. As they write, some 7-8 million tourists visit Hungary annually among them almost 2 million tourists from Austria, the FRG, and other capitalist countries. Tourism provides Hungary with an annual net income of 13-14 billion forints. Hungary believes in contacts but does not allow them to be used as anti-socialist propaganda. Everyone must be aware of the fact that the Hungarian people are on the side of socialism without compromise, and are proud of the achievements made possible by the new social order, stresses the PRAVDA article.

In conclusion, the article describes the fact that the Hungarian Communists regard the ideological and educational activity with justification as an important area of their activity. It is their opinion that it is not enough to merely repel the attacks that underrate the existing achievements of socialism but that the propaganda against bourgeois ideology must be made to be firm and unrelenting, the PRAVDA correspondents point out, quoting the words of MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz of this subject.

SED'S HAGER ON NUREMBERG TRIALS, LESSONS

PM241301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, under the rubric "Pages From History": "Inevitable Retribution"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] A warning to potential aggressors is implicit in the struggle against the war threat and for lasting peace on earth. The pages of history and lessons of the past are of permanent, topical significance in this respect. This year is the 40th anniversary of the sentencing of the leading Nazi war criminals in Nuremberg.

The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg went down in history as the people's judgment on fascism. It was set up on the initiative of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition. The leading military criminals of Nazi Germany, who had been responsible for the outbreak of World War II, were in the dock. They had on their conscience the deaths of more than 50 million people, including 20 million Soviet citizens, 6 million Poles, 1.7 million Yugoslavs, 600,000 French, 400,000 Americans, 375,000 Britons, and over 6 million Germans.

The tribunal was comprised of representatives of four allied powers: the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France. It was acting on behalf of the victims, of the peoples tormented by the Nazis; 12 ringleaders were sentenced to be hanged, several were sentenced to long jail terms, and 3 were given life imprisonment. Just sentences had been passed, but Hitler, Himmler, and Goebbels, frightened of having to answer for their crimes against humanity, committed suicide. Essentially it was a condemnation of the fascist state itself which had become a criminal instrument

For the first time an international tribunal had identified criminal organizations -- the security service (SD), guard detachments (SS), the Gestapo, and the National Socialist Party leadership. This was of considerable significance in terms of passing sentence on their members in subsequent trials of war criminals.

The Soviet people bore the brunt of the war against Hitlerite fascism and credit is due chiefly to the USSR for the fact that the Nuremberg trials revealed to the world the essential nature of the fascism and that its crimes are recorded in documents for posterity. From the very start of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet Government assembled and published evidence of the German authorities' scandalous atrocities against Soviet prisoners of war, the plundering, enslavement and extermination of the civilian population in occupied territories. Within the framework of the anti-Hitler coalition, the USSR Government insisted as a matter of principle that the guilty parties be punished by an international court.

In determining the punishment the International Tribunal was able to use extensive, irrefutable evidence of the personal guilt of the accused. During 403 open sessions the tribunal interrogated 116 witnesses and examined thousands of documents signed by over 300,000 people. The materials of the Soviet Union's emergency state commission to identify and investigate the German fascist aggressors' crimes alone contained about 55,000 documents providing evidence of Nazi crimes. The Soviet indictment provided the court with materials and secret documents which the fascists had not succeeded in destroying.

The Nuremberg trials were consistently conducted on the premise that in 1928 wars of aggression were banned on the basis of an international agreement. The convention states that it is a criminal offense to wage an inhumane war against the troops of an enemy army, let alone against a civilian population. So any country that had fallen victim to German fascism had the indisputable legal right to prosecute and punish criminals. To prevent such crimes from ever happening again, the USSR, the United States, and Britain stated in the 1943 Moscow Declaration that the prosecution and punishment of leading war criminals was a joint goal in the war. By the 8 August 1945 London agreement they laid the foundation for the formation of the International Military Tribunal which operated in Nuremberg from 20 November 1945 through 1 October 1946.

The significance of the Nuremberg trials lies in the fact that they demonstrated to any potential aggressor the inevitability of retribution for the preparation and unleashing of an aggressive war. It was at the opening of the tribunal that the chief prosecutor from the USSR talked about the "outstanding historical signficiance of the trials." The chief prosecutor from the United States also had a very clear picture of the situation: "It is true that at the moment this law is being used against the German aggressors, but it implies, and must do so in order to be of any use, condemnation of aggression by any other nation..." He continued: "...We must never forget that tomorrow history will apply the same yardstick to us."

The principles which formed the basis of the trials and of the sentences at Nurmberg, in particular, the criminals' liability without regard for their state offices and nationality and the criminal law of the country (including the general rules of the statute of limitations) are still applicable to future aggressors. This is evidenced also by the further development of international law in this sphere.

It was at its first session that the UN General Assembly adopted the rules governing the prosecution, extradition, and punishment of war criminals and the Nuremberg principles as international law. It instructed the UN International Law Commission to elaborate them further. In 1948 an international convention was adopted on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. This established the norms of retribution for particularly grave crimes against humanity.

Since then, the definition of the crime of aggression has been further clarified and, in addition, such crimes as colonialism, racism, and apartheid have been incorporated in it.

For many years the UN International Law Commission has been working on the codification of states' liability for the commission of international crimes against peace and the security of mankind. The purpose of the work is to create the foundation for taking criminal action against those guilty of such offenses, regardless of their state office.

In the GDR the consistent prosecution and condemnation of fascist crimes on the basis of the Nuremberg principles has always been seen as an international law obligation, as the command of history, as the implementation of the antifascists' behests. True to the oath of the prisoners of Buchenwald -- no rest until the last war criminal gets his just desserts -- the GDR consistently advocates the principle that the statute of limitations does not apply in the case of these crimes and to this day it is convicting the criminals it manages to track down.

The prosecution and conviction of war criminals in the GDR was basically completed in the early fifties. By 31 December 1950 12,147 sentences had been passed and by 31 December 1984 there had been 12,873. The convicted criminals included 2,426 Nazi informers and agents, 901 employees of the main imperial security directorate, 932 members of the Gestapo and the police, 424 military industry leaders, 147 Nazi prosecutors, 149 judges of the fascist "people's court" and special tribunals, and others.

This shows that Nazi and war criminals have not managed to escape retribution. There are still instances in GDR legal practice today of criminals getting their just desserts, having hidden behind assumed names for a long time.

Together with the Soviet Union, the GDR, at the United Nations and in its international activity, is constantly pointing out the danger to peace of the revival of fascist, neofascist, and revanchist ambitions. It has been proposed that the international community adopt concrete measures to prevent imperialism's new crimes and to punish the people responsible for them.

In the interests of maintaining world peace and saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe, it should be possible, particularly today, to create on an even broader basis that historic coalition of reason and realism which, decades ago, the allies joined in their struggle against Hitlerite fascism. This is what the GDR, on the side of the USSR and the other socialist community states, is advocating.

ITALIAN PARTY LEADER CONTINUES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Natta Meets With Gorbachev

LD281710 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- On January 27 and 28 Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, met with Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), who is staying in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gian Carlo Pajetta, a member of the leadership and the Secretariat of the PCI Central Committee, and Antonio Rubbi, a member of the PCI Central Committee, took part in the conversation which passed in a frank and cordial atmosphere.

During the conversation the sides had a wide-scale exchange of opinions on most important issues of the contemporary international situation which is positively influenced by the atmosphere of the Geneva summit meeting and those hopes for peace and disarmament which that meeting evoked the world over.

It was stressed that a large-scale complex of peace initiatives put forward in the January 15 statement of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU embraced all major areas and spheres of activity pertaining to arms reduction, disarmament and to consolidating prospects for a peaceful future and progress of all nations.

To deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear war, to radically improve the international situation, to ensure reliable security to the peoples are the aims that should be worked for.

In this connection both sides stressed the need of exerting every effort to turn back the arms race, to prevent militarization of outer space, to get concrete results in having balanced and verified reduction of nuclear and conventional armaments. The freezing by both sides of the existing nuclear armaments and an end to nuclear tests would be of great significance as the first step in this direction.

It is necessary to work for attaining the balance of military forces in Europe on a lower level, without unilateral advantages, provided the guarantee of mutual security of the parties. The main aim here is termination of further deployment and phasing-out of the deployed nuclear systems on both sides and establishment in West and East European countries of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

The CPSU and the Italian Communist Party declare for a vigorous development of cooperation among all European countries, for emerging from the present period of confrontation on the continent. In this context both parties hold that it would be useful to establish constructive relations in different areas between the CMEA and the EEC which would promote mutual benefit and would mean a considerable contribution to the development of the policy of cooperation in Europe.

It was emphasized that the further intensification and development of relations and exchange between Italy and the Soviet Union in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and social spheres meet the interests of both countries and the interests of friendship between the two peoples. The CPSU and the Italian Communist Party will be promoting such a development of relations between the two countries.

Having examined the situation in different regions of the world, Mikhail Gorbachev and Alessandro Natta stressed the significance which a political settlement of the conflicts existing in these regions could have for lessening international tension creating an atmosphere of detente, confidence and cooperation in international relations. A peaceful settlement of these conflicts is possible along the lines of negotiations, the termination of any form of intervention and pressure from outside, and guarantees of the full sovereignty and respect for the rights of every country and every people to decide its destiny itself.

During the period of deep-running transformations and immense scientific and technological progress many peoples still live in poverty, hunger and backwardness. In these conditions the establishment of a new world economic order based on the principles of equality and fairness becomes one of the most important questions. Of great importance for ensuring progress of the economies of the developing countries and resolving problems that are a continuing concern of a considerable part of mankind now would be the use for these purposes of at least part of the huge resources spent on armament.

Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Alessandro Natta exchanged information on the situation in their countries and the policy of the two parties.

Dwelling on the preparation for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the documents submitted to the congress for consideration — the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the party's rules, the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and through the year 2000, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the pivot of the policy of the CPSU is the speeding up of the social and economic development of the Soviet society, further improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, having reaffirmed the general strategic concepts of the Italian Communists on correlation between democracy and socialism, dwelt on the party's political positions and policy guidelines which are to be thoroughly analysed by the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party. These positions and guidelines are aimed at assisting advancement of the policy of peace, renovation and reforms in Italy and Western Europe, in cooperation with all the forces of the working class and democratic movement.

The leaders of the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party expressed the striving to develop the friendly and constructive relations between the two parties, with full respect for the independence of each party.

Gorbachev Addresses Dinner

LD281805 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 28 Jan 86

["In Honour of Delegation of Italian Communist Party" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS — The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee gave a dinner today in honour of the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta and comrades accompanying him. Present at the dinner were Mikhail Gorbachev, Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Andrey Gromyko, Yegor Ligachev, Mikhail Solomentsev, Viktor Chebrikov, Boris Ponomarev, other comrades.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Alessandro Natta exchanged speeches during the dinner.

Follows Mikhail Gorbachev's speech:

Dear Comrade Natta, Dear Comrades,

Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee to welcome cordially again the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party and members of the leadership and Central Committee of his fraternal party, who arrived with him. We have just concluded our meeting or, to be more precise, our conversations that on the whole lasted for nearly two days. They were thorough and rich in content. I believe that everyone of us learnt from them a lot of instructive, useful for oneself and for our parties, for our common communist cause. [sentence as received]

The conversations have confirmed a friendly, open nature of relations between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, their striving and readiness to widen and consolidate cooperation in the struggle for the common goals -- peace and socialism. The CPSU views such comradely cooperation of Communists from different countries, cooperation that is free from anything that is petty and superficial, as an important element of interaction of all left, democratic, anti-war forces in present-day conditions.

Such interaction is important from many viewpoints. First of all there is an insistent ncessity for it dictated by the times in which we are living. The wish alone to avert nuclear war or the awareness where its threat comes from are no longer enough. Everybody -- governments, political parties, peoples should act without delay to arrest the arms race once and for ever, to switch the course of international events onto the lines of peaceful development.

The CPSU has been guided by this in advancing a fortnight ago a concrete plan of the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons within the next 15 years.

The new Soviet proposals already live an independent life of their own. They have become an object of scrutiny, analysis and comments of politicians and the press of all orientations, and of the broad public in actually all countries. In general, we are satisfied at how they were met in the world -- both by our friends and allies and those who bear the responsibility for the policy of imperialist powers. Of course, not all, but many people have already managed to see the core, the very substance of the Soviet plan -- a serious effort to approach international security problems closely, to concentrate attention on the main task, to take the bull by the horns, as they say here.

Of course, we never hoped and do not hope that the implementation of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union will be an easy and simple job. There is no small number of opponents of disarmament, determined and stubborn opponents at that. These are primarily the forces of monopoly capital which get immense profits from the production of ever new types of weapons. These are the short-sighted politicians who would want, by whipping up the arms race, to turn it into a means for wearing out socialism economically, into a lever for applying military power pressure on those forces on the international scene which do not suit them, and by doing so, to ensure world dominance for themselves.

To put it short, these are the forces in the world of imperialism which, even when it comes to questions of war and peace, pursue their egoistic, self-serving aims, which make little of either the genuine national interests of their own countries or of the destinies of the human race.

There is one more real obstacle on the road toward radical disarmament. I refer to a certain inertia of thinking, its lag behind the world rapidly changing before our very eyes. Many habitual persuasions and traditionally held views that were possible correct thirty, twenty or even ten years ago are now hopelessly outdated. In a nuclear age the world, armed to its teeth and continuing to arm itself, is fraught with a possibility of an outbreak of nuclear war, even provided that no one wants it. Such a world is shaky, unstable. Unfortunately, this is not rhetorics. This is the reality which one has to reckon with.

This is how the CPSU assess the situation that has taken shape in the present-day world. This is what determines the orientation, the content and the meaning of the new Soviet initiatives. There is no need to repeat them. The more so, because the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, as it seems to us, view these matters practically in an identical way. I would like to touch upon only two points.

First, The European aspect of the Soviet plan. From the point of view of the CPSU and the Soviet state, it is exceptionally important, both for Europe itself and for the entire world.

If we managed to eliminate the Soviet and American medium-range missiles on our continent without delaying or burdening the matter with other problems, we would unravel what is perhaps one of the complicated tangles in the present-day world politics and would significantly clear the way toward a radical reduction of nuclear weapons and then -- their complete elimination.

On that basis, it is possible -- and essential -- to further rapidly the construction of the edifice of European security, while developing, enriching and consolidating the process of detente in the spirit and on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

The split of the world of today is felt in Europe, probably, more painfully than anywhere else. But, we believe, it is precisely in this continent that there exists now every condition for overcoming the disconnection between the East and the West, particularly in matters of security and mutually advantageous cooperation. In a word, we hold that Europe is quite capable of meeting the challenge of the times.

The CPSU is prepared to take the most vigorous part in the quest for the essence and the forms of meeting this challenge. We hope that our proposals will be appraised by the left, democratic, anti-war forces of Europe as the contribution of the Soviet Communists to this important cause.

And second, a space aspect of the Soviet proposals, so to say. Certain persons assert that by its plan the USSR pursues one aim only, to undermine the "star wars" program and thus to get the upper hand of the United States and its President.

Let us make this matter clear. The Soviet Union regards the prevention of the transfer of the arms race to space as the main condition for saving humanity. And we have no intention to excel the United States in the unsavoury undertaking of the militarization of space. This is not the point of the matter at all.

I shall put it this say: We have no fear that we shall lag behind in the space race if it is imposed on us. There is no need to test our military and technological potentialities one more time. This might cost much too dearly not only to us and the United States but to entire humanity.

The Soviet Union is on principle strongly against the "star wars" project and not at all for the reason that it is an American one. We in Moscow view this matter as follows. It is impossible to create a universal space defence. This is, at best, an illusion -- from the technical, economic and political points of view. But any "space shield" can easily be turned into a "space sword" and the one who will hold it might be unable to resist the temptation to use it. This is the essence of the matter, and this is the source of our stand motivated by the interests of safeguarding peace and that alone.

Comrades, in our opinion, if we go by facts, the left-wing, democratic forces, of which the Communists have always been and remain an integral part, could act in a better organized way in the struggle against war menace. On some matters, including political ones, different trends of the left-wing forces have much wider areas on which they differ, than those on which they agree. This is true, but, the CPSU is convinced that these differences, no matter how profound they might seem, are much less important than the task, the striving to avert the threat of war.

I believe, what is needed is not to accumulate, not to cultivate the existing differences, but, taking them into consideration, to look for a common political denominator for interaction and cooperation on the cardinal problem of the present. But then, this refers not only to the European left-wing forces, but to the democratic, anti-war movement altogether, to all peace forces.

Our conversations with Comrade Natta naturally focussed on the role of the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party in the struggle against the nuclear threat and for peace and socialism, generally speaking, on the role of the Communists in today's world. That role is far from easy and very responsible. We are convinced that the problems, difficulties and differences on individual issues that exist in our movement can be overcome.

We Soviet Communists were and remain loyal to the immortal teaching of Marx and Lenin, which emerged and took shape as a revolutionary doctrine and as a tool of the deep-going transformation of the world in the interests of the working class and all working people, in the interests of meeting their vital needs and translating into life their social and moral ideals. This means that we Communists should master the art of applying this doctrine efficiently and creatively everywhere and at all times to the specific circumstances of our work, to the real world around us.

The CPSU makes this demand primarily upon itself as it advances towards its 27th Congress. The preparatory work which has already been done, its seriousness and businesslike character and its orientation to the acceleration of social development in every field testify to the importance of the forthcoming congress for our party.

We know that our Italian comrades, too, are preparing for their 17th Congress. And if the conversations we have had with Comrade Natta will help the two parties in any way — and it is my conviction that they will — they can be considered timely, necessary and successful.

Our Leninist party and the party of Antonio Gramsci and Palmiro Togliatti are bound by long-standing ties of friendship and cooperation. Our relations are sealed by historical years of joint struggle against fascism and Nazism and by decades of fruitful joint work for peace and social progress.

Using the opportunity, I would like to express most friendly sentiments for the entire Italian people and our respect for the Italian Republic, with which we have established and are effectively developing contacts in various fields.

We think that the Soviet Union and Italy have a mutual desire for opening constructive dialogue, for developing and expanding mutually beneficial cooperation, for invigorating political contacts and for a joint search for ways to lessen the war danger and to stamp our seats of crises and tension, first and foremost in the southern and eastern Mediterranean.

The past must not be forgotten because it always contains the roots of the present. But we should look ahead, into the future, taking along into it only what has stood the test of the times and leaving behind without regret what stands in the way of more concerted and efficient work. It is from this assumption that the CPSU proceeds. There remain differences between our parties in the evaluation of various problems, events and facts. This is natural. And this makes fraternal dialogue between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, between communist parties in general all the more valuable and necessary. Our party stands for that dialogue growing and assuming forms which meet the spirit and requirements of the present day.

Dear Comrade Natta, On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and all the Soviet Communists, we wish you, the party leadership and the whole of the fraternal Italian party every success in the struggle for the democratic rejuvenation of Italy, for peace and socialism.

Natta Speaks at Dinner

LD282059 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- After many years of acute tension, the recent Geneva summit meeting made it possible to restore the atmosphere of a constructive dialogue and set out the road of a concrete advance of the policy of disarmament. Detente and cooperation on a world scale, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta said at a dinner given in his honour and in the honour of comrades accompanying him by the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee. It is not simple to clear complex obstacles impeding the policy of detente. But there is no alternatives to it and it is necessary to implement it resolutely for the destinies of civilization and entire humanity are at stake.

We have expressed more than once in the recent months and express now our high appraisal of the decisions adopted by the USSR to introduce a moratorium on nuclear testing, important proposals advanced by you, also in the recent days, to reduce strategic arms, to remove medium-range missiles from Europe, to ensure that mankind ushers in the new millennium being rid of the horror of nuclear holocaust.

Our party favours the policy of a balanced and controlled disarmament, Alessandro Natta said. We are pressing for real measures for disarmament to be adopted at the talks in Geneva, measures that would lead to a substantial reduction of all kinds of arms by both sides, specifically to the freezing of medium range missile launchers both in the west and the east of Europe for the purposes of their further complete dismantling. The setting up of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries would be an important step in this direction.

We are aware of the need for the policy ensuring mutual security, said the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. But in our opinion it can be resting increasingly on confidence and mutual understanding, on coexistence and cooperation, on a military balance brought to the lowest possible level with none of the sides striving for superiority. Precisely for this reason we can reject now with complete objectivity and firmness the attempts to spread the military rivalry into space. We declare against the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative of the United States since it would entail a new horrible arms race. Science can and must set itself nobler and more humane aims.

The responsibility and will of the two great powers are undoubtedly playing the primary role. But it is likewise clear that every state, every nation and every people can make an independent and original contribution towards the solution of the dramatic problems of our age. The mobilization of the broad mass of people, women, intellectuals, youth, and also movements of very different ideological, political and religious persuasions have the decisive importance for the cause of peace and for the war on backwardness, underdevelopment and hunger.

Numerous armed conflicts in different parts of the world cause profound worry over the fate of the process of detente, Alessandro Natta said. Continued conflicts and tension are the cause of grievous suffering for the peoples who fell victim to them and one of the main reasons of instability and lack of security, and also of a constant threat to the fate of world peace. It is necessary today to step up efforts and to multiply initiatives to settle these conflicts and tension through negotiations which would guarantee security in those regions, unconditional sovereignty for every state and the right to self-determination for every people.

The international community is also called upon to concentrate efforts on preventing nd defeating any manifestation of terrorism and crime on the international scene in order to assert and preserve norms of absolute respect for international law and for peaceful and civilized international life. The settlement of the existing conflicts through negotiations and resolute struggle against international terrorism in any form brook no delay today, especially in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, a region which is fraught with instability and risks.

We view relations among parties of the international working class movement as relations between totally independent and autonomous parties, with each of them expressing its own opinion and its own policy. Comparison between their experience, a free and open exchange of views and mutual respect, even if there are differences and divergent positions, constitute preconditions for relations of friendship and cooperation among them. It is in this spirit and on this basis that we intend to build in future, too, relations between our two parties in the belief that this is in the interests of not only the Communists but also of all the forces of progress and peace, in the interests of the further development of comprehensive and mutually beneficial relations of friendship and cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union, between the Italian and Soviet peoples, Alessandro Natta said in conclusion.

Grishin Attends

LD282138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo today gave a dinner in honor of Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, and the comrades accompanying him. Present at the dinner were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Grishin, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Ponomarev, and other comrades.

During the dinner Comrades Gorbachev and Natta exchanged speeches.

Natta Quoted Following Banquet

AU291019 Rome ANSA in English 0900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, January 29 — "Differences exist between the Soviet and Italian Communist Parties" Secretary Alessandro Natta said here after meeting with Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"The meetings with Gorbachev were useful for both sides", Natta told reporters during a banquet held in the Italian delegation's honor. "But they also served to repeat that there exist differences in political questions, one of which regards Afghanistan, among others."

Natta said that "on all the many military conflicts taking place in the world we expressed our thoughts and positions", adding that "it is our belief that no situation exists which justifies military intervention of one country in another, whatever the motive, or interference in the internal affairs of another country."

The Italian communist leader said that he was "obviously referring to Afghanistan and Nicaragua, but we cannot say what the Soviet interpretation was."

The other international questions discussed by the two communist leaders were the crisis in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Natta said that Gorbachev told him that it was necessary to "give a home to the Palestinians and guarantee the security of Israel"; Gorbachev also recalled that the Soviet Union was one of the nations which founded Israel.

On questions of disarmament and peace, Natta said that the Italian Communist Party appreciated the Soviet's recent initiatives and confirmed its opposition to the militarization of space.

Libya was also discussed and Natta said that the Soviet leader expressed the "need to discourage actions or words which damage the cause that one claims to support, that of the Palestinian people".

On the autonomy of communist parties, which the Soviets discussed at length, Natta told reporters that "differences of opinion could be fruitful" and that more exchanges should take place.

"More important that the differences and the autonomy of diverse progressive parties [words indistinct]" Natta [word indistinct], "and this was also Gorbachev's opinion, that these parties fight together to maintain peace".

Asked whether he would attend the next Soviet Communist Party congress, Natta said that a decision had not been made and that it was a decision that would be made by the party's directive.

Ligachev, Ponomarev See Natta Off

LD291233 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, left Moscow for Rome, with the officials accompanying him.

At the airport the Italian comrades were seen off by Comrades Ligachev, Ponomarev and other comrades.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IRISH PARTY CONGRESS

LD290017 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS — A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Belfast today to attend the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the party. The delegation consists of Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania L.K. Shepetis and senior offical of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Ye.S. Lagutin.

SAN MARINO CLOSES 11TH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD271127 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] San Marino, January 27 TASS -- The Communist Party of San Marino has closed its 11th congress here. The delegates adopted a major document, previously discussed at all local party organizations, and approved a report by the party general secretary, Gilberto Ghiotti.

The final resolution of the congress stresses the need for cooperation between peoples and notes that Europe can play an essential role in promoting the policy of detente.

The document highly asseses the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, and emphasises the positive character of Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

The latest proposals directed at ridding the world of the threat of nuclear war by the year 2000 are viewed by the San Marino Communists as a concrete base for serious discussion and final solution of the problem of disarmament and maintenance of the stable and secure peace on earth.

The resolution analyses the country's domestic situation and the alignment of political forces. The activity of the San Marino Communist Party is directed at strengthening cooperation between left-wing progressive forces in opposition to the conservative forces which express the interests of the highest-income social groups.

Ermenegildo Gasperoni was relected honorary chairman of the party. The congress elected leading party bodies. Gilberto Ghiotti was elected general secretary.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PORTUGUESE ELECTION RESULTS

LD281041 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] According to early results of the first round of the presidential elections in Portugal, most votes were picked up by the candidate for the right, Freitas do Amaral, and by former prime minister and former secretary general of the Socialist Party, Mario Soares. The second round of the presidential elections will take place on 16 February and these two candidates will be standing, given that in the first round neither of them managed to win an absolute majority of votes.

The results of the election for the head of state were enthusiastically welcomed by the right wing, which had already predicted that Freitas do Amaral would be elected president 3 weeks before the final results. The danger against which the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has often warned and against which it has tenaciously and consistently fought was also confirmed. The demagogy of the forces of the right contributed to the election results. All the media, which are in their hands, were pressed into publicizing Freitas do Amaral's electoral platform. His slogan -- "Forward Portugal" -- was put forth by the forces of the right as the only one which could attract the Portuguese, and that, as they firmly stated, would permit an end to political contradictions, and to the country's economic crisis.

This political slogan was reinforced by promises to help the less fortunate and to give work to those who are vainly seeking it. However, we might wonder how many slogans of the same kind haven't been heard already by the Portuguese since 1976 when Mario Soares's one-party government came to power. The coalition governments changed, the slogans were renewed, but the socioeconomic problems still to be resolved continued to weigh heavily on millions of Portuguese, who know that better than anyone.

The right wing carried out a joint campaign against the candidate of the democratic forces, Salgado Zenha. It was an unprecedented campaign, with all kinds of anticommunist insinuations. The candidate of the forces of the left was literally slandered because of his promise to observe and defend the April Constitution which the right is seeking to overturn by expunging from it the article on the irrevocable nature of the policy on nationalization and agrarian reform.

A campaign of provocations against the PCP was unleashed with a view to discrediting its unswerving policy and to provoking a split among the democratic forces. All manner of fabrications were spread that the Communists, by supporting Salgado Zenha, were weeking to seize power in the country and set a dictatorship. Mario Soares took an active part in this anticommunist campaign and, speaking on Portuguese Television, he put himself forward as a victim of the radicalism of the Communists and displayed the bruises he received at Marinha Grande.

In summary, the right has wagered everything on the electoral campaign so as to obtain the presidential mandate from the Portuguese in order to appropriate the Belem Place for themselves. A statement from the PCP Central Committee Secretariat notes that the election results will bring about unfavorable prospects for democracy in Portugal. In the meantime, the PCP's document declares that the struggle will continue.

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT BOMB PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

LD290750 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Beirut, January 29 TASS -- The Israeli aggressors have committed another sanguinary crime against the Lebanese people. At dawn today Israeli aircraft rocketed and bombed the Palestinian refugee camps of Miyah-Miyah and Ayn al-Hulwah on the outskirts of the town of Sidon. There are killed and wounded among civilians. Many houses were destroyed.

'NORMALIZING' PROGRESS CONTINUES IN PDRY

LD281159 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Aden, January 28 TASS -- The process of normalizing the situation in Aden is going on. The leadership is taking measures to set up the functioning of state institutions, and work is under way to restore electric power and water supply. Bakeries and food shops have begun to operate, and market is open. Measures are being taken to organize the reception of planes at Aden international airport in night time. The removal of damaged military hardware from the streets is being completed. The ruins of houses are being cleared. Population who left the capital are returning to their homes.

There are checkpoints in the streets. They cover the main thoroughfares of the city. Major facilities are being guarded. Specially formed detachments are combatting marauding.

In accordance with a decision of the executive committee of the union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of the USSR on rendering urgent aid to the DPRY's population, who suffered during the recent armed clashes, two Soviet planes with cargoes have arrived in the capital of the country. The relief provided for the friendly People's Democratic Republic of Yemen include medicines, dressings, blankets, tents, baby foods and other supplies.

JOINT SOVIET, YEMEN TALKS HELD ON COOPERATION

Aliyev, Al-'Ahar Meet

LD281618 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev received in the Kremlin today Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Development of Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] Muhammad Sa'id al'-Attar, who is now in Moscow in connection with the holding of the first meeting of the Standing Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, and also trade between the USSR and Yemen Arab Republic. Muhammad Sa'id al'-Attar handed over a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Yemen Arab Republic to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Yemeni cooperation in different areas and declared for its further expansion and deepening.

In exchanging opinion on questions linked with the situation in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen it was emphasised that the situation in that country should return to normalcy as soon as possible and that any interference from outside into its internal affairs in inadmissible.

Taking part in a meeting which was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, were, from the Soviet side, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department Karen Brutents, from the North Yemeni side -- Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd al-'Uthman.

Meeting Participants Listed

GF281848 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, met with Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow today.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abdu 'Uthman, our ambassador in Moscow; the chief of foreign relations at the CPSU Central Committee [title as heard]; and the Soviet deputy foreign minister.

Cooperation Ties Noted

LD290028 Moscow in French to Maghreb Countries 2030 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] In promoting a change in the world economic order based on the principle of justice, the Soviet Union proves through concrete actions that it has the intention of developing relations with the Arab developing countries based on equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs. The first session of the Soviet-Yemeni Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation is being held in Moscow at present. Yemeni Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Development Al-'Attar arrived in our country to take part in it.

The USSR and North Yemen cooperate fruitfully in the economic field and have done so for (?several decades). During this time, our country granted the Yemen Arab Republic its assistance to help it overcome its economic backwardness. The deep-water port at al-Hudaydah, the al-Hudaydah-Ta'iz highway, and the [word indistinct] cement plant as well as other projects of importance for its economy. The USSR helps the Yemen Arab Republic develop its agriculture and train national personnel. The long experience of (?this) cooperation confirms its efficiency and the existence of favorable prospects. That is why the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic have decided to set up a joint commission, the first session of which is currently being held in Moscow.

Gorbachev Message Given to Iranian Official

LD282030 Tehran IRNA in English 1522 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 28, IRNA -- The Soviet ambassador to Iran, V.K. Boldyrev in a meeting with political Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Mu'ayeri here Tuesday handed him a message from the Soviet leader Michael Gorbachev to Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi.

The message dealt with international issues and the Soviet's recent three-staged plan for nuclear disarament. Referring to huge expenses of arms race, Mr Mu'ayeri said that such expenses in the wake of widespread poverty in the world should be spent on improving the welfare of people.

Cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union was among other topics brought up at the meeting.

SOVIET ENVOYS MEET WITH ARAB LEADERS IN MIDEAST

Iraqi President

JN261629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received Viktor Minin, the USSR ambassador in Baghdad. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the secretary of the president of the republic.

'Arafat in Baghdad

JN241734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1643 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad yesterday afternoon before leaving for Riyadh. They discussed developments in the Arab region. At the conclusion of the meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar asked the Soviet ambassador to convey a message to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

'Arafat in Amman

LD281806 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] In Amman, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] conferred with the Soviet ambassador to Jordan. The meeting dealt with the situation in the Arab region, including developments in the PDRY and the occupied Palestinian territories.

Jordanian Senate President

JN261529 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Amman, 26 Jan (PETRA) -- Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received USSR Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk in his office at noon today. They reviewed the Soviet parliament's statement about the UN resolution on declaring 1986 an international year for peace. During the meeting the Senate president stressed Jordan's belief in a just, comprehensive peace that serves the causes of nations and peoples and that achieves cooperation and contributes to the creation of progress and culture. He explained Jordan's policy under His Majesty King Husayn which is aimed at attaining peace in the Middle East and based on the need for the removal of the Israeli occupation and the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, foremost among them Arab Jerusalem, and including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Golan, and southern Lebanon, as well as stopping Israel's policy of settlements and putting an end to the inhuman Israeli practices. He called on the big powers, in accordance with their international responsibility to exert practical efforts to achieve a peace that is based on guaranteeing the security, interests, and safety of all peace-loving peoples, particularly in the Middle East, considering the Palestine question the core of the conflict in international, cultural, and human terms.

President Mubarak

NC261143 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today received Ambassador Salah Basyuni, Egyptian ambassador to the USSR. Ambassador Basyuni told our correspondent that he presented to President Mubarak a full report on Egyptian-Soviet relations. Basyuni added that he received the president's instructions on this subject. Ambassador Basyuni asserted that the pending issues between the two countries are about to be resolved. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, also met with the Egyptian ambassador, who returns to Moscow 29 January.

President Al-Jumayyil

NC241148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil has met with Deputy Nadin Na'im and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov. Commenting on the meeting, Suslikov said: My visit to the presidential palace was at the invitation of President Al-Jumayyil. We discussed several aspects of bilateral relations as well as various problems pertaining to Lebanon itself. Asked if the Soviet Union intended to make any contacts to bring viewpoints closer, Suslikov said: I will visit the foreign ministry next week to discuss this issue.

Ba'th Party Leader

JN261343 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1312 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 26 Jan (SANA) -- Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov. Talks revolved around relations of cooperation and friendship between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU as well as around the current preparations to convene the CPSU's 27th conference.

COMMUNIQUE ON LIBYAN TU DELEGATION VISIT PUBLISHED

PM281852 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

["Joint Communique on the Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah General Congress of Producers" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] A delegation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah General Congress of Producers headed by 'Ali Faraj al-Qabsi, secretary of this national trade union center, was in Moscow on a working, friendly visit at the AUCCTU's invitation 25-27 January.

The Libyan delegation met with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin. In the course of the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, the participants briefed each other on the basic guidelines for the practical activity of USSR and Libyan trade union organizations and discussed topical problems of the present and of the international trade union movement and questions of the further development of Soviet-Libyan bilateral trade union cooperation. The guests were briefed on the widespread preparation for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress that has been launched in the USSR and on the active and keen discussion of the program for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development that is taking place within labor collectives everywhere.

Expressing profound concern over the fate of peace, both sides deem it the paramount task of the international working class and the world trade union movement to step up to the utmost the struggle against the deadly danger of war hanging over the world, for the improvement of the international situation, and for disarmament. In this connection, the Libyan delegation particularly emphasized the significance of the large-scale program for the total elimination of the nuclear, chemical, and any other threat of mankind's destruction by the year 2000 contained in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement.

The sides thoroughly analyzed the alarming and tense situation which has developed around Libya in connection with the concerted anti-Libyan provocative campaign unleashed by the U.S. imperialist circles and the Israeli Zionists and aimed against the Libyan people's sovereignty and independence. The Soviet trade union representatives resolutely condemned the anti-Libyan hysteria fanned by imperialism and the economic sanctions and demonstrative military preparations against the sovereign Arab state, and confirmed Soviet working people's profound solidarity with the Libyan people, who are upholding their inalienable right to independent development. The Libyan delegation expressed gratitude to the Soviet people and working class for their support for the Libyan people.

The participants in the talks expressed their support for the struggle of the Arab peoples, and primarily, the Palestinian people, for a just and comprehensive Near East settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and a guarantee of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to create their own state. They condemned the widespread preparation for military aggression against Nicaragua, the desire of Pretoria's racist regime to perpetuate the shameful system of apartheid and colonial oppression in southern Africa with the collaboration of its transatlantic patrons, and any manifestations of aggressiveness by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

The trade union representatives from the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah advocated the further strengthening of their friendly ties and multi-faceted practical interaction and agreed on the signing of a protocol on bilateral cooperation in 1986-1987 on the basis of reciprocal specific proposals.

SOVIET VIEW OF MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

JN271110 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Jan 86 p 1, 18

[By Therese Haddad]

[Excerpts] A Soviet official currently visiting Jordan has explained that Moscow calls for taking some steps before holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East. During a press conference held in the Soviet cultural center in Amman yesterday evening, Konstantin Givandov, editor in chief of the newspaper IZVESTIYA [title as published], organ of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that these steps include forming committees to discuss the issues and disputes between the disputing sides -- Syria and Israel, Jordan and Israel, and Lebanon and Israel. These steps will eventually lead the disputing sides to the negotiating table under an international umbrella with the participation of all major sides to the conflict, including the PLO, in addition to the two superpowers and other UN Security Council permanent member-states.

Givandov added that both Jordan and the PLO must participate in the peace negotiations with two independent delegations. He said this is a direct process for formulating agreements and solutions which will be provided by international guarantees. He said that as a party to the international conference, the USSR is prepared to guarantee these agreements and solutions along with the United States.

Givandov explained that the Soviet concept of a settlement means that all the peoples of the region have the right to live in peace in accordance with international guarantees which keep the specter of war from the region.

On U.S.-Soviet relations, Givandov said that during the superpower Geneva summit all regional problems of interest to Gorbachev and Reagan, headed by the Middle East problem, were reviewed. It was affirmed that solving this 40-year-old problem and conflict cannot be achieved without solving the regional issues related to it, including the Lebanon issue, the Gulf War, and Afghanistan. This is because the two superpowers are connected with these disputes in light of their strategic interests. As the United States has interests in the Middle East, the Soviet Union has interests as well, in view of neighborliness and Arab friendships. Hence, we are intensifying our contacts and efforts to solve the dispute in the region to achieve a just, comprehensive peace.

On the Soviet view regarding a solution to the crisis in the region, Givandov said the USSR rejects the current escalation of the situation in the region, particularly the U.S. threats against Libya. He said that the United States has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Libya or any other sovereign Arab country under the pretext that this regime is not admired by the Americans.

As for the Iraq-Iran war, he said that the Soviet Union expressed its position on this war from its beginning. The USSR is against this destructive war and has launched more than one international initiative to stop it. Iraq responded to these initiatives, but the Iranians did not. This war has weakened Arab power and kept Iraq away from the major cause of the current conflict in the region.

On what some news agencies have reported on the idea of resuming diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Zionist entity, Givandov said: The USSR stand has not and will not change so long as the Israelis occupy Arab territories. The Americans, Israelis, and the world know of this stand. So long as things do not change, the Soviet stand will remain unchanged.

SUDANESE, SOVIET DELEGATION BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS

JN231532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jan (SUNA) -- The first round of talks between the Soviet economic delegation and officials from the Finance and Economic Planning Ministry began here this morning. The Soviet side presented opportunities in fields in which cooperation is possible. In light of this, the Sudanese side presented possible fields for cooperation in accordance with definite priorities. The first priority was given to rebuilding the factories which were established with Soviet aid. The Sudanese side presented its needs in the field of storage as a second priority, particularly its need for urgent storage means to preserve this year's production of corn.

Adam Ibrahim, Sudanese acting planning minister under secretary, said that Sudan showed a desire to obtain a loan to finance the raw materials of basic products. The Sudanese side also called for viewing the possibility of renewing agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation. The Soviet side will continue detailed discussions with the parties concerned in the aforementioned fields. It will then hold a final session to review what has been achieved.

The acting Planning Ministry under secretary said that a high-ranking Sudanese delegation will leave for Moscow in March to sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in light of the results of the current talks.

SWAPO NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MERERO INTERVIEWED

LD271715 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Luanda, January 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov reports:

The situation in the south of the African continent has exacerbated anew through the fault of the United States and the Republic of South Africa, David Merero, national chairman and member of the Political Bureau of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SAWPO) Central Committee, told TASS. The threat of a large-scale aggression against Angola and Botswana has increased and the coup d'etat in Lesotho was staged not without Pretoria's involvement. The agonizing apartheid regime is at pains to extend the unlawful occupation of Namibia, stonewalling in every way the decolonization of this territory. There are no doubts that racist South Africa would never dare to carry on the ganster domestic and foreign policy had it not relied on all-round assistance and support of the United States, its ally.

It is exactly the United States and the Republic of South Africa that in the issue of Namibia's decolonization insist on its so-called "linkage" with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola, David Merero stressed. Meanwhile, these are two independent issues.

Since August 1981, the racist soldiery has been trampling under foot Angolan soil and South African Airforce planes have systematically been violating sovereign Angola's air space. All these actions are undertaken under the false pretext of chasing "SWAPO terrorists". The actual goal is, however, totally different, namely, to destabilize the situation in the region and rescue gangs of UNITA, a puppet outfit, from being smashed. J. Savimbi, ringleader of this grouping, is now under preparation for a trip to Washington where he intends to muster the U.S. Administraton's aid and support and receive "remuneration" for the crimes perpetrated against the Angolan people. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been lavishly funding the puppet's "activity" for almost twenty years now.

True, Savimbi pockets the lion's share of these handouts, the SWAPO leader says.

In the present complicated conditions in the South of Africa SWAPO calls anew for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435. David Merero emphasized that the South African racists and their allies do not leave SWAPO another choice except the one of carrying on the armed struggle and its spreading to the entire territory of Namibia.

SWAPO national chairman said that the organisation again urges all progressive forces across the world to take comprehensive sanctions against the odious apartheid regime.

ARGENTINE MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

Shevardnadze Welcomes Caputo

LD281348 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion Dante Mario Caputo has arrived on an official visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the guest was welcomed by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

'Friendly' Talks Held

LD282025 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion of the Argentine Republic Danta Mario Caputo opened here today.

Topical problems of world politics have been discussed in a constructive spirit. It has been noted that the USSR and Argentina, holding coinciding or close stands on important international matters, declare for the consolidation of peace, for the curbing of the nuclear arms race and effective measures in the sphere of disarmament.

Eduard Shevardnadze set out in detail the Soviet concept of a world without nuclear arms advanced in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and stressed that the implementation of the program of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everwhere with preventing the emergence of space strike arms would lead to a radical improvement of the international situation on a long term and stable basis.

Dante Caputo described the new Soviet initiative as the most important proposal advanced in the sphere so far and noted that it is consonant with the stand of the Government of Argentina. He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's decision to extend the operation of its unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, the Soviet stand on matters of effective control to ensure that there is no nuclear testing.

The Soviet side noted Argentina's vigorous activity on the international arena, its contribution to the lowering of international tension, the struggle for nuclear disarmament, for the ending of nuclear tests.

The situation in separate areas of the world was discussed during the talks. The Soviet side condemned resolutely the United States' actions in Central America, its policy with regard to Nicaragua. The Soviet Union's principled stand in favour of a political settlement of the problems of the region on the basis of a strict observance of sovereignty, independence of states, the right of peoples to independent development without outside interference has been confirmed.

Both sides declared in support of constructive efforts aimed at the normalization of the situation in the area, at unconditionally ensuring for the peoples of Central America of the right to decide their own internal affairs.

Concern was expressed over the steps for the militarization of the south Atlantic and it was stressed that such actions threaten Latin America states, lead to the preservation of a dangerous seat of tension there.

The sides agree about the need for a radical restructuring of international economic relations of an equitable democratic basis. They emphasized the interrelations between disarmament and the problem of economic development.

The talks that were held in a friendly atmosphere will be continued.

Shevardnadze Hosts Dinner

LD291111 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS — Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today gave a luncheon for Dante Mario Caputo, minister of foreign affairs and religion of the Republic of Argentina. During the luncheon, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the ministers exchanged speeches.

Dante Mario Caputo arrived in Moscow yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD291148 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS — An agreement between the governments of the USSR and Argentina on cultural and scientific cooperation, a Soviet-Argentine protocol on consultations, and a protocol between the Governments of the USSR and Argentina on preparing a collection of diplomatic documents on relations between the USSR (Russian) and Argentina in 1885-1985 were signed here today.

The documents were signed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze and Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion Dante Mario Caputo.

The Argentine minister arrived in Moscow yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Caputo Welcomed

PM281113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed profile of "Dante Mario Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship"]

[Excerpts] Dante Mario Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, arrives 28 January in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the USSR Government's invitation.

Welcoming the visit of D. Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, Soviet people express the hope that it will help to further expand political dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Argentina in various spheres and will promote the development of mutual understanding between the two countries in interests of consolidating peace and international security.

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EDITORIAL ARTICLE URGES U.S. 'TO ACT QUICKLY'

PM291635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "A Necessary Prerequisite"]

[Text] The world continues to actively discuss the large-scale new Soviet peace initiative put forward in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The new Soviet proposals have touched the peoples' innermost feelings. Millions of people are asking: Could anything be more encouraging and inspiring than the real prospect of approaching the year 2000 without nuclear weapons?

A characteristic feature of the Soviet program for a nuclear-free world is its concrete and realistic nature. It does not only present for discussion by governments and peoples proposals elaborated in detail, divided into stages with set time frames, for ridding the planet of nuclear weapons. At the same time, it names the obstacles which could stand in the way of the resolution of this extremely urgent task. Chief among these obstacles is the Washington administration's intention to deploy space strike arms in near-earth space.

Mankind must see the two fundamentally different approaches to the question of the use of outer space clearly.

The Soviet Union, aware of its responsibility in the matter of preserving and strengthening peace, has, from the very start of the nuclear and space age, come out insistently against the use of space for military purposes, proposing concrete plans for the development of broad international cooperation in the study and utilization of extraterrestrial space for the benefit of all the peoples. This stance is an integral part of the unchanging foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet State, which is characterized by the desire to focus attention on the constructive avenues which lead to averting the danger of war.

The Soviet Union calls on all states -- first and foremost, the United States -- to look at the situation prevailing in the world soberly and objectively. It is a reality of our time that, given the level achieved in the development of science and technology, the spread of the arms race to space carries the threat of the emergence of an extremely dangerous situation: the destabilization of the military-political situation and the stepping up of a race which will inevitably get out of control and put mankind in the path of irreversible processes. Hence, our efforts to prevent space from being turned into a potential theater of military operations.

"The USSR," M.S. Gorbachev stated, "regards the prevention of the spread of the arms race to space as a fundamental condition for the preservation of mankind."

Counterposed to this humane course is the fundamentally different U.S. course, which is dictated by the desire to turn space into a military bridgehead from which it would be possible to win domination on earth and dictate their own will to mankind by using space strike weapons.

Assurances that the "star wars" program -- in the propagandist guise of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- is supposedly only in the nature of harmless research cannot conceal its militarist essence, which is profoundly hostile to mankind's peace-loving aspirations. Under cover of these demagogic arguments, in reality an extensive process is taking place of creating [sozdaniye] space weapon systems which are by no means designed for defense. The point is that it is impossible to create a universal space defense; this is at best an illusion -- from the technical, economic, and political viewpoints.

But any "space shield" can very easily be turned into a "space sword." He who holds it in his hands might not resist the temptation to use it. That is the crux of the matter and the source of the Soviet position, which is dictated exclusively by the interest of preserving peace.

The "star wars" program incorporates the claims of earlier years to the attainment of U.S. military superiority. Militarist circles are unwilling to reconcile themselves to the ideas of military-strategic parity, which socialism has achieved. They still entertain the illusion that this parity is a temporary phenomenon and that by implementing the "star wars" program they will be able to return to lost times. The desire to use space to achieve decisive military superiority and create the potential for a first nuclear strike with impunity -- that is the true purpose of the notorious SDI.

It is a direct and dangerous encroachment on the cause of world peace. One condition of the maintenance of peace in the nuclear age is the maintenance of strategic stability. The Soviet Union and the other peace-loving states are advocating observance of the principle of equality and identical security, persistently seeking a lower level of armaments. The "star wars" program is dangerous because its implementation would result in the disappearance of the very foundation of strategic stability. It is naive to seek a solution to the security problem by refining the shield and the sword. Today there can be no U.S. security without Soviet security or security for the NATO countries without security for the Warsaw Pact states; without this there can be no general security.

Peaceful coexistence, relaxation of tension, lowering of the level of military confrontation, and strengthening of trust between countries -- this is the highway to peace in our time. But will it be possible to talk about trust between countries and tranquility for mankind when, with the development [sozdaniye] of space weapon systems, important decisions, irreversible in terms of their consequences, are being made by machines, not by people?

The U.S. Administration's obstinate desire to implement the "star wars" program at all costs has become the chief obstacle on the path to the attainment of a goal which all mankind wants -- the elimination of nuclear weapons. Claims that the implementation of SDI could lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons fool no one. Space strike weapons are being planned and developed [sozdavat] in addition to, rather than instead of the U.S. offensive nuclear potential.

Washington makes no secret of the fact that the paramount reason for the U.S. refusal to accept the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear weapon tests is that the tests are essential to the development [razrabotka] of a type of space strike weapon -- the X-ray laser which is triggered by a nuclear explosion. That is why certain U.S. circles would like to torpedo the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty which is an inhibiting factor in the unbridled nuclear arms race.

The announcement of the "star wars" program set alarm bells ringing all over the world. All peace-loving forces, including those in the United States, rose to combat the danger. Justice is certainly on the side of the sensible people in that country who say the question today is: either "star wars" or "star peace," either peaceful coexistence or the threat of total nonexistence. The wishes of states and peoples were graphically reflected by the recent vote at the UN General Assembly 40th session when essentially all members of the international community -- 151 states -- supported a resolution urging prevention of an arms race in space. The United States refused to vote for the resolution.

The U.S. Administration has said more than once that it is dedicated to the aim of completely eliminating nuclear weapons everywhere.

Washington has now been given a practical opportunity to do this. It is clear to any reasonable person that instead of wasting the next 10-15 years on developing [sozdaniya] new, extremely dangerous weapons in space, weapons that are extremely costly for mankind, weapons allegedly designed to make nuclear armaments unnecessary, it is far wiser to set about destroying these armaments and ultimately, reducing them to zero.

Our country has laid on the table at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms a proposal to halve Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms capable of reaching one another's territory. Adoption of such a proposal would be an important step toward completely eliminating nuclear weapons. Anyone who tries to padlock the solution of the problem of the nonmilitarization of space demonstrates by doing so that he does not want to halt the arms race on earth either. There is nothing fortuitous in the fact that the advocates of the nuclear arms race and the U.S. military-industrial complex bigwigs are ardent adherents of the "star wars" program. They are two aspects of the same flawed policy, which is incompatible with the desire of millions of people for a durable peace.

The Soviet Union's proposal for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons conceals no tactical calculations and is free of national egotism. The preservation of peace on earth matters to us above all else. As soon as nuclear weapons appeared in states' arsenals, it was precisely the Soviet Union that proposed banning them forever. The energy of the atom should serve peace only, the good of mankind exclusively -- that has been the invariable position of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

The Soviet Union has proposed, the countries and peoples, ensuring that the planet enters the third millennium not with a platform of "star wars," but with plans for the peaceful conquest of space by the efforts of all mankind. The program which it has submitted for destroying nuclear weapons is realistic and feasible. But, we repeat once again, the "star wars" concept is a most serious obstacle here. The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that the creation [sozdaniya] of strike space weapons will cancel out [perecherknet] hopes of reducing nuclear arms on earth. We cannot allow the concupiscence of a handful of U.S. military-industrial complex bosses and their placemen to prevail over the vital interests of mankind.

Of course, if the United States nevertheless embarks on the path of creating [sozdaniye] space weapons, we will have to make an appropriate effective response. The Soviet Union has no fear of lagging behind in a space race if one is imposed on us. But that is not our choice; we do not want it.

Space should be peaceful. Its gates should be shut tight against weaponry. There should be no place there for space strike arms; indeed, they should not be created [sozdavatsya] at all. Peace can be preserved on earth and the sky above must remain clear. That is the imperious command of the times. That is the burden of historical responsibility which lies with the decisions and actions of states and governments in the period remaining until the start of the third millennium.

It is no longer enough to want to prevent nuclear war or just to understand where the threat of it stems from. To end the arms race once and for all and to turn the course of international events onto the rails of peaceful development, it is necessary for everyone -- governments, political parties, and peoples -- to act and to act quickly.

COMPUTERS'ROLE IN SDI PROGRAM CRITICIZED

LD292145 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

According to the recommendations of specialists employed by the Pentagon, the U.S. "star wars" program should envision the deployment in space of several thousand units of strike weapons in seven tiers, mostly over the territories of socialist countries.

That space monster will be put together so that it could be switched into action instantaneously, without the other side detecting preparations for an act of aggression. This system should incorporate a huge number of computers to enable, as journalists say, transition from "manual" to "fully automatic" control of combat operations.

Computers should work out in a matter of seconds or at most minutes decisions of exceptional importance, which could take days, weeks or even months for hundreds of politicians and generals to arrive at in preparations for conventional warfare. Computers can thus make people obsolescent in deciding the question of nuclear war.

It is becoming more and more obvious that computers, even if they are ground-based, cannot guarantee 100 per cent dependability in decision making or produce absolutely correct conclusions and evaluations. Computer errors, which bring about regrettable consequences in peace time, can trigger world catastrophe in an international crisis.

Scientists say that computers involved in combat control under the "star wars" plans may activate the system of American space strike weapons in response to signals which have absolutely nothing to do with a nuclear missile attack, for instance, as a consequence of slight disturbances in the environment or even without them. The alerting of ABM systems as a result of such signals can be taken by the other side for preparation for the first strike with all the ensuing consequences of this move. THE WASHINGTON POST recently quoted a Pentagon scientist as saying about "star wars" computers that they do strange things which are impossible to predict and that they do one thing at one time and quite a different thing at another.

Pentagon specialists are now developing the so-called "expert system" of ABM computers, that is, a system of artificial intellect the program of which incorporates evaluations of the military-political situation with a view to taking decision on launching a war. This American program is a product of the mentality of those U.S. leaders who have an especially biased and even paranoid perception of the intentions of the Soviet Union and who are trigger-happy in conflict situations. One can imagine the consequences for the world if "star wars" computer programs are based on the evaluations of White House advisers Edward Teller or Colin Gray, who thinks that the USA can win a nuclear war.

Administration officials are trying to convince the Americans that as the "star wars" program goes ahead a "miracle" will happen, removing at one stroke all the extremely dangerous technological faults of U.S. space strike weapons and the electronic system controlling them. But these hopes are very illusory.

On the other hand, it is perfectly obvious that the continuation of the American "star wars" program can only lead to the dramatic destablization of the military-political situation in the world. Military-strategic parity will be restored but at a higher level -- all through the fault of the American side.

The risk of a nuclear outbreak will grow, inter alia, because of errors in the evaluation of the situation and in early warning systems and computers, and also because of the self-activation of components of the U.S. ABM system.

U.S. EQUATES SDI IMPORTANCE WITH NUCLEAR UPGRADE

LD301020 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 30 TASS -- The Pentagon attaches paramount significance, along with the programmes of a build-up of the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal, to the development of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defense system with outer space-based elements. This is stressed in a secret directive of Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, on the guidelines for the construction of the U.S. Armed Forces, which was signed on December 31 last year. This directive, the AP agency said, is the basic document used by the command of the kinds of the service of the U.S. Armed Forces in determining long-term plans. According to the UPI agency, it is for the first time that in a directive of the U.S. defence secretary, the "star wars" program is placed, in its importance, on a par with the programmes for a modernization of the U.S. strategic nuclear force.

OUTLINE OF POSSIBLE MBFR DECISION 'TAKING SHAPE'

LD291953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] The present round of talks in Vienna will take place in a qualitatively new situation. It has arisen thanks to the new, constructive action of the Soviet leadership. In his statement of 15 January this year, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed a step-by-step plan for reducing and ultimately, liquidating the arsenals of nuclear weapons. The realistic and large-scale nature of the plan and the concrete ways in which it could be implemented have earned a positive response from the governing circles of a whole series of countries.

It is common knowledge that the new Soviet initiative contains a proposal dealing with conventional weapons and armed forces. The Soviet Union proposes that conventional weapons and armed forces should also be subject to agreed reductions. The signal for the start of movement in this direction, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement indicates, could be given by an accord at the Vienna talks. The talks are now in their 13th year without any visible results, even though the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states have frequently presented to the West -- that is, to the United States and its allies -- one proposal after another. But the West has rejected all these proposals on various far-fetched pretexts.

On 14 February last year, the socialist countries directly taking part in the Vienna talks tabled a draft of the main points for an agreement on an initial reduction by the Soviet Union and the United States of their land forces and armaments, and on their subsequent non-enlargement. The document contains practical measures for lowering the military confrontation in the center of Europe. At the end of the last round, the Western side tabled a counterproposal. Now the outlines of a possible decision on reducing Soviet and U.S. forces seem to be taking shape. As for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact, they are determined to achieve success at the Vienna talks. If the other side is really seeking the same outcome also, this year could be a landmark for the Vienna talks as well.

GENEVA STRATEGIC ARMS SESSION HELD 29 JAN

LD291546 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 29 TASS -- A group on strategic arms held a meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

SOVIET STAND ON ARMS VERIFICATION EXPLAINED

PM281904 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russain 29 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[A. Mozgovoy article: "A Barrier Against Nuclear Death Into the 21st Century -- Without Weapons!"]

[Text] Many words, a great deal of time, and a lot of paper have been wasted by politicians and propagandists in the United States and other NATO states to blow up the issue of the difficulties of monitoring [kontrol] the observance of arms limitation agreements. Every time the Soviet Union has put forward constructive peace-loving initiatives, the problem of the verification [proverka] of treaty obligations has immediately surfaced. Matters have been presented as if the Soviet Union is a vehement opponent of comprehensive monitoring [kontrol]."

Of course, such claims are totally divorced from reality. Our country has always been and remains an advocate of reliable verification [kontrol]. But we approach this problem objectively; not as part of general declarations. After all, every avenue of arms limitation and reduction demands its own particular inspections and its own specific methods and means for their implementation; in other words, verification [kontrol] must match the volume and nature of the obligations that are undertaken. Observance of the implementation of agreements and treaties must be built on the principle of equal security and nondetriment to any side.

The term "arms control [kontrol]" instead of "disarmament verification [kontrol]" has become estabished in the United States. This is, of course, not without purpose. In the West the substance of the question is in fact often reduced to gaining an opportunity for spying on the structure and activity of the Soviet Armed Forces. It is obvious Soviet Union cannot agree to such "control [kontrol]."

Suddenly and recently, however, Washington and other NATO capitals have been playing up the problem of monitoring [kontrol] less and less frequently and are new trying to avoid it altogether. What has happened?

In a number of his latest statements, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev repeatedly turned to the subject of disarmament verfication [kontrol]. Our country's views on this issue are stated most fully and comprehensively in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This most important political document makes it obvious that verification [kontrol] is no problem for the Soviet Union.

In the first place, the Soviet measures apply to nuclear arms, which it is proposed to completely eliminate by the end of 1999. The verification [proverka] of arms limitation and destruction at each stage must be effected both by national technical means and by on-site inspections. The Soviet Union is prepared to seek agreement on any other additional verification [kontrol] measures.

Existing national means of observation, including satellites and seismological, radar, and other radioelectronic stations, are highly effective.

According to research carried out by associates of the prestigious U.S. Center for Defense Information, they are capable of effecting practically 100-percent verification [proverka] in such spheres as tracking nuclear explosions; tests and deployment of ballistic missiles; construction, tests, and deployment of nuclear-capable aircraft and submarines; and tests of space weapons. In fact, satellites now make it possible to read the license plates on motor vehicles, while the observation of what is being done with massive strategic complexes is even less of a problem.

In accordance with the Soviet disarmament program, both nuclear charges and the means for their delivery must be subject to destruction. Some types of delivery vehicles are obviously capable of being converted; for the purposes of geophysical and space research, for example. So, recourse may be had to on-site inspections and to international verification [kontrol] measures as regards the observance of complex procedures in the destruction of nuclear combat ammunition and the dismantling, liquidation, or conversion of delivery vehicles.

After completion of the third stage, when there are no more nuclear weapons on earth, all countries will draw up a universal accord -- verifiable by means of joint efforts, of course -- in order to prevent these weapons from ever being brought back again. "And so we propose," the statement emphasizes, "to enter the third millennium without nuclear weapons on the basis of mutually acceptable and strictly verifiable accords."

In order to achieve this aim, we must, above all, block all channels of improving nuclear weapons. This is a priority task. The reduction of strategic arsenals without banning nuclear tests is no solution to the dilemma of the threat of thermonuclear war because the remaining weapons could be modernized and the likelihood of the creation [sozdaniye] of increasingly lethal and sophisticated weapons (neutron or X-ray laser type weapons) would remain. In other words, ending tests is an essential practical step toward the elimination of nuclear arms. The introduction of a comprehensive moratorium would also provide a reliable machinery for verifying [kontrol] nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union favors the intensification of talks on concluding an effective and verifiable international convention on banning chemical weapons and destroying existing stockpiles of these weapons.

At the Vienna talks on armed force and limitation and reduction in Central Europe, NATO representatives are citing the same old problem of verification [kontrol] as the main obstacle preventing achievement of an agreement. However, the Warsaw Pact countries are no less interested in proper verification [proverka]. The Soviet leader's statement points out that a possible accord would, naturally, require sensible verification [kontrol]. This implies, in addition to national technical means, exchanges of the musters of military units subject to reduction and reciprocal notification of the beginning and completion of the process of reduction. It is also envisaged that each side would establish three or four observation posts for the duration of the withdrawal. Permanently manned verification [kontrol] posts would monitor the entry and exit of all military contingents to and from the reduction zone.

The Soviet program for disarmament and verification [kontrol] is not to the detriment of any side. The stance taken by the United States and its NATO allies was quite different, at least until quite recently. The United States also allegedly favors verification [kontrol]. It has proposed, for instance, inviting Soviet representatives to attend nuclear tests. But for what purpose? In order to condone the process of improving nuclear arsenals by their presence, perhaps? It is also talking about the desirability of providing "free access" to laboratories engaged in space technology research. Yes, we favor such inspections [proverki].

However, as M.S. Gorbachev has noted, if "laboratories are to be opened up, then it must be solely for purposes of verifying [kontrol] the ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike weapons and by no means in order to legalize them."

Strict and reliable verification [kontrol] of the process of disarmament rather than of the arms race, this is the essence of the Soviet Union's stance. This approach opens up broad prospects for strengthening security and establishing firm trust between states.

EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF ARMS PROPOSAL DISCUSSED

LD292250 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 29 Jan 86

["Transcript" of studio discussion with Doctor of Law Vadim Sobakin and Dr Lev Semeyko of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, moderated by Nikolay Borin, not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Borin] My first question is related to the first stage of a 15-year plan for eliminating nuclear weapons proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement. The Soviet Union, as you know, has said before that it is in favor of eliminating nuclear weapons and it has proposed ways of setting up a nuclear-free zone in Europe. As we can see from Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, the problem of nuclear disarmament in the next 5-8 years will be related very closely indeed to European issues. So what in you view is the new element in the Soviet proposal providing for both the Americans and the Soviet Union to renounce their nuclear forces in Europe? The question to you, Dr Semeyko

[Semeyko] Mikhail Gorbachev paid special attention to Europe in his statement because the troop concentrations of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO are at a maximum here. Besides the nuclear weapons held by the Soviet Union and the United States in Europe, there also are considerable British and French nuclear forces accounting for a quarter of NATO's delivery vehicles. Britain and Feance are planning to increase the number of their warheads to 1,200 in the nineties.

[Borin] Some people in the West are claiming that actually the Soviet Union has copied what was termed the zero option proposed by President Reagan back in November 1983. So what can you say about that, Dr Sobakin?

[Sobakin] That is not correct. Our proposal is new in principle. President Reagan's proposal boils down to eliminating Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and Asia and stopping at that. In our new proposal we consider the issue of eliminating Soviet and American missiles as an integral part of nuclear disarmament as a whole. Another important distinction is that President Reagan did not propose that British and French nuclear forces be frozen, nor did he stipulate that the USSR and the United States should not transfer their technology and nuclear weapons to other nations.

[Borin] Now is there any connection between the proposal for freezing nuclear weapons in Western Europe and renouncing further deployment of these weapons there with the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Paris and Geneva summits for bilateral talks between the USSR and France and Britain?

[Semeyko] Mikhail Gorbachev proposed consultations that may, if any progress is achieved at them, become talks. If Britain and France do not want nuclear weapons to explode on their territories, if they are interested in survival and eliminating nuclear weapons, such consultations could start now. Perhaps an agreement could be reached whereby Britain and France would not build up their nuclear forces while American and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles are reduced.

This would pave the way to the success of the first stage of eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe.

SEMEYKO ARTICLES EXPLORE U.S. DISARMAMENT ATTITUDES

U.S. Nuclear Strategy

PM241631 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by L. Semeyko under the rubric "Whence the Threat to Peace": "At the Danger Line"; first two paragraphs are paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] "The citadel of international reaction is U.S. imperialism," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says. "It is the primary source of the threat of war." Hatching dangerous militarist plans, Washington is continuing its pursuit of the impossible dream of military superiority. As CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement says, "actions are being taken which are clearly intended to arouse hostility and distrust and revive the antithesis of detente -- a confrontation situation."

Today we are publishing the first in a series of articles dealing with problems on whose solution the fate of peace depends.

The enormous destructive power of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons gave rise among the militarist circles of U.S. imperialism to the desire to acquire the capability to totally neutralize [obezoruzhivanyiye] the other side. Recent decades have seen an emphasis on the massive creation of highly accurate missiles. But it is becoming increasingly obvious to the makers of transatlantic military policy and stategy that the creation of strategic offensive armaments alone cannot solve the task of neutralization [obezoruzhivaniye], that is, acquiring military superiority. This also gave rise to a quest for new strategic military and technical military options.

Furthermore, rapid progress in the technical military sphere in the past four decades has also led to the objective conclusion that it is necessary to eliminate that which was thereby created through the political will of the imperialist forces and to which the Soviet side has adopted -- solely for defensive purposes -- effective retaliatory measures. Despite all the differences between the approaches of the Soviet Union and the United States, of East and West, the process of curbing the nuclear arms race became not only necessary, but possible. It has taken place in difficult conditions, with its ups and down, but it has been possible and it remains possible today, as long as the U.S. side does not cross the new -- nuclear-space -- Rubicon.

The possibility was also stated at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, although the meeting failed to find solutions to the very important questions pertaining to the task of halting the arms race and strengthening peace.

Practical ways to solve this problem of great importance to the future of mankind were clearly defined in the statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev. This impressive document sets out a concrete program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide in the 15 years that remain before the beginning of the third millennium. The new Soviet initiatives, which meet the aspirations of all peoples, aroused enormous interest all over the world.

But there are influential forces in the United States who are continuing to advocate the militarization of space, which would radically alter the military political situation in the world.

The danger of mutual nuclear destruction would be greatly magnified. The most aggressive and adventurist forces of U.S. imperialism might consider it permissible to have not only local, small wars, but a global nuclear missile war involving the total utilization of accumulated nuclear arsenals. This approach would be based on the idea -- as illusory as it is fatal -- of "at last" having acquired an opportunity to deliver a neutralizing strike with impunity. It would combine the utilization of strategic offensive armaments and strike weapons created on the basis of the latest technical military achievements and deployed in space. Such shifts in strategic thinking would have not just far-reaching, but absolutely fatal consequences.

On the political plane it would undermine the possibility of establishing normal, stable relations between the Soviet Union and the United States based on maximum mutual trust. A U.S. refusal to seek constructive solutions to problems of war and peace -- and these solutions must ensure real mutual survival in the nuclear age, not a "balance of terror," (ever increasing terror, what is more) -- such a refusal would be bound to increase international tension. It would call into question the very possibility of a large-scale reduction of nuclear armaments and this would adversely affect the entire disarmament process -- in all spheres. Reducing its strategic nuclear potential in a situation where the United States was countering it with an antimissile shield would mean, as far as the Soviet Union was concerned, consciously agreeing to reduce its own nuclear retaliation potential.

In the strategic military plane U.S. acknowledgment of the inevitability of mutual destruction as a result of a nuclear war would be replaced by a gamble on the possibility of one-sided destruction. It could ensure, they say, after the Soviet Union, having been "neutralized" by a first strike, refuses to surrender to the United States, which still has an unused strategic nuclear reserve. Such a gamble would radically undermine existing strategic stability.

In the technical-military sphere the start of the militarization of space would mark the start of unbridled competition in the development [sozdaniye] of modern and ultramodern strategic weapons, including space strike weapons. The development [sozdaniye] and deployment of the U.S. antimissile shield weapons would immediately give rise to the development [sozdaniye] of weapons to neutralize it in order to preserve the possibility of a retaliatory nuclear strike and prevent the United States from undermining the strategic military balance. The United States would then take new steps to implement its aggressive designs. All this would whip up the arms race both in space and on earth.

The Soviet Union is issuing a warning: The danger line, beyond which mankind can expect terrible and irreversible consequences, must not be crossed. It is necessary, first of all, to renounce plans for the militarization of space. This would pave the way for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. As M.S. Gorbachev's statement says, "one must enter the third millennium not with a 'star wars' program, but with large-scale projects for the peaceful exploration of space through the efforts of all mankind."

But in the higher reaches of power in the United States it looks as if they have not heeded the voice of reason. It is apparent from Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's statement that the Pentagon does not intend to abandon its "star wars" plans. Not crossing the danger line also means renouncing plans for the development [sozdaniye] of brand-new nuclear armaments. The importance of such a renunciation is in no way diminished in a situation where main attention is focused on preventing the militarization of space.

The Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its willingness to do all it can to improve the international situation, eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and provide reliable security for present and future generations. It is now up to the United States.

U.S. Nuclear 'Adventurism'

PM271158 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[L. Semeyko article under the "Whence the Threat to Peace" rubric: "Policy of Military Adventurism"]

[Text] Averting the threat of nuclear war and preventing the irremediable is now the central political task. It must be resolved by common efforts, without delay, and with exceptional responsibility. "The Soviet Union," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, "proceeds in its policy on the basis that in the nuclear age people on earth are in the same boat. And rocking that boat with military adventurism is an extremely irresponsible act. Life itself rejects political levity these days."

A different approach to this most important of problems is characteristic of U.S. ruling circles, whose policy -- if we proceed on the basis of practice, rather than rhetorical statements -- is imbued with military adventurism. It is multifaceted. It includes gambling on gaining military supremacy, aspirations for global imperial, military space ambitions, and, judging by all this, a still-present faith in the possibility of winning a nuclear clash. It includes military-political adventurism which, on the one hand, is based on the illusion of military and technical superiority, and on the other, forms the basis of the continuous new U.S. ventures in the arms race. What is the essence and particular danger of this approach?

As is well known, science and technology by themselves do not pose a threat to peace. The threat is posed by imperialism and its policy -- a policy of the most reactionary militarist and aggressive forces of the day. The way in which scientific and technical achievements are used -- in the interests of peace or war -- ultimately depends on politicians' attitudes to the problems of war and peace. From this standpoint, the results of the first 40 nuclear years attest to the fact that the United States has invariably pursued a policy of military-political and military-technical adventurism.

The adventurism of the entire U.S. postwar (and particularly, current) military-technical policy lies in its thrust. First, it is seen in the continuous absolutism [absolyutizatsiya] of arms. Second, it is seen in the orientation toward offensive military-strategic goals and third, in the unswerving gamble on military-technical superiority.

Adventurism of the first designation has been and continues to be to irresponsibly ignore the obvious fact that in the nuclear age security cannot be ensured through military-technical means. Ensuring security is, first and foremost, a political task.

Adventurism of the second designation is that in the nuclear age an offensive and aggressive strategy is shortsighted and suicidal, it leads unambiguously to catastrophe. However, the creators of this strategy were hypnotized by the desire to ensure the "guaranteed destruction" of the Soviet Union through the creation of almost 30,000 diverse nuclear charges and thousands of delivery means.

And adventurism of the third designation has been expressed (and will always be expressed) in the fact that it is senseless, useless, and extremely dangerous to strive for military superiority over the Soviet Union.

However, the forces of militarism and aggression in the United States underestimate the Soviet potential and clearly overestimate the scope of U.S. military, industrial, scientific,and technological potential. They believe this potential can provide them with military superiority in the future, just as -- in their opinion -- it once did in the past.

But this has always led to a kind of boomerang effect. In response to U.S. attempts to gain a nuclear monopoly the Soviet Union created -- and in an extremely short period -- first, atomic and later, thermonuclear weapons. Subsequently, the calculations on the invulnerability provided to U.S. territory by the oceans collapsed. The loss of this invulnerability with the Soviet creation of intercontinental delivery means was obvious to all. Military-strategic parity was achieved, which was an historic socialist gain. However, even under these conditions the desire for military superiority continued to gear U.S. military policy and military-technical thinking to new adventurist solutions. These decisions have now been made in the sphere of the qualitative arms race for around 2 decades. It is believed that in this sphere it will be possible to acquire unilateral advantages which would make it possible to alter the correlation of nuclear arms in favor of the United States.

It was to this end that, from the beginning of the seventies, the United States started equipping ground- and sea-launched ballistic missiles with MIRVed warheads. As a result, over the last decade the number of strategic nuclear charges in the United States has doubled. But even in this sphere the Soviet Union swiftly found an adequate response. As a result, military-strategic parity has been maintained, but maintained at a much higher level of nuclear confrontation.

What conclusions has the U.S. military-political leadership drawn from this? However paradoxical, it has seen all this as a pretext for expediting efforts to create a "disabling potential" in the eighties and nineties. The "Scowcroft Commission" recommendations on this score approved by the President in January 1983 are typical: U.S. strategic forces should be "capable of threatening the destruction of Soviet targets, including heavily defended military command centers, missile silos, nuclear and other weapons stockpiles, and other targets."

Of course, the accord reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva that the sides will not strive for military superiority is of great importance. But the two sides must implement this accord straightaway. Hitherto, alas, there is no evidence that Washington is making the necessary shifts in strategic thinking or is planning to abandon the implementation of provocative strategic programs.

The U.S. course of creating space strike arms is generating particular concern worldwide. Both its desire to acquire military superiority and the adventurism of U.S. military-technical policy is seen most clearly. The calculation is that the United States will be able to have a virtual monopoly on the militarization of space. Those are dangerous illusions!

The Soviet Union is capable of ensuring the sufficiently speedy and rational resolution of any defense tasks that arise. "Our material and intellectual potential," the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says, "makes it possible for the Soviet Union to create any weapon if we are forced to." The Soviet Union is a country of advanced science and technology. It was the first to create an artificial earth satellite. And not only a satellite. The first passenger jet aircraft, the first nuclear power station, the first nuclear icebreaker, and the first laser were all ours. The Soviet Union is preeminent in the world in terms of the number of inventions and produces almost one-third of the world's annual scientific output and one-fifth of all solutions to technical problems. However, some people in U.S. ruling circles underestimate Soviet scientific and technical potential and clearly overestimate their own: Not for nothing did G. Kennan, the eminent U.S. scholar, note with sorrow that the United States "has no real specialists on the Soviet Union. There are just different levels of ignorance." The Pentagon calculations to leave the Soviet Union behind in terms of military technology are not only unfeasible, but dangerous. Dangerous because of their adventurist desire to create a wholly unique offensive and defensive disabling potential, in which even so-called "defensive" means would ultimately be aimed at resolving first-strike offensive tasks.

These calculations cannot be deemed anything but evidence of the aggressive thrust in military-technical policy and U.S. military strategy pursued in the hope of a victorious outcome to a nuclear war. To continue to chase the impossible dream of military superiority is a fruitless and dangerous policy. A policy unworthy of the level of civilization which present-day society has reached.

The peoples are demanding practical measures from Washington -- that it refuse to create arms which would seemingly make nuclear war "admissible." And first and foremost, that is refuse to create space strike arms. This would make it possible to embark on a radical reduction in nuclear arsenals and on their subsequent elimination by the start of the next millennium.

Contradictions in SDI

PM281020 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[L. Semeyko article under the "Whence the Threat to Peace" rubric: "Rushing Into Space"]

[Text] When it is a question of attitudes to the problem of the militarization of space, it is not difficult to note a clear contradiction in the present U.S. military-political course. On the one hand, the commitment enshrined in the joint statement on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva is to prevent an arms race in space. On the other hand, there is the stubborn U.S. refusal to agree to the Soviet proposal for a total ban on space strike arms. To all intents and purposes Washington has set its sights or preparing for "star wars."

It is a question of turning a planned antimissile shield in space into a disabling means: According to Pentagon calculations, the "remaining" Soviet missiles and warheads that survive a massive US.S. nuclear strike and are launched in retaliation are intended to be destroyed by this shield. It is a question of the possiblity of striking against targets on earth directly from combat stations located in space. Finally, it is also a question of the possibility of the emergence of fundamentally new ways of striking from space. All this would mean increasing the threat; not only to the Soviet Union, but to all mankind, to a new and qualitatively more dangerous level.

The Soviet Union is doing everything to prevent such a dangerous development of events. "The range of new foreign policy initiatives proposed by us," the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says, "is aimed at ensuring that mankind greets the year 2000 under a peaceful sky and space, preventing mankind from fearing a nuclear, chemical, or any other threat of destruction and ensuring that mankind may be firmly confident of its own survival and of the continuance of the human race."

The United States is making attempts to present space strike means as something harmless. President Reagan states that they are "defensive" means and that they "threaten nobody." Pentagon chief Weinberger claims it is just a question of a war between opposing equipment rather than between people. "Star wars," apparently, will be no more frightening than traditional conventional wars; moreover, U.S. territory will allegedly be the most defended territory on the planet.

This interpretation of "star wars" and their consequences is aimed at naive simpletons. With the deployment of the arms race into space the danger of a nuclear war (indded nuclear!) is sharply increased. Partly because, in the thinking of the U.S. military-political leadership, space strike arms are to "coexist" with strategic nuclear arms. "It is no accidnet," M.S. Gorbachev's statement says, "that the supporters of the nuclear arms race are also jealous supporters of the 'star wars' program. They are two sides of the same policy that is hostile to people's interests."

Not one of the current U.S. strategic programs has been curtailed. Many thousands of new nuclear munitions will be stockpiled before the end of this decade. Third-generation "superweapons" are being created -- specifically, an x-ray laser which transforms the energy of a nuclear explosion into powerful laser radiation. A whole dozen new types and kinds of nuclear munitions are being tested. Washington intends to continue these tests despite the calls of the world community for them to be stopped and for the United States to join the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, which, as is well known, the Soviet Union has extended until 31 March 1986.

It is planed to expedite the buildup of the Pentagon's nuclear potential even more if, say, the Soviet Union were forced to create its own large-scale ABM system as a retaliatory measure. As Weinberger has stated, this would trigger the "need to increase our own (U.S.) offensive forces and to build up their ability to overcome Soviet defense systems." In other words, at the same time as the U.S. President is promising some kind of "non-nuclear realm" under a militarized space (nuclear weapons would allegedly become "useless and obsolete"), his defense minister is openly stating the opposite: Space strike arms will not exist by themselves, they need to be combined with nuclear arms.

Nor does the Pentagon chief make any secret of the fact that he would essentially like a return to a U.S. nuclear monopoly. "If," he says, "we can obtain a system which will be effective and make the Soviet Union's arms ineffective, we will return to the situation we were in when we were the only country with nuclear weapons." Just so! With a mighty leap into space the Pentagon would like to sharply upset Soviet-U.S. strategic equilibrium and return to the situation prevailing 40 years ago. One wonders just how these schemes can be tied in with President R. Reagan's official abandonment at the Geneva summit of the intention to acquire military supremacy? Clearly, as we can see, there are glaring contradictions between declarations and reality in U.S. policy which reveal the real goals of U.S. imperialism.

The United States intends to achieve supremacy in its militarist rush into space through deploying antisatellite weapons it is believed overseas, would make it possible for the United States to suddenly "blind" the Soviet Union. "A strike using antisatellite means against early-warning satellites could open up the way for a quite effective surprise first strike against targeted nuclear arms and control centers," D. (Kerr), one of the U.S. leaders of the program for the militarization of space, stated.

Another impossible aim described by the well-known U.S. specialists (J. Ratzhens) and (J. Ruina) is also obvious here: "To prompt the Soviet Union to not consider ICBM's as the main buttress of its nuclear forces and to replace them with other systems." In other words, to attempt to make the Soviet Union restructure the very foundations of its strategic might in such a way as to give the United States the advantage once again.

The logic of the proponents of a first disabling strike is crudely simple: The United States will be invulnerable and the Soviet Union vulnerable. Soviet strategic forces will be undermined by a surprise strike while U.S. territory will be invulnerable to a retaliatory strike. Moreover, the United States will retain a strategic nuclear reserve for subsequently destroying the Soviet population "if it does not capitulate."

These perfidious schemes are admitted by sober-minded U.S. specialists. Here, for instance, is what S. Hoffmann, the eminent political scientist, wrote in the New York review of books: The Soviet Union has every justification for believing that the "combination of the expedited buildup of the colossal arsenals of offensive first-strike arms (MX missiles, new high-accuracy warheads on other ICBM's, D-5 missiles on submarines, Pershing-2's, and Stealth bombers) with U.S. defense systems will make it possible for the United States to weaken a Soviet retaliatory strike."

The "star wars" program, which is presented as the "Strategic Defense Initiative" for cover, is part and parcel of the programs intended for the implementation of offensive nuclear strategy. The main function of space strike arms is to resolve the task of disarming the Soviet Union as effectively as possible.

Thus, the plans for a U.S. military rush into space are not something isolated. Moreover, they are by no means defensive. Their true aggressive essence is revealed when they are seen in conjunction with the plans to build up strategic offensive arms. If U.S. nuclear strategy and its aggressive military doctrine are also taken into account it becomes even more obvious that the U.S. forces of aggression and reaction are rushing into space, threatening the security of the Soviet Union on a much greater scale than before. At the same time this poses a threat to international security as a whole and a threat to the existence of life itself on earth.

"Mankind," M.S. Gorbachev's statement says, "is at a crucial stage of the new space age. It is time to abandon Stone Age thinking when the main concern was to provide oneself with a bigger stick or a heavier stone. We are against weapons in space." Now people are demanding that statesmen abandon their caveman logic in political thinking and have a keener recognition of their responsibility for the peoples' destiny, which would accord with the aspirations of all mankind. But for this it is necessary for Washington to look realistically at the military-political situation in the world and revise itsown exceptionally dangerous militarist approaches to the resolution of the most important problems of war and peace before it is too late.

SOVIET ARMS PROPOSAL SEEN AS 'BLUEPRINT' FOR PEACE

LD261048 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Brussels, January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: The proposals made in a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on disarmament issues are a large-scale and concrete plan for ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear disaster, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, told a news conference here. He is staying in Brussels at the invitation of the Belgian Parliament's Foreign Relations Commission.

What is needed to fulfil the plan, he said, is the good will of all nuclear powers and their political striving to do away with nuclear weapons. The Soviet program presupposes that outer space remains free from any arms. This means that the United States should renounce its "star wars" program because its implementation would scuttle the entire process of limiting arms and open the way to outer space to all classes of weapons.

The Soviet proposals, the scientist said in an answer to a journalist's question, imply not only quantitative but also qualitative reductions of arms. They are a true blueprint for improving the international situation. Mankind is now at the crossroads and everything hinges on the choice it makes. A general end to nuclear testing could be a step in the right direction. "We hope that the United States will joint the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions," Velikhov said.

He had a meeting with members of the Belgian Parliament's Foreign Relations Commission.

FISCHER RECEIVES PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD292108 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, January 29 TASS -- GDR Foreign Minister Oscar Fischer received here today the participants in a conference of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Taking part in the meeting were deputy foreign ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, USSR and Czechoslovakia. There was an exchange of opinions on topical questions of the present. Questions of rallying all progressive forces of the world in the interests of the struggle for peace and prevention of a nuclear catastrophe were discussed.

ZIMYANIN MEETS FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY LEADERS

LD240044 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received general secretaries of societies of friendship with the Soviet Union from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The chairmen of the societies of friendship from the fraternal countries were informed about preparations in the Soviet Union for the 27th CPSU Congress and about the backing of the whole people for the new peaceful initiatives which were set forth in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. The conversation passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT STATEMENT RELEASED AT UN

LD291742 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 29 TASS -- The text of a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of disarmament of January 15, 1986, has been released at the United Nations as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

MEDITERRANEAN SOCIALISTS END EMERGENCY SESSION

LD181238 Moscow TASS In English 1000 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, January 18 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov.

The organization of socialist and progressive parties of Mediterranean countries have closed its emergency session in the Libyan capital. Its participants, representing more than twenty socialist and workers' parties in the Mediterranean, as well as several all-Arab organizations and trade union, discussed the volatile situation in the region brought about by U.S. and Israeli war preparations.

Having expressed resolute support for the Libyan people in their opposition to aggressive plots of American imperialism and Zionism, they qualified these actions as a gross violation of international norms and laws. The session's participants called for concerted effort by all peoples to seek to turn the Mediterranean Sea into a zone of peace, security and cooperation, free from foreign imperialist military bases and fleets. The organization expressed solidarity with all peoples in the region upholding their freedom and independence, specifically the Arab Palestinian people who are waging just struggles for the exercise of their legitimate rights.

Michael Olimpios [spelling as received], member of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People [AKEL] of Cyprus, stressed the topicality of the international forum in Tripoli. "We regard the U.S. was preparations against Libyan Jamahiriyah," he said to the TASS correspondent, "as a real threat to all Mediterranean peoples, as part of the overall strategy of American imperialism in the region." Withing the framework of this strategy, specifically, Washington is contemplating the transformation of Cyprus into a strong point for its Rapid Deployment Force units. The implementation of such plans would spell catastrophe for the Cypriot people. The peaceful future of the Mediterranean, Olimpios stressed, is possible only on the condition of the withdrawal from the region of the unbidden guests -- the American military.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON HOSTING OF 1988 OLYMPICS

PM271908 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Interview with K.A. Andrianov, member of the International Olympic Committee, by V. Sinyavskiy: "The International Olympic Committee's Stance on the Choice of Olympic Games Capital: 'They Belong to the Whole World'" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] "I have heard that Greece has offered its territory to the International Olympic Committee [IOC] as a permanent site for the Olympic Games.

It would be interesting to know what opinions there are for and against this proposal." A. Rogov, a reader of ours from Moscow, had put this question to the newspaper. A similar request is contained in many letters sent to the editorial office.

We asked K.A. Andrianov, a well-known figure in the Soviet and international sports movement and member of the IOC since 1951, to answer readers'questions.

[Andrianov] I should say right off that there is no clear instruction in the Olympic statutes regarding the choice of venue for the next Olympic Games. However, a certain practice, a tradition perhaps, has come about. There is a viewpoint current in the IOC that it would be good to alternate each time not just the countries but the continents too, since the reception of the Olympics and the organization of the competitions themselves gives a powerful boost to the development of sport in the state in question.

[Andrianov] The "Greek' proposal remains in force and is kept onfile at the IOC. But personally I consider that there are no grounds for a positive outcome.

[Sinyavskiy] Would you please tell us how Seoul was chosen as the capital for the 24th Olympic Games in 1988?

[Andrianov] I remember that initially three cities applied to host the 1988 Olympic Games: Melbourne, Australia; Nagoya, Japan; and Seoul, South Korea. The Melbourne representatives soon withdrew their candidacy because of problems over funding. The Nagoya delegation submitted a deliberately untenable plan to the IOC. Thus, Seoul remained essentially unrivaled. After a while representatives of a number of countries, arguing that South Kores is ruled by a military dictatorship and that democratic freedoms and a calm, peaceful situation are absent there, launched a campaign to switch the 24th Olympics. However, they had missed the boat. Although statements could be heard at IOC sessions that the choice of Seoul would be a mistake, it was already impossible to change anything. In December 1984 an extraordinary IOC session at Lausanne finally confirmed that the 1988 Summer Games would be held in Seoul.

[Sinyavskiy] How successfully is the city preparing for the Olympics?

[Andrianov] The vast majority of sporting facilities in Seoul designed to recieve Olympic participants have, according to the organizers, already been prepared. The Asian Games will be held in those stadiums in 1986. I would add that Soviet archers and sportsmen from other kinds of sport have already participated in international cometitions in South Korea.

The South Korean Government officially guarantees the complete safety of all games participants, including the delegations from socialist countries.

I would like to believe that the Olympic movement, which has acquired unprecedented dimensions and won the hearts and minds of people throughout the world, will continue to develop successfully and serve the noble goal of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples.

SOVIETS OFFER CONDOLENCES ON SHUTTLE EXPLOSION

Gorbachev Telegram

LD291408 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- "We partake of your grief at the tragic death of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger", says Mikhail Gorbachev's telegram to President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

Mikhail Gorbachev presented his condolences to the people of the United States and to the families of those who were killed in the accident.

Text of Gorbachev Condolences

PM291549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States [headline]

Esteemed Mr President,

We share the feelings of grief at the tragic death of the crew of the Challenger spacecraft.

We express condolences to the people of the United States and the families of the deceased.

M. Gorbachev

Academy of Sciences Message

LD291939 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- The Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Intercosmos Council have expressed deep condolences over the tragic death of seven American citizens aboard the Challenger spaceship. Their names, says a telegram from Anatoliy Alexandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Vladimir Kotelnikov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council, will be inscribed in the history of space exploration. The scientists conveyed their condolences to the near and dear of the deceased.

Cosmonauts Send Condolences

LD292037 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- In connection with the tragic death of the crew of the Challenger spaceship, Astronauts Francis Scobee, Michael Smith, Judith Resnik, Ellison Onizuka, Ronald McNair, Gregory Jarvis and Sharon Christa McAuliffe, the Soviet cosmonauts have expressed profound condolences to the American colleagues and the families of the deceased. On behalf of the Cosmonauts the message of condolences was signed by Vladimir Shatalov, Valeriy Ryumin, Aleksey Leonov, Valeriy Kubasov.

AFTERMATH OF CHALLENGER MISHAP EXAMINED

'Special Board' To Investigate

LD292326 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 29 TASS -- The American press and television widely comment on details of the disaster that struck the space shuttle Challenger causing the death of its seven astronauts, including two women.

The disaster, described by the American press as the worst in the history of the American space programme, occurred in the 75th second of the flight when the spaceplane was about 15 kilometers above earth.

According to experts, the Challenger's external fuel tank, containing liquid oxygen and hydrogen, exploded as a result of sudden ignition. Debris of the craft fell into the Atlantic several kilometers from the launch site on Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Rescue operations were discontinued after it was established that all the astronauts had been killed.

Telemetry information transmitted from the spacecraft until the very movement [as received] of the explosion registered no malfunctioning. The scheduled flights of the shuttle fleet will be postponed until the causes of the disaster are ascertained. According to observers, the flights would be resumed not sooner than after several months.

The cost of the Challenger is estimated at 1.2 billion dollars. Three spaceplanes have been left on the NASA fleet.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency announced at a press conference on Cape Canaveral the appointment of a special board to investigate the circumstances of the disaster. In his view, it will take several months of careful study and review of data to determine the cause of the explosion.

The explosion was so powerful that NASA has little hope of finding any fragments of the Challenger that could help determine the cause.

The spokesman refused to speculate on possible causes of the disaster.

Commenting on the accident, an American expert said in a programme of the CNN television network that NASA insufficiently studied the technical aspects of the flights of the reusable spacecraft. It was in a hurry to turn them into real commercial flights. 15 missions were scheduled for this year alone. The timeframe of repair works was compressed, while the snags that periodically cropped up at [as received] shuttle craft were proclaimed insignificant although no one investigated them and their possible consequences in depth. The Challenger was repeatedly beset with problems in the main propulsion units, the expert pointed out.

According to an NBC reportage, the Challenger pilot warned in one of his interviews with the television company about a possibility of such a tragedy.

Reporting on the first reaction from the administration, THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper writes that the disaster stunned the White House.

President Ronald Reagan addressed the American people over national television, describing the accident as a loss for the whole country. He announced a week of national mourning. At the same time, the head of the administration emphasized that the United States will continue its space programme despite the disaster.

'Confusion' in the White House

LD292343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] American press and television widely comment on details of the disaster that struck the space shuttle Challenger, causing the death of its seven astronauts, including two women. The disaster, described by the American press as the worst in the history of the U.S. space program, occurred approximately in the 75th second of the flight when the space plane was about 15 kilometers above earth.

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The search operations, in which 8 ships and 10 aircraft and helicopters of the U.S. coastguard are taking part, encompasses an area of the Atlantic Ocean covering 12,000 square kilometers. So far a few heat resistant tiles, with which the hull of the spacecraft was covered, have been found.

Reporting on the Administration's first reaction, THE WASHINGTON POST writes that the disaster has caused confusion and numbness in the White House.

President Reagan made an address to the American people over national television, calling what had happened a loss, truly, for the whole country. He announced a week of national mourning. At the same time the head of the adminstration stressed that, despite the disaster, the United States will continue its space program.

[Video shows Challenger ready to be launched, the seven astronauts walking out of building, take-off of Challenger and its explosion, cutting to horrified faces of onlookers, cutting to rocket continuing its flight. Ship with array of aerials is shown sailing in the dark; some more shuttles in launch position are shown. A NASA leading official is shown making a statement about the explosion, with a repeat of the explosion clip]

COMMENTARY ON SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER EXPLOSION

Teacher Invited for 'Publicity'

LD292158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Washington correspondent Vladimir Dunayev commentary]

[Text] Americans have not experienced such grief since Kennedy died. Everyone has clearly been imagining himself in the astronauts' place during takeoff; everyone has been putting himself in the place of the parents and husband of teacher Christa McAuliffe, who, picked from among 11,000 applicants, was to have been the first teacher to conduct a lesson from space. The White House decided to postpone the President's speech to Congress and to replace it with a sorrowful address to the nation.

There are no reports about the causes of the sudden explosion of the reusable spaceship 1 minute and 15 seconds after takeoff, and no reports are expected in the near future. According to experts, it will scarcely be possible to retrieve from the surface of the ocean anything that could provide a clue to solving the mystery of the tragedy. Fragments of what once had been Challenger rained down and sank for 15-20 minutes. During that period it was dangerous for ships and people to venture there, and afterward hardly anything was left on the surface.

Experts are now asserting that it is foolish to risk the lives of people whose presence on the spaceship is not indispensable, and that the invitation to the teacher was associated with publicity aims and hopes for an increase in financial allocations.

Wayne (Beadle), a well-known authority on space affairs from DISCOVER magazine, said on television that the American space program had been under such pressure from military representatives and politicians, and had been rushed to such a degree that [word indistinct] and an acceleration of deadlines, and consequently errors and unjustified risks, became inevitable. Experts are now arguing and trying to get to the causes of the explosion, estimating how far it will set back the program of scientific and military missions, for which this space shuttle was essentially designed.

But I can see before me the grief-stricken faces of adults and children: Americans who had gathered to rejoice but found themselves staring tragedy in the face. They value the Soviet Union's condolences; they know that we, too, have lived through such things; they know that we share their sorrow. A film development technician -- Francis is his name -- asked me the following: What if we pursued the development of space together, what if we pooled our resources and capabilities? Perhaps we could then manage to avoid such terrible mishaps, isn't that so?

Computer Reliability Questioned

LD301022 Moscow in English to North America 0001 30 Jan 86

[Text] In the United States, the Soviet Union and many other countries people were devastated and grieved by the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger with seven astronauts on board.

The tragic death of the American crew, including two women, came as a shock. It underscored many things, one of them being the vulnerability of human beings on a mission of exploration. According to reports from Washington, President Reagan ordered to halt all manned flights until the cause of the Challenger's explosion is established. Experts have already expressed disbelief over why the shuttle's computers failed to detect and alert the flight commander of a malfunction.

This brings to the fore the disturbing question about how far we can go in our reliance on computers and other futuristic technology. Naturally space flights will continue. More people from other countries will join international programs of space exploration in the Soviet Union and the United States. Nothing can stop progress. But should we place our lives and destinies into the hands of machines in such matters as life and death?

Following Yuriy Gagarin who opened a new era of manned flights, cosmonauts here and astronauts in the United States climbed into those mammoth candles filled with fuel and packed with sophisticated instruments perfectly aware of the risks involved. But they did and will continue to do so motivated not by the urge to satisfy their ego or sense of adventure or because they are driven by challenge. These people risk their lives to help our common progress as living beings in the enormous void of empty space. Such a risk is justified. Other risks are not. Our security and progress cannot and should not depend on chips and software hurtled high up for purposes other than common benefit.

Explosion 'Warning' Against SDI

LD301057 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Washington January 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

In the days when Americans are mourning the deaths of seven astronauts, crew members of the exploded spaceship shuttle Challenger, experts say that the Challenger's explosion is a serious warning to those who are planning to deploy arms systems in space.

The Strategic Defence Initiative of the Reagan administration provides for the deployment of space arms systems monitored and controlled by computers. Investigations recently confirmed by the Pentagon's special consultative commision show the impossibility of developing such a monitoring and control system that would guarantee against error and reacting to false signals.

Suppose, says Robert Bowman, president of the Research Institute for Space and Security Studies, that a spaceship exploded in orbit with arms systems already deployed in space. Who would be able to tell whether such an explosion was the result of faulty functioning of the ship's systems or it was hit by an anti-satellite weapon? Properly speaking, there would be no one to consider the matter because computers monitoring space arms systems would instantanously react to the explosion. They would issue only one command, the command for these systems to be activated. Such is one of the highly probable chance occurrences that can trigger off a nuclear war.

The seven crew members of the Challenger spaceship have met their tragic deaths not only for the great cause of space exploration but also for preventing the deaths of billions of people because now mankind has become more deeply aware of the terrible danger which deployment of arms systems in space represents to our planet. Robert Bowman expressed the hope that the Challenger catastrophe would make the initiators of the "star wars" programme, too, realize this danger and the need for constructive talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space arms.

Some Hope SDI Not Affected

PM291819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 86 First Edition

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "After the Tragedy: America Experiences the Loss of Challenger"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Jan -- The U.S. capital plunged into deep mourning virtually from the very moment that time stopped for the crew of the spacecraft Challenger at 1139 hours. U.S. state flags were flown at half-mast and the press conferences, rallies, and seminars which make up a usual Washington weekday were canceled as a token of national grief. On the President's instructions Vice President G. Bush quickly flew to Cape Canaveral, Florida, to gather information and present a report to the White House.

After consulting with his aides, President R. Reagan took the decision to postpone for a week the State of the Union message to the two chambers of the U.S. Congress scheduled for this evening. A White House spokesman reported that the head of the administration considered "the moment unsuitable" for delivering the traditional message, which is also by tradition couched in an optimistic vein.

Instead Reagan made a statement on the national televsion network in which he honored the memory of the Challenger's crew and stressed U.S. resolve to continue exploring the expanses of outer space.

Special reports transmitted by ABC television throughout the day noted that the Soviet Union was one of the first to express its condolences on the tragedy. Recalling Soviet-American cooperation in outer space in past years and the enormous program of their own research into near-earth space, an announcer noted that "despite the political problems and the disagreements which divide us, what has happened evokes the same feelings and emotions in everyone."

However, among the stream of expressions of grief which inundated the television screens and newspaper pages notes were clearly heard which, given the tragedy, cannot be described as other than monstrous. Literally in the first hours after the Challenger turned into a ball of fire before the eyes of millions of television viewers some legislators rushed to assure people that the catastrophe would not in any circumstances influence work on the very dangerous "star wars" program. And although you would think that the spectacle of people dying, as it were, in public would emphasize the acute need for mankind to pool its creative efforts in the difficult task of peacefully exploring outer space, there were figures in Washington who deemed it possible to champion its very rapid militarization. "Sources in the administration and congress," THE WASHINGTON POST observes in this regard, "have expressed the hope that the Pentagon's part of the program will not suffer seriously as a result of the explosion."

And that "part", as the press reports, is virtually the most significant part of the NASA program, of which the Pentagon, according to ABC, has become "one of the major clients." Using the shuttle, for example, the military department has begun practical research in the sphere of developing [sozdanize] space strike weapons.

SCIENTIST CALLS FOR SPACE COOPERATION

LD292318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1728 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan (TASS) -- The present state of science and technology makes it possible to begin creating global information systems as one of the directions of the peaceful mastering of space, said Academician Vsevolod Avduyevskiy.

In a conversation with journalists he noted that there are no difficulties in principle which would require fundamental discoveries in this area and that the USSR has proposed that a start be made on international elaborations for such a project. "Unfortunately, this peace initiative, too, has remained unanswered," the scientist noted.

Speaking about the work of the Soviet orbiting stations, he said research into space materials science and biotechnology is constantly conducted on them and many encouraging results have been obtained. The production of certain preparations has already been put on to a commercial basis. "We can only regret that Soviet and U.S. research in these promising directions is proceeding behind closed doors. Because it would be possible, for example, to begin joint development of preparations for the production of fodder protein and high quality agricultural plans resistant to unfavorable environmental factors, Avduyevskiy said.

The scientist noted that science without an exchange of ideas has a brake on its progress. "It would be of interest to me to find out how the reliability of the Voyager vessel's systems was achieved, he said, but the Americans, too, would find it useful to learn about our experience in increasing the size of solar batteries, in carrying out restorative work on Salyut, and in maintaining the life functions of the organism during long flights."

"We Soviet scientists would like active cooperation with our U.S. colleagues," the academician stressed." The peaceful proposals of the Soviet leaders are aimed at this, too. If they are taken up, space promises mankind unheard-of riches."

U.S. SEEKS PRETEXT FOR ACTION AGAINST LIBYA

LD292133 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 29 Jan 86

["The United States Seeking Pretext for Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- Washington's anti-Libyan campaign is developing in keeping with a script which perilously resembles that which led to the Suez crisis three decades ago, Leonid Medvedko, Ph.D. (history), a member of the Presidium of Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, writes in the latest issue of the MOSCOW NEWS weekly. At that time the need "to ensure the safety of shipping operations" following Egypt's move to nationalize the canal was mentioned as a pretext for the aggression. But if then Tel Aviv was assigned the role of the main performer, while Washington preferred to remain in the wings, acting as a prompter, at present Washington emerged from behind the scene and directed the spearhead of a collective armed intervention -- now in the making -- at the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

This time terrorist acts in Europe served as a pretext. The U.S. put the responsibility for them on Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Official representatives of the PLO accused Israeli and U.S. secret services of staging those acts of terror. And indeed, there are grounds for such accusations.

The Israeli intelligence service, Mossad, staged a series of assassinations and attempts on the lives of Palestinian leaders in many countries. Last November the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency drafted a secret plan to destabilize the situation in Libya by means of the liquidation of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and other leaders of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

If one looks closely at the events that followed the conclusion prompts itself that the blasts in the Vienna and Rome airports are purely artificial pretexts. This kind of banditry has long been used as a cover when Washington and Tel Aviv prepare and stage acts of state terrorism with a pronounced anti-Arab and anti-Communist tilt.

Wasn't it the CIA, as its former Cairo resident Miles Copeland recently confirmed, that prepared to assassinate Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir in 1956? Wasn't it the U.S. Administration which sanctioned a raid of paratroopers into Iran in an attempt to topple the Islamic regime and murder its leaders in Tehran? And wasn't it with Washington's blessing and assistance that the Israeli Air Force staged its bandit raids on Beirut, Baghdad and Tunis?

The U.S. Administration should give the matter some serious thought before deciding to attack Libya. Even many of Washington's allies in the North Atlantic alliance refuse to join in the anti-Libyan sanctions or to support the U.S.-Israeli adventure.

PENTAGON EMBELLISHING WEAPONS TEST RESULTS

LD300043 Moscow TASS in English 0020 GMT 30 Jan 86

["The Pentagon's Dangerous Actions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The UPI news agency reported that according to a statement of Anthony Battista, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, the Pentagon has embellished the results of tests of various types of armaments, specifically Bradley armoured vehicles, Maverick anti-tank missiles and other arms systems so as to get an increase of the appropriations for the widening of armaments production. He said that on the strength of those tests, the Pentagon was able to get the Congress to finance military programmes, though there were serious protests and doubts about the reliability of many weapon systems. Thus, under strong pressure from the military department, the Congress has sanctioned the appropriation of 11,300 million dollars for the manufacture of 6,882 armoured carriers and 6,100 million dollars for anti-tank missiles.

Engaged in an unrestrained arms race and seeking to get more appropriations, the Pentagon does not stop at falsification. Indeed, facts show that in the pursuit of the illusion of military superiority, the Pentagon brasshats hold cheap the lives of American servicemen. Suffice it to say that 630 incidents with nuclear weapons or dummy warheads resulting from technical defects were registered in the U.S. Navy in the past 20 years. One of the incidents happened in 1965, when an A-4e bomber with weapons on board fell from the take off deck of an aircraft carrier in the western part of the Pacific. Another such incident happened in 1968 when a Scorpion submarine was lost in the Atlantic with its crew.

The information on the scopes of such incidents resulting from technical breakdowns are cited in report issued by an influential public organization, the American Friends Service Committee. Its authors who got hold of the Pentagon's documents which had been earlier classified note that the incidents with nuclear weapons are not limited to the United States Navy. As many as 125 cases of the leakage of fuel from 54 Titan missiles were registered between 1975 and 1979, according to the information of the U.S. Air Force. A B-52 strategic bomber with nuclear weapons on board was burning for three hours at the Grand Forks Base in North Dakota in September 1980.

The explosion of a Pershing-2 missile at the U.S. base in Waldheid, near Heilbronn (FRG) on January 11, 1985 is described by the U.S. official bodies as the gravest incident with such missiles. Four U.S. servicemen perished in the fire, seven others (16, according to other information) were injured. Nevertheless, the programme of the deployment of first strike U.S. missiles in Western Europe is implemented at full pace. This is the main militaristic programme now, so much so, that in praising Pershing-2 missile system as the "most reliable" of the existing systems, Washington leaders do not stop to think that such assertions might give rise to apprehensions about the "reliability" of other elements of the U.S. strategic arsenal. If this might happen with the "most reliable" system then what about others"

U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger said once that the possibility of accidental war is infinitesimal. But they in Washington clearly refuse to realise that nuclear conflict has a sinister logic of its own. So the incident with Pershing-2 evoked serious concern in Western Europe. Hence Washington's attempts to play down the importance of what has happened, to distract the attention of peoples from the sword of Damocles looming over them.

SCIENTIST ALEKSANDROV'S DISAPPEARANCE PONDERED

PM292004 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Jan 86 p 9

[Unnamed correspondent New York dispatch under the rubric "Continuing the Theme": "So Where Is Vladimir Aleksandrov?"]

[Text] Harold (Degunesk), New York representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross -- an organization called upon to help people in trouble -- said sympathetically in reply to my questions:

"Unfortunately I have no news about the sad incident involving your compatriot Vladimir Aleksandrov..."

On 25 December our newspaper carried the article "Who has Vladimir Aleksandrov Been Impending". Subsequently the editorial office received many letters from readers concerned at the fate of the Soviet scientist, who disappeared without trace in Madrid almost 10 months ago. Before this, at an international conference of municipalities of cities which have declared themselves nuclear-free zones -- this conference was held in the city of Cordoba -- Aleksandrov had spoken about the terrible consequences of nuclear war threatening mankind, about the so-called "nuclear winter." A day later he disappeared, and to this day the Spanish authorities have been unable to explain his mysterious disappearance.

Meanwhile in the United States TIME magazine, exulting over the tragic incident involving Aleksandrov, put out a bit of scandal. "The 'nuclear winter' scenario" was devised by Moscow with a view to providing fresh arguments for the fighters in the United States and Europe against nuclear war and the U.S. arms buildup. This slanderous "explanation" also provides the answer to who Vladimir Aleksandrov was hampering.

But what has happened to him? I put this question to Dale (Rassakof) of THE WASHINGTON POST. In an article back in November she had mentioned the fleeting incident involving Aleksandrov.

I asked Mrs (Rassakof):

"Where did you get this information?"

"From the CIA," she admitted.

The conclusion which suggests itself is that the CIA was secretly pursuing Aleksandrov.

On 13 January another newspaper, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, commented insultingly on the efforts of Soviet representatives in the West to discover those to blame for Aleksandrov's disappearance. THE WASHINGTON TIMES is well known for its rabid anti-Sovietism, and its chief editor for long-standing ties with the local special services. Calling the newspaper editorial offices on the telephone, I expressed a wish to speak with people possessing information about Aleksandrov, to which Mr William (Gerts) replied. He immediately exclaimed:

"The CIA has no information on Aleksandrov's whereabouts."

But I hadn't even gotten round to asking him about the CIA! If the cap fits?

Evidently they have not been able even now to get him to capitulate. This is why he is being hidden from everybody. And we do not have the right to end the search we have begun.

BUDGET REQUEST CONTRADICTS 'GENEVA SPIRIT'

LD270053 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Washington January 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The Reagan administration is not going to lower the rates of the implementation of the programme for the United States "rearming". Addressing in the White House representatives of the lobbyist groupings of big business, President Reagan said that the draft federal budget for the 1987 financial year being sent to the Congress these days, will ensure the increase of military expenditures. Though the U.S. military appropriations were brought to nearly 300 billion dollars in the current financial year, the White House intends to increase them by at least threeprecent, without taking into account the inflation, in the 1987 financial year.

The administration intends to preserve intact virtually all programmes of the build up of the military arsenals, emphasising the speeding up of the work in the framework of the "star wars" programme. In his speech the President tried to justify this dangerous course by traditional allegations about menace to the security of the United States and its allies from "foreign states". He repeated the allegations rehashed by Washington that the United States has to overcome the "lag" behind the USSR in arms build up. Contrary to facts and common sense, he was asserting that the lowering of the rates of the programme of the U.S. "rearmament" will undermine the chances for success of the talks on arms limitation with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, it is clear to any unbiased person that the road to the success of these talks is through curbing the arms race and lowering the level of military confrontation, and not through the stockpiling of the latest armaments, as this only complicates the bilateral dialogue and contradicts the "Geneva spirit."

CIA PLOT AGAINST NICARAGUA 'THWARTED'

LD251757 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Managua, January 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Gorbunov reports:

The security services of Nicaragua have thwarted a criminal CIA plan to engineer a series of acts of terrorism and subversion in the capital and in other cities of the republic. Altogether 25 conspirators, including Guillermo Aguilera, the ringleader of the "Nicaraguan Internal Front" of Somocista counterrevolution, were arrested. An investigation uncovered caches in which the mercenary terrorists kept explosives, weapons and ammunition supplied by the U.S. spy agency.

Trying in vain to destabilize the Sandinista people's revolution, the United States has set out to escalate state-sponsored terrorism against Nicaragua, Andres Garcia, deputy chief of the Main State Security Board, has stated at a press conference here. Special groups of CIA mercenaries are trained in mass killings and acts of sabotage at the Somocistas' military bases in Honduras and subsequently infiltrated into Nicaragua. A number of terrorists who were plotting Operation Scorpio were arrested inthe middle of last year. After that conspiracy had failed, the CIA came up with a new plan, Scorpio-2.

The Somocista mercenaries infiltrated into Nicaragua, Garcia recounted, had orders to blow up power plants in Managua and Leon, and also food depots and one of the factories in the capital and to disrupt power supply and telephone communications. The participants in the conspiracy also planned acts of terrorism against the embassies of socialist countries in Managua, on public transport and in department stores.

The criminals failed to carry out in full the order from their American bosses thanks to the effective actions of security personnel and to the revolutionary vigilance of the entire Nicaraguan people. However, the mercenaries blew up a few silos of a high-voltage power transmission line and to engineer a blast during a religious procession in Rivas.

The arrested ringleaders of the "Internal Front" confessed that they had involved in their counterrevolutionary actions some reactionary politicians and clergymen, who had been instructed to carry out subversive activities among the population and to recruit mercenaries.

According to available information, the CIA is plotting new acts of terrorism on the Nicaraguan Pacific coast in the hope of provoking panic and confusion among the population and distracting a part of the forces of the Sandinista People's Army, who are routing the armed gangs of counterrevolutionaries in the northern regions of the republic, Garcia stressed.

COMMENTARY REJECTS 'SOVIET THREAT' CHARGE

OW300300 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Andreyev commentary]

[Text] Over the past few days, the media of the world has been particularly active in discussing prospects for preserving peace, and Soviet leader Comrade Gorbachev's statement -- which provides a constructive plan for eliminating nuclear weapons -- has served as a strong motivating force behind this discussion. Under such circumstances, the enemy of peace has resorted to its usual tactics of using the so-called Soviet threat -- or Soviet hegemony and the like -- to divert attention form the Soviet plan. In this connection, Andreyev, a Soviet expert on international relations, writes:

Everybody knows that hegemonism finds expression in attempts to rule and dominate other countries and their people. As proven by ample historical facts, it has been a conspicuous character of imperialist powers to exert every effort to establish their domination and hegemony. Lenin pointed out a long time ago that, to seize the territory of another country and place it under their control, the imperialist powers have resorted to gunboat policy, or force; and that if the use of overt force was ineffective, or overly risky, they would use other tactics -- such as bribing its leaders, or assassinating them, or setting up a gang of mercenary bandits, or using the nation's reactionary turncoats -- to destabilize the nation's political situation. We can see from all part of the world that hegemonists have been using these measures to establish their domination of other countries.

Generally speaking, the United States has been playing a main role in this area after the war. In an attempt to establish its hegemony, the United States has carried out bloody wars in Korea, Indochina, Guatemala and other Latin American countries in recent years; and to this end, Washington has sent troops to seize the small nation of Grenada in 1983, sent warships to waters near the coasts of Libya and Lebanon,,and made all-out efforts to control the Philippines, Thailand and other Asian countries where it has deployed the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces. In short, by carrying out the most active and the most arbitrary military activities, this most powerful imperialist country wants to establish U.S. hegemony not only in a few countries but in the entire region as well, and its ultimate objective is to dominate the whole world. This imperialist nature has been known to everyone. As far as the imperialists are concerned, the main aspect of their policy is to use force to push their hegemonist policy.

All this, however, has nothing to do with the policies of the USSR, the first socialist country of the world. Regrettably, certain propaganda organs, and occasionally some politicians as well, have arbitarily labelled the USSR as displaying hegemonist intentions. Incidentally, this is very helpful for the ruling cliques of the United States and its allies, who have been trying hard to sling mud at the USSR'S peaceful policy and, for this matter, spreading rumors about Soviet hegemony.

Let us recall some historical facts; was it not the USSR who assisted and supported the Chinese and Korean people's struggles against Japanese militarists and then against the U.S. imperialists, who tried to submit the Chinese and Korean people to U.S. hegemonism? Was it not the USSR who helped the victorious China strengthen its military power to defend its revolutionary achievements against the invasion of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-Shek elements? Was it not because of the Soviet Union -- who firmly adhered to the policy of supporting the oppressed people's liberations struggle -- that the politically independent countries need not face the threat of losing their political independence again?

Let me add: As it is stated in the (?new) draft of the CPSU charter -- in fact, this is not the first time it has been stated -- the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state toward the liberated countries is: The CPSU will continue to follow the line of expanding the Soviet Union's friendly ties with liberated countries, and profoundly sympathize with the aspirations of those peoples who have suffered repressive and humiliating colonial enslavement. The USSR builds its relations with these countries on the basis of respecting their independence and equality, and supports their opposition to the imperialists' new colonial policy and residual colonialism, and supports their struggle for peace and universal security. The USSR firmly supports developing sovereign states in Asia and other parts of the world, maintaining that they should be helped to achieve economic prosperity. These objectives can only be attained under the condition of having lasting peace, because under the present conditions, military conflicts -- and especially nuclear wars -- will only cause enormous losses of lives, destruction, and the annihilation of lives from the earth. Such being the case, the USSR and other socialist countries will join all progressive forces in carrying out an unremitting struggle for lasting and stable peace, and for the right of independence, freedom and existence for all countries, big or small.

Is there anything in this policy that is in common with the policy of coercion, intimidation and violence pushed by the imperialists powers? Obviously there is not, and there cannot possibly be any. Moreover, the USSR and its peaceful policy as well as its military might have served as the main obstacle obstructing the hegemonist policy the United States and other imperialist countries.

JINGJI RIBAO EDITOR, JOURNALISTS VISIT USSR

PM281139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Guest of IZVESTIYA"]

[Text] An Gang, chief editor of JINGJI RIBAO, was in the Soviet Union from 12 through 27 January at the invitation of IZVESTIYA. The visitor from the PRC familiarized himself with the work of the IZVESTIYA editorial office and also the editorial offices of TRUD and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. He was received by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Sumpreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and the leadership of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Televison and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute, and the USSR Journalists Union, and met with activists of the Soviet Chinese Friendship Society headed by Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the society's central board. As well as Moscow, An Gang and the Chinese journalists accompanying him visited Riga, Minsk, and Kiev.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH RECEIVES MURAKHOVSKIY-LED DELEGATION

LD291551 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Mongolian leader Jambyn Batmonh has received a Soviet Government delegation led by Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The delegation has gone to Ulaanbaatar to take part in a regular sitting of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The conversation passed off in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

NAKASONE POLICY SPEECH TO DIET ASSESSED

OW290609 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Tokyo correspondent Vykhykyalov report]

[Text] The 104th regular diet session reopened in Japan on 27 January and Prime Minister Nakasone delivered his policy speech at a plenary session of the House of Representatives.

First, Prime Minister Nakasone highly appraised the outcome of the USSR-U.S. summit talks between Gorbachev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee, and President Reagan of the United States in Geneva last November. While stressing that the summit talks have opened up new dialogue for world peace and disarmament, Prime Minister Nakasone stated Japan's intention of calling on the two countries to continue this fruitful dialogue, as well as supporting U.S. efforts, while maintaining solidarity among the free and democratic countries.

As is known to all, the U.S. position on disarmament is characterized by its persistent rejection of including in the agenda of the negotiations the development and deployment of offensive space weapons. The development of such weapons, while incapable of stopping the arms race on earth, will expand it into outer space. In this connection, Japan's support for this U.S. position will be no means promote the fruitful continuation of the USSR-U.S. dialogue.

Prime Minister Nakasone concentrated a large portion of his policy speech on Japan-U.S. relations. Needless to say, this indicates that the overall atmosphere for such relations has become very favorable. The recent official visit to Japan by Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and concurrently foreign minister of the USSR, has served as a great impetus in the development of bilateral relations. In appraising Shevardnadze's visit, the prime minister stressed that it was highly significant in further promoting Japan-USSR relations, as an agreement was reached on strengthening political dialogue between the two countries, including cross visits by General Secretary Gorbachev and the prime minister himself. On the other hand, the establishment of stable relations based on true mutual understanding has once again been tied up with the so-called territorial issue in this speech.

In this connection, it can be concluded that instead of resolving the truly urgent issue of strengthening the goodneighborly relations between the two countries, Tokyo seems, at least at the present stage, to put priority to bringing up an old issue concerning a review of the situation established since the end of World War II, an issue which is unacceptable to the Soviet people.

SOVIET - JAPANESE TU COMMISSION ISSUES PROTOCOL

LD292033 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 Tass -- The trade unions of the USSR and Japan are stepping up in 1986 joint actions for prevention of a nuclear war, for an end to the arms race, for full prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. This is said in a protocol of the meeting of the standing Soviet-Japanese trade union commission which had ended in Moscow. In the protocol which has been distributed today the sides noted the striving to "actively participate in the development of really goodneighbourly relations between the two countries which are of great significance for the cause of peace and security in Asia and the whole world".

Representatives of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions (Churitsu Roren), who participated in the meeting, highly appraises the January 15 proposals which were made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and which are aimed at delivering the world from the nuclear danger and stressed the need of undelayed materialization of the proposals.

"Our people ardently support the Soviet initiatives, since they know by their own experience what irreparable consequences a nuclear castrophe might lead to", said Yeichi Yamada, head of the SOHYO International Department.

"Proposing stage-by-stage reduction of nuclear arsenals, the Soviet Union, if one may say so, launched a 'three-stage peace rocket' to fully eliminate weapons of mass destruction, and the new Soviet proposals met support by the peoples of the planet", said Zunnosuke Yamaguchi, deputy general secretary of Churitsu Roren.

"The people in Japan recieved with satisfaction the extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Along with other constructive actions, this is great support ot the peace champions all over the world who demand that the U.S. Administration should take reply steps towards ending the arms race."

The participants in the Soviet-Japanese trade union meeting in Moscow noted that prevention of militarization of outer space was of decisive significance for attainment agreements on a radical reduction of nuclear armaments. They firmly declared against the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative".

KUZNETSOV, DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW 29 JAN

LD292034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with Comrade Kuznetsov at its head returned to Moscow from Delhi today. It was in India on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the republic's parliament. At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Demichev and other comrades. Among the meeting party was Sayid Nurui Hasan, the Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

ARKHIPOV MEETS INDIAN INDUSTRY MINISTRY OFFICIAL

PM281115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] In 22 January I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received S. Varadana, secertary of the Indian Ministry of Industry, who is in the Soviet Union in connection with the holding of a session of the Soviet-Indian working party on production sharing and machine building.

A conversation was held on questions of further developing production sharing in the output of machine building and other industrial sectors between Soviet and Indian organizations and firms.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BABRAK KARMAL PRESS CONFERENCE

PM281856 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov report: "Republic's Deeds and Plans; Babrak Karmal Press Conference"]

[Text] Kabul -- During the past week a large group of foreign journalists from many world countries has been in Afghanistan. Representatives of major press agencies, radio and television companies, and newspapers and magazines have had the opportunty to become cleosely acquainted with all aspects of the country's life today and the changes taking place in it.

They have visited both Kabul and the provinces and have met with workers, peasants, Afghan Army servicemen, tribal leaders and elders, traders, representatives of the clergy, and scientific and cultural workers. They have been addressed by Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; (Atef), chairman of the National Fatherland Front Central Council; Dost, minister of foreign affairs; and other leaders of the republic.

On 26 January Babrak Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, held a press conference. The head of the Afghan state and the PDPA told journalists about the republic's deeds and plans and its problems caused by the undeclared war, and replied to questions asked.

Great attention was paid at the press conference to the question of expanding the social base of the Afghan revolution. In accordance with the decisions adopted at the 9 November 1985 extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council, a process is under way in the country of broader involvement of all social groups and sections of the population in revolutionary building and struggle. In most regions of the country elections to organs of local lower have been held. Tribal leaders, representatives of business circles, and clergy have been introduced to the republic's Revolutionary Council, the National Fatherland Front, the DRA Government, and other state and public organizations.

B. Karmal told journalists of the results of the Afghan people's creative work since the revolution. In the past 7 and 1/2 years the country has secured considerable successes. The party and government have clear and precise programs of revolutionary building. Public and mass organizations such as trade unions, the Union of Peasant Cooperatives, the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth, the Democratic Organization of Afghan Women, creative unions of artists, writers, and journalists, the Higher Council of Ulemas, and the Permanent Consultative Council of Tribal Jirgas have been created and are in active operation. Major sociodemocratic transformations of an economic nature, including land and water reform, are being implemented. A campaign to eliminate illiteracy is being actively waged.

These achievements could have been considerably greater if it were not for overt and flagrant armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. International imperialism headed by the United States will not accept the actual fact of the accomplishment of the April Revolution and is trying to deprive the Afghan people of the right to follow the path of social progress and democracy. Around the Afghan borders, chiefly in Pakistan and Iran, 120 training camps have been set up to turn the counterrevolutionaries into professional murderers and saboteurs. Gangs of mercenaries of world reaction make incursions onto Afghan territory, deal with the peaceful inhabitants -- including children, women and old people, and destroy mosques, hospitals, libraries, roads, bridges, and power lines.

In order to defend the country's state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national independence from outside interference, B. Karmal said, the DRA Government was forced to turn to the Soviet Union for help on the basis of the norms of international law and the Afghan-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation. The presence of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, he stressed, is temporary in nature. These forces will be withdrawn from the country when armed interference has completely stopped and its nonresumption is reliably guaranteed.

Speaking of a political settlement to the Afghan peoblem, B. Karmal noted certain progress in the indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, being held under UN auspices. At the same time he said that the other side has still not displayed genuine political will for a complete accord on all the problems under discussion. The United States, which is striving to extend its global imperialist policy to the region, bears considerable blame for this.

The journalists inquired about the events in the Pushtun tribal zone on Pakistani territory. Touching on this question B. Karmal stated that the Afghan people, from time immemorial connected with these tribes by their common traditional cultural, economic, and historical bonds, have always given them support.

Under the influence of the revolutionary tribes in Afghanistan, the Pushtuns living on the other side of the border activated a movement for their rights, and most importantly, started to actively condemn the fact that gangs of dushmans were being trained for counterrevolutionary activity on their land, and that bases and arms dumps for the mercenaries were to be found on their territory. All this aroused the hysterical malice of the Islamabad militarist regime, which hurled armed soldiers at the tribes of Afridis and Shinwaris. Afghans resolutely condemn these punitive acts and voice their solidarity with their Pushtun brothers.

Replying to a question as to his attitude to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, B. Karmal voiced full support for the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which expounds a specific and extensive plan of purposeful actions to eliminate the most serious threat hanging over mankind today -- the danger of nuclear war. This historic document, he stressed, enshrined an idea of tremendous moral value -- to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons. People must not miss this chance.

Replies were given at the press conference to other questions too, which were of interest to foreign journalists. On its conclusion the guests warmly thanked B. Karmal for the frank and substantive discussion which had been held.

AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER HAILS GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

PM281144 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Nazar Muhammed, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA Defense minister by own correspondent Major A. Oliyniki "Comprehensive peace program" -- date, and place not given; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The range of new initiatives of historic importance put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is ardently approved and widely supported among the most varied strata of the Afghan people. Lively commentaries on the initiatives are being voiced by the mass media, politicians, and public and religious figures.

Major A. Oliynik, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's permanent correspondent in Afghanistan, asked Lieutenant General Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committe Politburo and DRA defense minister, to talk about how M.S. Gorbachev's statement has been received by Afghan Army personnel.

Afghan servicemen, like Afghanistan's entire revolutionary people, wholeheartedly support the Soviet peace initiatives, Lt Gen Nazar Muhammad said. They are evidence of the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and their readiness to do everything to reaffirm in practical deeds the accords reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Beating swords into plowshares is a longstanding dream of mankind. And mankind should enter the new millennium without fearing for the lives of future generations or for the very existence of civilization. We Afghans are well aware what war is. This is now the 7th year that an undeclared war unleashed by the counterrevolution, with the broad support of the United States and Pakistan, has been waged against our country. The blood of the peaceful population is being spilled and hundreds of schools, hospitals, and mosques have been destroyed. That is why in our country and army we greeted with profound understanding the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, which accords with the most cherished aspirations of millions of Afghans.

It is not only a question of an entirely feasible comprehensive peace program. The fact that the program is aimed at resolving such vital problems as economic backwardness and the hunger and epidemics afflicting many peoples, including the population of Asia, is also of immense importance. The Soviet Union's initiatives entail relieving mankind of the burden of military spending and the arms race.

The new and wide-ranging peace program of the Land of the Soviets is unanimously approved by all categories of DRA Armed Forces servicemen. This is borne out by the atmosphere at the rallies and other mass political events being held at our units and formations and often directly during the lulls between battles. The text of the statement published in the newspaper HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ has been swiftly brought to the attention of all servicemen at political briefings. Our comrades from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan are a great help in the work to explain the major foreign policy actions of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

The Afghan people and their servicemen, Lt Gen Nazar Muhammad said in conclusion, warmly welcome the Soviet peace initiatives and for their part are prepared to make their contribution to ensuring peace and security in Asia and worldwide. Nuclear weapons must be removed from our planet forever!

DRA ENVOY WRITES IN SUPPORT OF ARMS PROPOSAL

LD241327 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS -- The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA carries an article headlined "An Inspiring Document" by Habib Mangal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, commenting on the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on disarmament issues.

The whole content of that history-making document, Habib Mangal points out, is fresh proof that the Soviet Union is prepared to implement practically the programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons. It is with deep excitement that the Afghan people received the provisions of that most important document of our times, the main of which is the programme for the total elimination of nuclear weapons world-wide, which is concrete and designed for a definite period of time.

In Kabul, Jalalabad, Herat, in all the big and small cities, far-away villages in the mountains, the author points out, thousands of Afghans are familiarising themselves with the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, getting the grasp of each of his words. This is understandable. Since the point at issue is that mankind should meet the year of 2000 under peaceful skies and outer space, that it should not know the fear of nuclear, chemical, any other type of destruction. All this is highly consonant with the sentiments of the people of Afghanistan, which is upholding its freedom and independence in the struggle against the open imperialist aggression. Meanwhile we see that they in the USA are not only continuing the perfection of nuclear weapons, but also wish to spread it into outer space.

At the Geneva summit meeting, the DRA ambassador continues, President Reagan wished to put regional conflicts to the foreground. Thus, the author points out, the USA wishes to steer aside from the main thing -- general and complete disarmament. But who, the article enquires, is responsible for these "regional conflicts"? In our view, the author continues, "regional conflicts" are whipped up by Washington so that it will be easier to fight against the national liberation movement of peoples, to force foreign will on sovereign states.

As proof one can cite examples of how U.S. imperialism is meddling in the home affairs of Afghanistan and Nicaragua, setting Israel against the freedom-loving, progressive Arab states and the courageous Arab people of Palestine, supports the fascist Pretoria regime in its armed attacks against Angola, its racist terror against the black majority of the Republic of South Africa, instigates Thailand against People's Kampuchea. The people of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government ardently and resolutely support the creative, constructive and realistic programme for ridding mankind of fear of a nuclear catastrophe, scrapping all brutal mass destruction weapons, which is contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SOLDIER DECORATED FOR DRA EXPLOITS PROFILED

PM231532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 86 First Edition p 6

[V. Izgarshev report: "The Fifth Star. We Serve the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] In Karaphshi, a large village in the Kiev area, there have been four heroes: team leader N. Krivosheya, tractor driver A. Sitnik, party worker V. Tonkoshkur, and enterprise director V. Yarmola. All four are Heroes of Socialist Labor. In the golden constellation a fifth star has begun to burn, crowning the feat of arms of a soldier: Master Sergeant Viktor Kapshuk has been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

We had a tete-a-tete, as they say, with Viktor Kapshuk in Moscow. Tomorrow he, a simple soldier, would be given the highest awards of the motherland -- the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" of Hero of the Soviet Union. A peasant lad from a Ukrainian village, 20 years of age, he does not yet seem to have realized the full significance of the fact that the people have conferred on him the greatest honors, the highest state distinction.

"You know," he said, "Vasya Khomenko accomplished a real feat before my very eyes. When we were attacked by dushmans, Vasya, without stopping to think, rushed to help the commander. He is such a brave fighter."

Of himself Kapshuk said little. He felt there was nothing to tell. He had served like everyone else. His comrades were excellent. The commanders were eagles! He had joined the party on the eve of the October celebration last year and had received candidate membership. Otherwise there seemed to be nothing out of the ordinary. Afghanistan is Afghanistan. There, of course, anything can happen. The dushmans attack, as they say, behind your back. And you have to be ready for this. He had been taught to be prepared, he had grasped this. And action? Well, he acted according to the situation, as he had been taught.

...The enemy attacked unexpectedly. As senior man in the group, Viktor Kapshuk immediately organized the bandits' rebuff. Senior Lieutenant Aleynikov, who was with his group, was wounded. He fell at fifty paces, and the bandits immediately rushed toward the officer to take him alive.

One of the fighters covered Kapshuk with gunfire and, in two leaps, he was at the wounded officer's side. He lifted him up and, shooting to defend himself, returned to his side.

There were six of us, the gang was many times larger than our group. Viktor calmly and clearly gave orders to his subordinates and organized all-around defense.

...Six times the bandits rushed into the attack, and all six times they were forced back, incurring losses. Senior Sergeant Kapshuk (he received the rank of master sergeant later), although stunned by the explosion of a bandit grenade and shell-shocked, continued to lead the battle. He also won it. It was all over with the bandits before his men approached. This is another episode from his service in Afghanistan. And how many others there were!

In his submission for the title of hero, the commander, as usual in military reports, briefly, almost in telegraph form, described Viktor Kapshuk's feat. The combat character reference in this document contains very cautious words, but words that are well understood by military men: "He shows presence of mind, determination, personal courage and bravery. He directs operations by his combat group confidently and competently. In making decisions he is bold and cautious. He enjoys the great trust of his subordinates and is an example to them..." A worthy character reference.

I told a good acquaintance and fine officer about my recent visit to Afghanistan, stressing the idea that there, in a difficult situation, our young people mature unusually quickly and demonstrate exceptional selflessness, self-possession, and all the high combat, moral, and political qualities characteristic of Soviet soldiers.

"There is nothing surprising in this," my companion observed. "Any soldier, any commander is trained to act like this in exceptional circumstances. All service by our soldiers confirms this simple truth. If another commander should have happened to have been in Kapshuk's place, I am sure he would have acted the same."

This is the evaluation of Major Vasiliy Vasilyevich Pimenov, Hero of the Soviet Union, an officer who has distinguished himself in Afghanistan. So it is. With us anyone can become a hero. Armed service itself forms able, brave, staunch fighters. The entire structure of our life cultivates courageous defenders of the fatherland, patriots, and internationalists. "When the country orders you to be a hero..." The eternal lines of an eternal song....

TV SHOWS WEAPONS CAPTURED IN AFGHANISTAN

LD300042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2008 GMT 29 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Afghanistan: Look at this abundance and variety of weapons, almost all of U.S., West German, and Pakistani manufacture. [video shows display of assorted rifles, mortars, pistols, and sub-machine guns, labeled to show country of origin]

All this deadly weaponry was brought into Afghanistan via neighboring Pakistan, which has long since been converted into a U.S.military base and the main supply center for the Afghan dushmans. But the interesting thing is this: it has been reported in just the past few days that Pakistan has been lashed by a wave of popular demonstrations against the presence of Afghan counterrevolutionary bands in the country. Demonstrations many thousands strong have been held in Peshawar, Karachi, and other cities, and the participants in them resolutely demanded that the Pakistani authorities finally destroy the training camps for dushmans and end the shameful undeclared war against the neighboring country.

Commenting on all these reports, the London GUARDIAN remarks sarcastically: No illusions remain about the policy of the Pakistani authorities. The only question is To To what degree, and at what price, has Ziaul Haq already sold his country to the United States?

U.S. CONGRESSMEN 'PRESSURING' NEW ZEALAND

LD241839 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Sergey Pravdin commentary]

[Text] REUTER reports that a group of U.S. Congressmen who have just returned from a visit to Wellington and Canberra have spoken in favor of suspending New Zealand's membership of the ANZUS military bloc, of which the United States and Australia are also members. Here is a Mayak commentary. Sergey Pravdin as at the microphone:

This group, comprising 11 members of Congress, was sent by the Washington administration to Wellington with the clear aim of exerting pressure upon New Zealand's government, in connection with its endorsement of the so-called antinuclear law. This law is designed to consolidate in legal form the well-known decision of the New Zealand Government banning port calls by vessels powered by nuclear propulsion units or carrying nuclear weapons. This ban formally applies to any vessel, regardless of the flag it flies. In practice, however, it affects the interests and imperial ambitions of only one country, the United States, since the United States was the initiator in the foundation of the ANZUS bloc, and only U.S. nuclear ships have visited New Zealand ports.

This decision, adopted by the labor Government of New Zealand as far back as last year, in accordance with preelection promises, has elicited Washington's extreme displeasure High-ranking representatives of the administration, including Shultz, the secretary of State, and Weinberger, the defense secretary, and the master of the White House himself have uttered open threats on several occasions against their junior partner. However, the New Zealand Government has not changed its decision banning visits by nuclear vessels to the country's ports. On the contrary, with other countries of the region it has declared itself in favor of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. This was seen in Washington as open rebellion, and so a group of influential congressmen was despatched to Wellington with the task of making abundantly clear to New Zealand the dangers of its apostasy.

But this time too, the New Zealand Government did not give in to pressure. Now it is being menaced with expulsion from ANZUS. According to Prime Minister Lange, the overwhelming majority of the New Zealand population considers that the so-called U.S. nuclear umbrella can only bring their country further danger. There can be no question of our changing our antinuclear law, he stressed.

U.S.-THAI MILITARY EXERCISES ASSAILED

PM281836 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts commentary: "Hatching a Provocation"]

[Text] This year the latest U.S.-Thai "Cobra Gold" military maneuvers will be held in direct proximity to the Cambodian border. This was stated by Admiral N. Sirithon, commander of the Thai Navy. What political aims are the organizers of this militarist action pursuing?

It is no secret that the United States is striving to use Thailand in its military plans in Southeast Asia. Washington would like to draw the states located there comprising the ASEAN regional political and economic grouping into the orbit of its strategy.

Currently the stakes are being placed on the militarization of Thailand. The United States delivers major arms shipments to this country. It is even intended to sell it nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers. At the same time Washington is continuing its attempts to regain the bases which it once had on Thai territory. The talks between Pentagon representatives and Thai military leaders on the creation of strategic stockpiles of arms and munitions on the country's territory to back up U.S. troop operations in Southeast Asia can be seen as one of the first steps along this road. According to the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN an agreement on this score may be signed in April.

But the peoples of the ASEAN countries are resolutely against such projects. And the Pentagon very much needs an excuse for stepping up its military presence in the region. That is why the United States is exploiting the tension on the Thai-Cambodian border in every possible way for its own ends. It is well known that this tension is provoked by Pol Pot gangs which are covertly and overtly nurtured by the United States. And so, in order to exacerbate tension still more and raise the morale of the tattered ranks of Khmer reaction, the U.S. military leadership concocted a militarist show near the borders of people's Cambodia.

NHAN DAN, the organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, described the decision to hold these maneuvers as an extremely dangerous step. Using these military games, the newspaper stressed, Washington is trying to pressure Cambodia and the Indochinese countries and is threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK and the peaceful process of national rebirth. These hostile actions are the main cause of tension in the region.

The planet's peace-loving public wholly support the Indochinese states' demand to prevent the military provocation that is in preparation. After all, saber-rattling near the PRK's borders only serves the United States' imperialist interests and runs counter to the aspirations of all the peoples of Southeast Asia.

SRV'S VO NGUYEN GIAP HAILS SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD271319 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi January 27 TASS -- Vo Nguyen Giap, a member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) and prominent Vietnamese military leader, has described the proposals for the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons on the globe, advanced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, as a "great document of peace".

In conditions when preserving peace and life on earth is a task of highest priority to mankind today, the statement by the Soviet leader demonstrates the U.S.S.R.'s unfaltering striving and readiness to start translating into life the peoples' aspirations, Vo Nguyen Giap told TASS correspondent Mikhail Kalmykov. The concrete stages in nuclear disarmament and the terms set for this process, formulated in the comprehensive programme, are realistic and open up good prospects for progress in the cause of removing the threat of nuclear conflicts, the Vietnamese leader said.

The move to extend the Soviet moratorium on any nuclear blasts is evidence of the U.S.S.R.'s political will and high responsibility for the destiny of peace. Washington's words, however, have failed as yet to match its deeds, the "Strategic Defence Initiative" programme, touted by the U.S. Administration, constitutes in fact a dangerous offensive weapon rather than a shield, and is designed to extend the arms race into outer space. The peoples across the world demand that the United States follow the example of the U.S.S.R. and ultimately take a constructive stand on issues of achieving disarmament and preventing militarization of space.

The new proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev won the broadest and most ardent approval in Vietnam, Vo Nguyen Giap emphasized.

TASS CITES SRV LEADER ON USSR PEACE DOCUMENT

LD282153 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi January 28 TASS -- "The programme of totally liquidating nuclear arms in the whole world, set forth in the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev is a document of historic importance," a TASS correspondent was told by Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister of defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. "Its implementation opens before mankind prospects of liquidating the danger of nuclear conflagration, the danger to life on the planet that overhangs the world."

"The road into the third millenium might become for mankind either a peaceful and happy one, or a road blocked by mounting piles of lethal nuclear arms threatening to destroy all life on earth," Van Tien Dung said further.

"The Soviet Union," he stressed, "again has firmly and resolutely stated its adherence to the former road, its striving to rid mankind of the fear of annihilation. It is now up to the United States to make its choice."

SOKOLOV GREETS LAO DEFENSE MINISTER SIPHANDON

PM231327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Khamtai Siphandon, Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] national defense minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and my own personal behalf I cordially congratulate you and all Lao servicemen on the 37th anniversary of the Lao People's Army [LPA].

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, will continue to do everything to ensure that the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and LPDR armed forces, based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, develop and strengthen in the interests of socialism, peace, and international security.

I wish the LPA personnel new achievements in the further consolidation of their motherland's defense capability and in building socialism on Lao soil.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

TOLKUNOV DESCRIBES RECENT VISIT TO FRANCE

PM291107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, by correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "Dialogue for the Sake of the Future: -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Paris -- From 21 through 27 January a USSR parliamentary delegation led by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, was in France at the invitation of the Senate's France-Soviet Friendship Group. IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Kovalenko met the head of the Soviet delegation and asked him to describe the results of the visit.

First and foremost I would like to note that such meetings between parliamentarians from the Soviet Union and France have long been traditional and an integral part of political dialogue between the two countries. They make it possible to understand each other and to help strengthen friendship and trust between the two countries' peoples. We had conversations with L. Mermaz, president of the National Assembly, A. Poher, president of the Senate, R. Dumas, minister of external relations, and prominent state and public figures and parliamentarians belonging to different political parties. These meetings reaffirmed the mutual desire to develop existing contacts and to continue and deepen what has become a regular exchange of opinions on key problems of the day. Our meetings focused attention on the new Soviet peace program put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which envisages the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons on our planet by the end of the 20th century. Our interlocutors highly appraised the Soviet proposals and stressed that their implementation would open up a new stage in the history of mankind and would rid the earth of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Broad sections of the French public welcome the Soviet peace initiatives and believe that the USSR and France could do much by their joint efforts to improve the international climate and return to a policy of detente.

Despite the existing differences of views, the exchange of opinions held revealed a proximity or coincidence of viewpoints on many questions, primarily on the problems of preventing the launching of strike means into space, and a desire to do everything to curb the arms race and develop mutually advantageous bilateral ties.

During our conversations great attention was paid to Soviet-French relations. It was noted that our two countries have played and are continuing to play an important role in preserving and consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world, were allies in the joint struggle against fascism during World War II, and were at the origins of detente. During the meetings with us, the French parliamentarians, political figures, and public representatives particularly stressed the significance of M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France, which marked the start of an important stage in relations betwen the two countries and gave powerful impetus to the development of bilateral ties in all directions. People in Paris highly appraised the fact that M.S. Gorbachev paid his first visit, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to France, where -- addressing parliamentarians -- he put forward the large-scale foreign policy initiatives which were developed during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. Many well-known French figures repeatedly stated in conversations with us that France intends to advance along the path of active cooperation with the Soviet Union, embracing all spheres, which was confirmed in particular by the results of the recent Moscow session of the permanently operating Mixed Soviet-French Commission on Scientific, Technical, and Economic Coopertion (the "Grand Commission").

For our part we stated that Soviet parliamentarians, as indeed the entire Soviet people and our country's leaders, advocate the utmost development and strengthening of Soviet-French cooperation and that political dialogue be a factor in strengthening European security and stabilizing international relations.

While in France, we witnessed great interest in the Soviet Union's life, the changes taking place in our country, the plans for economic and social development, and the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress. Everywhere -- and we visited Avignon and a number of other cities as well as Paris -- the Soviet delegation was given an exceptionally warm and cordial welcome.

PRAVDA REPORTS KAMPELMAN TALKS WITH FRG LEADERSHIP

PM291750 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "After Talks on the Rhine"]

[Text] Bonn, 28 Jan -- Following the recent talks which Federal Chancellor H. Kohl, Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, Social Democratic Party [SPD] Chairman W. Brandt, Deputy Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union parliamentary faction in the Bundestag V. Ruehe, and other officials had with M. Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, satisfaction has, on the whole, been expressed in Bonn at the constructive nature of the new Soviet proposals.

As the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes, agreement exists between the Federal Government, the coalition factions and the SPD in assessing the proposals of M.S. Gorbachev, the Soviet party leader, in the disarmament sphere.

Bonn and Washington, the capital's newspaper, the GENERAL-ANZEIGER, observes, consider the proposals on medium-range nuclear weapons reduction and the readiness in principle to offer the opportunity for on-site verification to be the most important elements of the Soviet plan. All this must be discussed in Geneva and given a "toughness" test, H.-D. Genscher and M. Kampelman declared. Moreover, the FRG foreign Minister insistently called for the West to hold accelerated consultations and for the preparation of a joint response.

As for V. Ruehe, who, as a rule, always gives Soviet proposals a hostile reception, he called the USSR's new initiative in his statement "a general offensive against the American SDI."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ANTONOV RECEIVES FRG BUSINESSMAN

PM281117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visits, Contacts"]

[Text] On 22 January A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received W.H. Ditter, chairman of the board of the West German firm "Mannesmann A.G.", at the latter's request and had a conversation with him on certain questions of the further development of economic cooperation.

CPSU, PCI DIFFERENCES DURING NATTA VISIT CITED

LD291101 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0030 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 28 (TANJUG) -- The leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Italian Communist Party [PCI], Mikhail Gorbachev and Alessandro Natta, ended their talks in Moscow this evening by expressing mutual readiniss for "developing of friendly and constructive relations between the two parties, with full respect for mutual independence."

The formulation follows eight hours of talks, held in two rounds, which revealed close and identical stands, but also differences in the assessment of and views on the international situation and relations in the international workers' movement.

According to a Soviet Communique, the two sides are brought close together by the struggle for disarmament, prevention of the militarization of outer space, strengthening [words indistinct] and security in Europe, development of comprehensive cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union.

Mutual respect for independence of the parties and recognition of their different positions fesulting from different assessments of and views on some problems and difficulties of the present day workd were also underlined.

The Soviet communique did not mention the questions which the two parties assess and view diffenently, i.e., on which Gorgachev and Natta failed to reach agreement, and due to which relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Italian Communist Party (?stagnated in the past) six years.

The Italian side is said to have favourably assessed the current development processes in the Soviet Union, while the other side shows "understanding" for the strategic conceptions of the Italian Communists on the relationship between democracy and socialism.

No joint assessment could have been made of questions such as Afghanistan or Kampuchea, as was the case earlier with differences of the situation in Czechoslovakia and later in Poland, where differences berween the CPSU and the PCI still remain unsurmounted.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON USSR PROPOSAL FOR CYPRUS

PRAVDA Cites Support

PM281111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russion 23 Jan 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Positive Response"]

[Text] Nicosia, 22 Jan-- The Cypriot Republic's government has expressed satisfaction in connection with the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union on the principles for a Cyprus settlement and ways to achieve it, describing them as constructive and positive. A statement published here notes that this step by the USSR could help eliminate the seat of tension in this region.

The Cypriot Government, it says, greatly appreciates the fact that in its initiative the Soviet Union demands an end to any actions leading to an aggravation of the situation in Cyprus, promoting the fivision of the island, of undermining intercommunity dialogue.

It welcomes the proposition that the Cyprus problem should be resolved by convening a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework. It is encouraging that the Soviet Union pointed up the need to withdraw all foreign troops from the island and create a system of effective international guarantees of the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and also the need to respect its status as a nonaligned state, the document stresses.

The Soviet Union's new initiative is extremely topical, a statement by the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Central Committee Politburo, published in Nicosia, says. In putting forward proposals on the principles for a Cyprus settlement and ways to achieve it, the statement stresses, the USSR has once again demonstrated its principled stance in favor of a peaceful, just, and viable solution to the Cyprus problem in the interests of the entire Cypriot people.

AKEL welcomes the Soviet Union's initiative, fully supports it and will use all its forces to promote its implementation. The document contains an appeal to all interested parties to initiate a procedure for a peaceful, just, mutually acceptable, and viable settlement on the basis of the principles expounded in the Soviet proposals, which are completely in line with UN resolutions.

Miroshnik Comments

NC292953 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Commentary by Nikolay Miroshnik, "former PRAVDA correspondent in Greece and Cyprus"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's recent official proposals on the principles for a settlement of the Cyprus problem were yet another concrete manifestation of our country's consistent and substantive policy in the eastern Miditerranean and its relations with the friendly state of Cyprus.

This document has shown once again that the Soviet Union is a loyal friend of the Cyprus Republic, not only in words but in deeds, and that it wants an equitable solution of the Cyprus problem.

After a careful reading of the latest Soviet proposals, anyone with even the slightest knowledge of the history of developments in and around Cyprus cannot help but notice that many of these proposals' points were submitted in the past to the interested parties for discussion. Let us recall the Soviet proposal for a representative international conference on Cyprus under UN auspices. As is stressed in the document recently published in Moscow, such a conference would be a tangible way of guaranteeing a radical solution to the international aspects of the Cyprus problem.

The Soviet Union actually launched such an initiative more than 10 years ago. That its implementation could have contributed to a just settlement to the benefit of all Cypriots has already been confirmed by the immediate support given to this latest initiative by the Cypriot leadership and people, and by all who truly wish to see an independent, sovereign, united, and territorially integral Cyprus. However, due to the delaying tactics adopted by NATO, where the main role is played by the United States, this sort of conference has not been convened. This was even more true in subsequent years, when these same circles made every effort to circumvent the United Nations and remove this authoritative international body from a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Despite all the undermining activities in this area, our country maintains its consistent support for an international conference. This is based on the quite justifiable belief that it is exactly this sort of representative forum that can guarantee a mutually acceptable and viable solution to the external aspects of the Cyprus problem. It would also put an end to the behind-the-scenes efforts of Western countries to bring the island into the aggressive NATO alliance and to transform its soil into a springboard against vital arteries in the Near and Middle East.

The largely new point in the latest Soviet proposals on Cyprus is that they envisage the principles and means for a multilateral settlement of the Cyprus problem. They take the interests of all parties into account, and can be a realistic basis for the elaboration of a multilateral agreement. The timeliness of these new Soviet proposals will become even more obvious if we remember that the opponents of an independent and nonaligned Cyprus have recently become active in an attempt to make the division of the island permanent and to propel the republic down the road of unquestioning submission to NATO interests. Pressure in this direction is exerted on Cyprus by Atlantic circles both at home and abroad.

As the Soviet document sresses, under these circumstances, the stagnation of the Cyprus problem poses a threat to the existence of the Cyprus Republic as an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, united, and nonaligned state. By definition, this threat is a cause of great anxiety to the Soviet Union.

Therefore, our country again spoke seriously in support of the Cypriots' long-held aspirations. It is now up to the interested parties to speak. We would like to hope that this time political realism and a desire for peace and goodneighborly relations will vanquish temporary political expediencies regarding these parties' position a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Ankara Radio Reports Cited

LD291119 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1530 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The Freedom and Independence of Cyprus Must Be Preserved"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet proposals for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem are being commented upon widely both in the world press and in the press of that is of Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey.

Let me remind you, dear listeners, of the substance of the Soviet proposals for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. The Soviet Union is proposing the convening of an international conference, with the participation of both communities on the island, and Greece, Turkey, and all the countries which are members of the Security Council, for ending tension in this island country. As is pointed out in the Soviet proposals, a document providing for the demilitarization of the island, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, and the abolition of all foreign military forces there may be signed at the conclusion of the conference. As you can see, dear listeners, both the relaxation of the tension created in Cyprus and the peaceful future of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots depends on settling the key questions, which the Soviet Union considers as fundamental in its proposals.

The Cyprus Government, in a statement issued in Nicosia, expressed its appreciation of the Soviet Union's demand in its proposals that actions of any kind contributing to causing tension in the situation on the island and leading to keeping the island divided and hampering intercommunal dialogue should end.

As for NATO countries, they maintain, as they always have, that there is nothing new in the Soviet proposals, thus disclosing their opposition. Similar reports appeared in the Turkish press. It must be said, though, that come realistic veiws were indeed voiced in the Ankara radio's transmissions. For example, Ankara Radio said last Friday that Moscow's proposals did contain theses that the Turkish Government supported. This refers to seeking a settlement through intercommunal talks, cooperation with the UN secretary general, and the withdrawl of all foreign forces from the island.

Ankara Radio also stated that Trukey would withdraw its forces on the island following a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Before concluding our talks, let me state that the Soviet proposals were favorably received at the United Nation headquarters, and it was stated that implementing them would lead to lifting the serious danger threatening Cyprus and would extricate the Cyprus problem from the impasse into which it has been pushed by th opposed to a Cyprus settlement.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT HOLDS SESSION IN BRUSSELS

EEC-CEMA Ties Urged

LD282201 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Brussels, January 28 TASS -- The opinion in favour of a speedy establishment of mutually advantageous business relations between the European Ecomonic Community (EEC) and the Council for Mutual Ecomonic Assistance (CMEA) was expressed by H. Seeler, deputy from the Social Democratic Party of Germany, at a meeting of the Commission for External Economic Relations of European Parliament held here.

He was the main speaker of the commission when the question of the development of commercial ties of the 12 EEC countries with the CMEA member countries was discussed.

"I witnessed everywhere vast interest in the establishment of relations of cooperation between the EEC and CMEA," H. Seeler stressed in the report. He said that the conditions for the normalization of such relations are now better than ever.

H. Seeler said taht much interest is shown in the EEC countries in "new five years plans of the ecomomic development in the CMEA countreis which place the emphasis on the increase of the labor producitvity and production of consumer goods." The speaker noted in this connection that the states of European Economic Community could contribute to the implementation of these grandiose tasks. "These plans offer good opportunties for export by the EEC the more so since CMEA countries are neighbours of the EEC countries and have a truly nuge potential for growth".

On his part an official spolesman for the commission of the European communites told newsmen that the leadership of the execituve body of the EEC intends to give a positive answer to the proposal of the CMEA Executive Committee to establish relations of cooperation between the two organizations.

U.S. Sanctions On Libya Rejected

LD281924 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Washington's stubborn attempts to draw West European states to American sanctions against Libya in connection with absurd charges of its being involved in international terrorism, have suffered a failure. The extra proof of that was the Brussels session of the foreign ministers of 12 countries, members of the European Economic Community (EEC). The EEC refused to support the Washington-launched anti-Libyan campaign. A special statement adopted at the session expresses serious concern over the tension in the Mediterranean. Many Western analysts interpret that as condemnation by the Common Market countries of major American naval, obviously provocative, exercises, which are now under way off the Libyan shores.

First Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Whitehead, who was in Western Europe as a special White House emissary, was trying to put a brave face on a sorry business. Engaged in wishful thinking, he asserted that some West European countries support the U.S. anti-Libyan actions. Whitehead is now compelled to change the tone. The reaction of the foreign ministers of 12 EEC member countries to the American pressure was negative. The British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH qualified it as unambiguous "rebuff to Washington".

Western Europe not only refuses to participate in U.S. sanctions against Libya, but made it clear to Washington that if it looks for a pretext for military confrontation, such a course is fraught with serious consequences and will entail a storm of indignation and protest.

It is easy to explain the EEC stand. Apart from national interests of the Common Market countries, the ministers, who met in Brussels, couldn't but be influenced by the West European public opinion, which firmly denounces Washington's adventurism with regard to the sovereign state of Libya. The EEC reaction to American sanctions is all the more significant since some U.S. NATO allies more than once associated themselves with Washington's policy of state terrorism.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. PRESSURE ON SWEDISH EXPORTS

PM291852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Kuznetsov "International Notes": "Persistent Pressure"]

[Text] Reports have appeared in the Swedish press to the effect that Stockholm's Government circles "are studying the question" of passing a special law on export controls. One of the country's biggest newspapers, SVENSKA DAGBLADET, which in many respects reflects the opinions of business circles, writes that the Swedish Foreign Ministry's trade department is examining a number of proposals regarding the text of a future law whose aim, in particular, is to... prevent the transit of U.S. high-technology products via Swedish territory to socialist countries.

These reports generated bewilderment and anxiety among Sweden's democratic public and the democratic press which assess them as yet another manifestation of the long-running process of "antagonism" between Stockholm and Washington over the question of Sweden's independent economic course and as evidence of persistent efforts by the United States to involve this Scandinavian state in a "trade war" against the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Certain Swedish commentators observe that the fears of U.S. circles over Swedish exports are, firstly, highly exaggerated, and secondly, that the export from Sweden of "sensitive" -- from the viewpoint of the United States -- technology to, for instance, the USSR does not contravene any laws.

In whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, the U.S. ruling circles are pretending that they are unaware of the potential of Soviet science and technology. But, after all, as is known, the same kind of technological tasks and problems have been tackled in the USSR (and this will undoubtedly continue to be the case) as in capitalist countries. Moreover, there have been many instances where Western, including American, firms have acquired the latest developments and technology from the USSR. Washington is uneasy not so much about technology which, allegedly, "ends up in the USSR," as about the strengthening of its position in the increasingly fierce competitive struggle with its rival partners in West Europe, including Sweden.

Looking back of the history of the issue, the Swedish newspaper NORRSKENFLAMMAN writes that the U.S. embargo policy and its impact on the Swedish economy are one of the most somber phenomena in the entire postwar period. It is known that there have been occasions when representatives of Swedish business circles have been summoned to the United States so that there they may "answer" for certain "transgressions" and when the Americans have imposed major fines on their enterprises. Representatives of the U.S. Administration have made and do make tours of Sweden "for the purpose of monitoring how enterprises there carry out U.S. instructions." The lists of goods subject to U.S. prohibition which have been presented to Swedish industrialists are becoming ever longer. Because of the unceremonious U.S. definitions concerning so-called "dual use" equipment, Swedish firms are prohibited from exporting even ordinary household products such as, for example, refrigerators, electric cookers, and so forth.

To say nothing of the fact that this restrictive trade practice being imposed on Sweden runs counter to that country's economic interests, further measures to toughen this policy, especially legislative acts, can lead to an undermining of the fundamental Swedish foreign policy principle of freedom from cartels.

[Soyuzy] The same SVENSKA DAGBLADET draws attention to the fact that the passing of laws regulating exports is an "especially sensitive issue for Sweden" where "every idea of this kind has for a long time now been rejected out of consideration for the principles of free trade."

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DISCUSSES 1987 ELECTIONS

LD300029 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, January 29 TASS -- A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria was held here. It discussed the preparation of the party for the elections to the Nationalrat (parliament) to be held in the spring of 1987.

It was pointed out in the report delivered by Hans Kalt, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and during the debates that the elections will pass in the atmosphere of the stepping up of the struggle on the problems of the future of the nationalised industry, the budget and taxation policy. The plenum decided to use to the utmost the resources of the party for the consolidation of its position during the preparation for the elections.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PDRY INSURRECTION AFTERMATH

Leader Thanks USSR

LD291846 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The acting president of South Yemen, Haydar abu Bakr al-Attas, has described as the main task of the country the speedy elimination of the consequences of the January 13 events. In an address to the nation he said that the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] would do its utmost to guarantee a normal life and help people restore thanked the Soviet Union for supporting the people of his country in trying times. City transport is reported to have resumed its operation in Aden, papers are published, and people have filled the streets. Reports are also coming about the stabilization of the situation in Abayan province, where tension had remained. In the north of the country troops are approaching the settlement Mukayris to establish control over it. There have been public rallies in support of the country's leadership in a number of provinces.

Official Says Situation Calm

LD291251 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The situation in the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen is now calm, with the government and the Yemen Socialist Party being in full control. This has been stated at a Moscow news conference by Sayf (Sa'il), Khalid member of the party's Central Committee.

He spoke of vigorous restoration efforts in the capital. The city is receiving water, electricity, and food supplies. Steps are being taken to restore health care services to normal functioning. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party Sayf (Sa'il) Khalid thanked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for help.

PDRY Spokesman Meets Ambassadors

GF291736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Sayf (Sa'il) Khalid, member of the VSP Central Committee and our charge d'affaires in the USSR, met with the ambassadors of socialist countries in Moscow this morning. During the meeting Brother Sayf (Sa'il) briefed the representatives on the statement issued by the second extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee last Friday, 24 January. He also explained to them in detail the bloody and tragic events to which the PDRY was subjected on 13 January and the results of the liquidation coup attempt which was planned by adventurer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique at the encouragement of the imperialist and reactionary forces hostile to the national and progressive regime in our country and to the socialist course.

Brother Sayf (Sa'il) highly assessed the role of the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, in supporting the PDRY and the position they expressed in solidarity with our country and people during the recent events -- a position which is embodied in their warning against the danger of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the PDRY.

Brother Sayf (Sa'il) also affirmed that our country will continue to verify the tasks of the national and democratic revolution with its socialist concepts despite the difficult hardships resulting from the attempt by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique to lead our country astray from the socialist course. He also affirmed that the PDRY will continue to develop its internationalist and principled relations with the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union.

Isma'il Treated in Moscow

GF291215 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Sanaa -- Sources arriving in the PDRY from Sanaa yesterday said that 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il was taken to Moscow for treatment. The sources added that he was seriously injured on his forehead and under the throat during the first day of the events in the PDRY. It has been rumoured during the beginning of the events that 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il was aboard a Soviet ship in Aden undergoing treatment after sustaining his injuries.

Meanwhile, well-informed sources stated that the three sons of 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il were transported to the Soviet Embassy in Aden after the second day of the fighting so as to secure their safety.

AL-QADHDHAFI SAYS U.S. MANEUVERS 'UNWARRANTED'

LD291404 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, January 29 TASS -- The Libyan people regard the U.S. provocative manoeuvring off the Libyan coast as an act of unwarranted aggression, leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has declared.

Interviewed by the French television company Antenne-2, he described Washington's foreign policy as a policy of state-sponsored terrorism which jeopardises peace and security worldwide. The U.S. logic boils down to threats, military exercises and economic boycott, to attempts to liquidate persons who do you suit Washington. [as received]

The reasons of the anti-Libyan campaign launched by the American Administration, Al-Qadhdhafi said, lie in Libya's refusal to give in to U.S. diktat. He stressed that the Libyan Jamahiriyah does not threaten, nor is going to threaten any one. "We want to develop our economy and culture in peace," the leader of the Libyan revolution stressed. He suggested banning any military exercises in the Mediterranean and the adjoining territory of all states in the region.

"Washington's Playing With Fire" is the title of an article in the newspaper L'HUMANITE on the U.S. provocative manoeuvures off the Libyan coast. Washington's aggressive policies, it notes, seriously worry the Mediterranean countries and lead to greater isolation of the United States.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

Economic Talks Held

LD301036 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS -- Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Dante Caputo, minister of foreign affairs and religion of Argentina, held talks here today to discuss ways for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet side expressed its readiness to cooperate with Argentina in carrying out joint economic projects in such fields as machine building, including agricultural machine building, the power and mining industries, and transport, primarily the rail transport.

Joint manufacture of different equipment and other products, it was noted at the talks, could become one of the forms of development of bilateral business relations.

Trade Accord Signed

LD291127 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- The U.S.S.R. and Argentina today signed an agreement under the terms of which Argentina will deliver 4.5 million tons of fodder grain and soybeans a year to the Soviet Union in 1986-1990. The two countries also exchanged notes on the supply of Soviet-manufactured machines and equipment to Argentina in the current five-year period. The documents were signed for the Soviet Union by Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., and for Argentina -- by Dante Caputo, minister of foreign affairs of Argentina.

Shevardnadze Speaks at Luncheon

LD291737 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1538 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 (TASS) -- The Soviet Union and Argentina can serve as a good example of the practical implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres, founded on a respect for the interests, stances, and viewpoints of one another. This was stated by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister. He gave a luncheon today in honor of Dante Mario Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship.

Eduard Shevardnadze stressed that relations between the two countries have good prospects and there is a wide scope for the development of links and the deepening of cooperation in international affairs. He gave a lofty appraisal of the stance of Argentina as regards the new initiative of the Soviet Union, which was put forward in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January. "The program for completely freeing earth of nuclear weapons and preventing the militarization of space, the elimination of chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction, the realization of measures directed toward lessening the danger of war and consolidating peace has received support from the Argentine Government. Such an attitude is expressed in the message of reply from R. Alfonsin to M.S. Gorbachev," Eduard Shevardnadze said.

The readiness of Argentina, jointly with other countries which signed the Delhi declaration a year ago, to further by practical means the establishment, as a first step, of a joint Soviet-U.S. moratorium on nuclear blasts, the comprehension by the Argentine side of the significance of the Soviet decision to extend the moratorium on these blasts -- which it introduced unilaterally -- is a confirmation of the responsible and mature approach of the Argentine Government to the task of the transition to a really stable and reliable peace [mir]," Eduard Shevardnadze said.

Touching on the situation which has unfolded in Central America, the Soviet foreign affairs minister pointed to the violations there of norms of international law sanctified by the UN Charter. "What we are talking about is a policy of pressure and threats against the sovereign state of Nicaragua, attempts to interfere in its affairs, to foist on the people of that country systems which are alien to it, and to deprive it of the opportunity of determining its fate itself," he said.

"The Soviet Union, which unfailingly comes out in defense of the sovereign rights of the Nicaraguan people, and of many others, and favors a just political settlement in Central America, pays due respect to the efforts of Latin American countries who are proceeding in this direction," Eduard Shevardnadze said. He expressed the conviction that, with the cooperation of all peace-loving states and political forces, it will prove possible to avert the threat of conflict in Central America, to give the peoples of this region the opportunity to develop in their own way, and to engage in urgent matters of solid economic development without fear of any form of outside interference.

The Soviet foreign affairs minister expressed concern about the tense situation remaining in the south Atlantic. "The Soviet Union, he said, resolutely condemns the course toward militarization of this region. Such a policy bears a direct threat for all Latin American states, and not merely for them, for by this policy a dangerous center of conflict is being perpetuated there."

On the problem of the Malvinas [Falklands] Islands, Eduard Shevardnadze spoke in support of Argentina's course toward a peaceful settlement by means of negotiations with Great Britain on the basis of the existing UN decisions.

Speaking on international economic relations problems, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs stressed that "the serious difficulties and obstacles created by the policy of the major capitalist states to the development of these relations on a healthy and just basis, strike hard at the interests of the developing countries. A huge and ever increasing foreign debt is arising as an insurmountable barrier on the path to the socioeconomic progress of the peoples of these countries." He stressed that "the program set out by the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament and for preventing an arms race in space indicates paths to the solution of the most complex problems of the present day, including economic problems."

In conclusion, Eduard Shevardnadze stated that the forthcoming arrival of Raul Alfonsin, the president of the Republic of Argentina, in the Soviet Union would be a major event in relations between the two countries and would move them onto a new and higher level.

Caputo Speech Reported

LD291745 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- Peace is an indispensable, the most important condition for relations among states. With the existence of different social systems, the principle of peaceful coexistence is not only the cornerstone of diplomatic relations among states but also the only way for the globe's survival, said Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs Dante Mario Caputo speaking at a luncheon here today.

The luncheon was given in his honour by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Now that humanity is faced with the burning task of preserving peace on earth, when new horizons open in space, the attempts to turn the earth and outer space into a potential theatre of operations are regarded as extremely irresponsible by entire humanity, the Argentine minister said.

The minister said that the programme of complete disarmament by the year 2000 advanced by the USSR is the most important initiative advanced in this sphere so far.

Touching upon the situation in Latin American countries, Dante Mario Caputo said that the problem of the situation in Central America and the conditions of social and economic development of Latin American countries cannot be resolved in isolation and unilaterally. Peace, development, democracy, security are threatened by the crisis in Central America. Its causes are known: they are authoritarianism, glaring social inequity, poverty. When the people is kept apart from political and economic life, this inevitably breeds violence, war, lack of security. The Central American problem affects all countries of the continent.

The minister said that Argentina always supported the activity of the Contadora Group, viewing it as a mechanism which is capable of ensuring the quest for a durable solution of the problem of Central American states. Argentina entered the group of the support for the Contadora, signed recently in Venezuela a declaration which opens new hopes for the settlement of the situation in the region through talks.

Argentina is ever ready to resolve together with Great Britain the question of the sovereignty of the Malvinas [Falklands], the South Sandwich Islands and South Georgia though a dialogue. The minister expressed gratitude of the Government and people of Argentina to the USSR Government for the support for the United Nations resolutions on that matter.

Gromyko, Caputo Talk

LD291823 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- Some problems of the present-day international situation and questions of Soviet-Argentine relations were in the focus of attention of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion of the Argentine Republic Dante Mario Caputo when they had a conversation in the Kremlin today.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union consistently continues the struggle for universal peace. The new historic initiatives set out in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev pursue a clear aim: to achieve the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere within the shortest period of time, only 15 years.

Our state has taken an important step towards disarmament, Andrey Gromyko said. The fundamental newness and significance of the Soviet programme of the complete elimination of nuclear arms is that it is concrete in content and in the schedules of its implementations.

It is important also that the Soviet Union has decided to extend for three months, that is till March 31, 1986 its earlier announced unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions. The ball is now in the U.S. court.

The Soviet Union stresses again that drastic reduction of nuclear arms is possible only when the USSR and the USA refuse to create, test and deploy of space strike arms.

Dante Mario Caputo pointed to a positive attitude of Argentina's government to the Soviet peace initiatives. And he stressed that the Soviet proposals of January 15, as an important political document, create a good foundation for practical solution of the questions of arms limitation and disarmament.

When the situation in Central America was discussed, the Soviet side confirmed the support for a peaceful political settlement in the area with a steady observance of the sovereignty, the right of peoples to decide how they should live, what course they should conduct. Dante Mario Caputo expressed concern over tension in Central America and proclaimed the wish of Argentina, other Latin American countries to promote the easing of that tension.

Discussing bilateral ties between the Soviet Union and Argentina, the sides noted with satisfaction their development.

Bilateral Relations Discussed

LD291940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received today at the Kremlin Dante Mario Caputo, minister of foreign relations and worship of the Republic of Argentina, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union, and those accompanying him.

During their conversation there was an extensive discussion of some problems related to the present international situation and questions relating to Soviet-Argentine relations.

Comrade Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union is consistently continuing its struggle for universal peace. The new historic initiatives, set forth in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pursue a clear goal, that of achieving in a very short space of time, just 15 years, the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the entire globe.

The Soviet side stressed that the Soviet leadership highly appraises the efforts of Argentina, which together with other countries belonging to the group of six -- Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- have submitted constructive proposals to curtail the armaments race, to prevent the militarization of space, and to declare a moratorium on nuclear explosions. The Argentine minister was told that these ideas are in accord with the Soviet approach to a solution of these important problems.

The visitor's attention was drawn to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent message to Argentine President Alfonsin. The message contained information about Soviet initiatives. Dante Caputo noted the Argentine Government's positive attitude toward the peaceful Soviet initiatives.

In their consideration of the situation in Central America the Soviet side stressed its support for a peaceful political settlement in the area with strict observance of sovereignty and the right of the peoples to decide for themselves how they should live and what course they should follow.

Discussing bilateral links between the Soviet Union and Argentina the sides noted with satisfaction their onward development.

Press Conference Held

LD292013 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today, Dante Caputo, Argentina's minister of foreign affairs and religion, highly assessed the results of his talks in Moscow. "My meetings with Soviet leaders were held in an atmosphere of exceptional openness", the minister said. "A constructive dialogue between our countries took place. The talks covered both bilateral relations and international problems".

Answering questions from journalists, Dante Caputo said, specifically, that Argentina views the extension by the Soviet Union of the moratorium on all nuclear explosions till March 31, 1986 as a positive act of great importance. Dwelling on possible contribution of the countries, signatories to the Delhi declaration, to the achievement of arrangement between the great powers on the question of the complete elimination of nuclear arms, the minister said that meeting of representatives of those countries will shortly be held on that problem.

Dante Caputo condemned the militarisation by Great Britain of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and emphasized the dangerousness of such actions not only for Argentina but also for other Latin American states. Setting out Argentina's stand on the crisis situation in Central America, the minister pointed to a recent meeting of representatives of the countries of the Contadora Group and countries of the Contadora support group in Venezuela. In accordance with the document adopted there he declared that the conflict in the Central American region should be made an issue for Latin American peoples alone. Dante Caputo noted that during the talks in Moscow the USSR and Argentina declared against the use of force and threat of force in Central America, for the resolution of all disputed problems in a peaceful way on the basis of the principles of non-interference in internal affairs, respect for the right of peoples to self-determination.

Much attention was paid at the press conference to the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries. Dante Caputo stressed that this is a political problem for those countries, including Latin American countries. The foreign debt of Latin American countries now exceeds 350 billion dollars. In the past four years alone they paid out over 100 billion dollars as the interest on the debt. This is tantamount to capital investments of all countries on the continent over a whole year. The consolidation of democracy in Latin America cannot be achieved without a positive solution of the problem of the foreign debt, the minister said.

Dante Caputo said that an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries, an agreement on the deliveries of Argentine fodder grain and soybeans to the USSR were signed during the official visit to the Soviet Union. There was an exchange of notes on the deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment to Argentina. In this connection the minister stressed that both sides intend to take measures for a gradual balancing of bilateral trade.

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN VIEWS NICARAGUA'S PROBLEMS

PM291143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Part I of own political observer A. Bovin report: "Nicaragua in Struggle"]

[Text] In December of last year I visited Nicaragua as a delegation member of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Peoples. It is difficult in a mere 8 days to grasp the problems of a country which you are visiting for the first time.

And it is no less difficult, reflecting on what you have seen and heard, to sort it into the neat "stacks" which usually make up a newspaper article. Nonetheless, drawing on the many conversations which I had in Managua and elsewhere, I would like to tell the readers of our newspaper about the main aspects of life in this Central American country which is passing through a difficult, a crucial stage of its history.

But let me begin with the main thing. And the main thing is that the country is in struggle, the country is waging war. A war which was started by the counterrevolution against the revolution. By external counterrevolution, organized, supported, and egged on by the United States and backed by Central America's reactionary circles. And internal counterrevolution -- former Somoza supporters, a certain section of the propertied classes, and renegades who have betrayed the cause of the revolution.

War is war. In 1985 the struggle against the counterrevolutionary terror claimed the lives of some 1,140 officers and men of the Sandinist People's Army and People's Militia fighters. Some 280 civilians have perished at the "contras'" hands. Over the same period, units of the Sandinist People's Army killed more than 4,600 mercenaries. This is the death toll.

But the war unleashed by the counterrevolution does not only claim lives. Because the combat operations take place in economically important areas they have a pernicious effect on the national economy. Many mines have been closed, the timber industry has been paralyzed, serious damage has been caused to the fishing industry and the production of the staple food crops (corn and harricot beans). In 1984 12,000 hectares of coffee plantations and 5,000 hectares of tobacco plantations have fallen into disuse.

In 1985 alone, the government was forced to use 25 percent of the gross national product, almost half the national budget, for defense needs. One-fifth of the able-bodied population was withdrawn from productive labor. People are departing for the front and there is no one to pick the coffee, cut the sugar cane, to teach, and to practice medicine...

The losses and expenditure which run into billions are bound to affect the state of the economy. And if we add the trade embargo introduced and implemented by the United States to the military factors, if we take into account the situation on world markets where prices for traditional Nicaraguan export goods have fallen sharply, and consider the objective obstacles which hamper the implementation of major transformations in this backward country plundered by its own and foreign masters, and also the possible -- and in conditions of drastic social changes even inevitable -- mistakes and miscalculations, then we get some idea of the causes of the considerable difficulties which confront the Nicaraguan economy.

Labor productivity and output volumes have decreased. There are shortages of essential goods which have led to sharp price rises on the black market. Inflation has reached 300 percent. Many people are unemployed.

In order to ease the working people's situation, rationing has been introduced in respect of a number of industrial goods and food products. "Workers' supply centers" are being established where it is possible to buy food at state prices. Wages have been increased (by 58-100 percent). All this does not resolve the fundamental problems, of course. It is extremely difficult to tackle them in conditions of "subsistence economy" -- as the present state of the Nicaraguan national economy and the thrust of its economic policy are described.

Everything is subordinated to routing the counterrevolution. The process of national reconstruction which was begun immediately after the triumph of the revolution has slowed down. However, as I was told in Managua "subsistence economy" does not mean that they have given up their plans for the future. Construction and assimilation of major production projects intended above all for processing agricultural produce is continuing.

The economic problems are closely tied up with social problems. After toppling Somoza, the sociopolitical forces which had jointly opposed the dictatorial regime began to split up. The Sandinists and political groupings close to them favored a restructuring of the foundations of social life. The 4 November 1984 elections to the National Assembly gave the Sandinists 67 percent of votes (61 of 96 mandates), that is to say, they demonstrated that their program enjoys majority support.

The political opponents of the Sandinists -- the "Democratic Coordination Commission" (a bloc of center and right-of-center parties), the private business supreme council, and the top echelons of the Catholic Church which mainly express the interests of the Nicaraguan middle bourgeoisie -- favor switching Nicaragua to the path of "normal" bourgeoisie-democratic development. Capitalism minus Somoza plus preservation of the economic and political dependence on the United States -- this is approximately how this platform could be summed up.

The opposition's sympathies are on the side of the "contras" and the Americans. "All legal channels are closed," Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, president of the "Democratic Coordination Commission" complained in July 1985. "All one can do is to sit at home and wait for an armed intervention." Returning from the Vatican last summer, Archbishop of Managua, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo celebrated his first mass in Miami before former Somoza supporters and "contras" leaders.

And they do not stop at complaints and celebrations of masses. The opposition is calling on young people to refuse to serve in the Army, it organizes sabotage in industry and agriculture, and provokes strikes. In short, it tries to destabilize Nicaragua from within and thus to help the Americans and the "contras." In these conditions the state of emergency was reintroduced 15 October 1985.

Opposition parties and political opponents of the Sandinists continue to operate on a legal basis. But it is asked of them to observe revolutionary legality and not to engage in activities which are against the national interests. This has caused a storm of protests in Washington. However, in among the noisy lamentations about "human rights" sensible voices can also be heard. Measures implemented under the state of emergency, a WASHINGTON POST correspondent wrote, "testify to the growing resolve of the Sandinist leadership to prevent its political opponents from adopting any kind of measures which could, albeit indirectly, assist the insurgent forces which enjoy U.S. support and whose aim is to topple the government." This is exactly what is happening.

Chile comes to mind. Salvador Allende rejected the thought of a counterrevolutionary coup. He did not introduce a state of emergency. And they killed him. They killed the revolution and democracy in Chile. And it is laudable that this lesson has been learned, that the revolution is defending itself.

Indeed, the revolution is defending itself. Nicaragua is an agrarian country. And the effectiveness of the rebuff to the counterrevolution, just like the scope and pace of social transformations depends largely on the stance, mood, and behavior of the peasantry.

As the experience of many revolutions shows, the peasantry is a difficult, intractable material for achieving swift and profound changes. Age-old habits and prejudices die hard and the inertia of the past lingers on. All this creates objective difficulties for the new rule. But there are also other difficulties created by too much haste and excessive radicalism in changing the existing, established way of life.

These general postulates apply to Nicaragua, too, albeit with certain reservations. This helps to explain why there are peasants, even poor peasants among the "contras." I was told that some of the peasants are press-ganged by the former Somoza supporters to join their detachments. But I was also told that others are joining the "contras" because they are afraid of, do not understand, or refuse to accept the new order. Consequently the struggle against the counterrevolution is not confined to military actions. It also involves multifaceted, hard, and painstaking work in all spheres -- political, social, economic, and cultural -- work called upon to change the attitudes, sympathies and antipathies of the peasant mass.

This work is under way. And I am confident that it would have produced tangible results long ago but for the constant support for the counterrevolution from abroad, but for the U.S. policy which blatantly flouts elementary norms of international law.

NICARAGUAN HELICOPTER FIRED ON BY 'CIA MERCENARIES'

LD271513 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Managua, January 27 TASS -- CIA mercenaries, based in Costa Rica, have committed an armed provocation against Nicaragua. As was reported by Nicaragua's Defence Ministry, on January 25 a Somoza gang fired from Costa Rican territory on a helicopter of the Sandinista Air Force, which was on its way towards the Nicaraguan frontier La Penca Point. The helicopter was damaged in the provocative action.

SOVIET, COLOMBIAN TALKS HELD ON COOPERATION

Aristov, Economic Minister Meet

PM221525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Economic Relations Expanding"]

[Text] A conversation has taken place between Soviet Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and Colombian Economic Development Minister G. Castro Guerrero, who is in Moscow to take part in the fourth session of the Soviet-Colombian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. Questions concerning the state of and prospects for developing trade and economic ties between the two countries were examined.

J. Gomez Restrepo, Colombian ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the conversation.

Talks End

LD221649 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Colombian Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation in Trade, Economy, Science and Technology has ended in Moscow. A protocol was signed saying that the contacts between the two countries in these spheres continue to expand on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Steps were planned to further expand cooperation. The Soviet Union expressed readiness to increase the shipment of machinery and equipment to Colombia.

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SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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Further on Turkmen CP Congress Proceedings

Zagladin Speech

PM291730 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed account of speech by V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, delivered 17 January at 23rd Turkmen Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

Your congress is taking place at a portentous time in a period when the whole CPSU is preparing for its 27th congress. This will be a routine congress. But it will undoubtedly occupy an outstanding place in the history of our party and of our country.

This congress will, after all, define the general direction of the work of our party and of our people in the long term. In essence the congress decisions, the new edition of the party Program, the changes to its Statutes, and the Directions of the country's economic and social development are, as it were, our travel warrant for journeying into the 21st century. What we are doing today lays the foundation of our life for many years and decades to come.

Comrades!

In such speeches it is customary first of all to speak about internal affairs and then to broach problems of international politics. However, I think today that it is expedient to violate this procedure. First of all because enhanced attention to international affairs has become an important feature of the activity of the Central Committee and of its general secretary since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. This attention is, I would say, innovative. The activity of the Central Committee at this time is characterized by a desire to get the world situation moving from a standstill and to ensure real forward progression along the path toward the solution of the chief international problem — the problem of averting the danger of nuclear war which is threatening mankind.

Secondly, it is also expedient to turn first of all to issues of international life because just now, literally on the eve of your congress, our party launched bold, new, and — it can be said without exaggeration — ambitious intitiatives of a foreign policy nature. I mean the statement which M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee delivered on 15 January. This statement expounds proposals whose implementation could — and not just in our opinion, but in the opinion of broad sections of the world's public — lead to a most radical turnaround in the course of world events.

The contents of the statement are known to you. The main feature is that our party proposes that all nuclear weapons and also chemical weapons be banned and eliminated even before the start of the new millennium — under strict international control, of course. It is clear that all this is possible only if space strike weapons are totally renounced. This is a fundamentally necessary prerequisite for progress in the matter of guaranteeing real security of the peoples.

These initiatives of ours are a direct practical embodiment of the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum for the utmost activation of our foreign policy, and of the propositions of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. In the world arena our country holds the initiative firmly in its hands.

There is no doubt that aggressive circles in Washington and other western capitals will do all they can to retard the implementation of our ideas. They will, however, find that very difficult. It will be difficult because the Soviet Union's proposals take most fully into account the interests and demands of all countries and peoples, and accord with the hopes of all mankind.

A struggle lies ahead. Our country and our party are ready for that struggle. The Communist Parties, revolutionary democrats, many social democratic parties, and realistically minded statesmen of many countries are now calling for that struggle. A broad and truly worldwide front of struggle for the implementation of the Soviet initiatives is being created.

And although this struggle will not be easy, and although a long road has yet to be traversed, the very fact that our new initiatives have been launched has already exerted a salutary influence on the international atmosphere. What we have dubbed "the spirit of Geneva" following M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with President Reagan, has now acquired a solid, reliable foundation. confidence in our policy is growing everywhere. On the other hand, the mendacious myth about a Soviet military threat — a myth which is being propagandized in order to justify the arms race and preparations for war — is gradually melting away like snow in spring.

An important place in our international work is occupied by efforts aimed at eliminating the armed conflicts which exist on earth. Our aim is to achieve a solution to these conflicts by peaceful means, through negotations. This also applies to the problems of your neighbor, Afghanistan, and to the Iran-Iraq war. We have already done a great deal in this direction and much more will be done in the immediate future [v blizhaysheye vremya].

We have already spoken of the fact that the implementation of our proposals will require earnest and vigorous foreign policy activity. This is undoubtedly so. But, comrades, I must also say something else: The outcome of this struggle depends very much on how we shall work here at home.

From textbooks we all know very well that foreign and domestic policy in any country are closely interconnected. But if one is to talk of the Soviet Union then this interconnection acquires, if you like, special significance. I shall clarify what I have said by some examples. In the early seventies imperialism was forced to make the move from cold war to detente. Why? Because the Soviet Union had managed, on the basis of its economic achievements, to acquire military-strategic parity with the United States. This caused many hotheads in Washington and in the West in general to come to their senses.

Then, in the mid-seventies the brief detente gave way to confrontation. Why did imperialism take this turn? There were various reasons but one of them was that economic difficulties in the socialist countries, including in the Soviet Union, were perceived in the West, and above all in the United States. And they thought: Now we can apply the "squeeze" and force the Communists to capitulate.

But at the end of 1985 the Americans suddenly decided on a meeting between President Reagan and M.S. Gorbachev, and on the signing of a statement which contains exceptionally important proposals which are well known to you. Why then did the United States venture such a step as Geneva? Not least because they noticed that things were going better in the Soviet Union and that our development had begun to accelerate again.

All this, comrades, cogently confirms the correctness of Lenin's conclusion: **We exert our chief influence on the development of events in the world through our economic policy**.

Comrades!

We are saying that the 27th CPSU Congress will open up a new stage in the country's history. But in fact a start has already been made on this new stage. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum has already designated qualitatively new targets for our development and has in essence outlined a new party strategy.

The point of departure for this strategy is the simple and bold idea that **We cannot proceed as before any longer**! The "moment of truth" has arrived. It is time to look truth in the face. It is essential to acknowledge realities. It is time to stop being afraid of calling a spade a spade, to say that what is good is good, what is bad is bad, without any allowances or excuses, to make the effort — the difficult effort — to force oneself to do this, and to start thinking and acting in a new and different way.

You are well aware of, and have spoken here frankly and trenchantly about, how much was neglected over the last decade and more, how many opportunities remained unutilized, and what dangerous inertia negative tendencies had begun to acquire in the sphere of the economy, in the social sphere, in cadre matters, and in public morality.

The party said: Stop! This must not and will not go on any more! A course was set toward a radical turning point and a **strategy for acceleration** was formulated.

This concept will find full expression at the party's 27th congress. This is no simple matter. After all, it is a question not simply of the fact that previously we operated at such and such a pace and that now the pace will be greater. No. It is a question of **qualitative** changes in the whole of the social organism. The party is outlining measures of a revolutionary nature. The kind of restructuring of all party, economic, soviet, ideological, and cultural work is envisaged which will make it possible **to utilize in far greater measure the potential of the socialist system**.

And for this, amid everything else, it is necessary to fully reinstate, and not just pay homage to, Leninist principles — the simple, lucid norms of our socialist ideal — and to take them as our guide always and in everything, at any post and in any matter, great or small. And this is already being done most enegetically, above all by the CPSU Central Committee itself.

So what new element has appeared in the activity of our party and of its leadership during the period since the April plenum? **First**, the Central Committee has purposefully embarked on tackling the most complex and acute problems which are now facing the country.

It is no secret that certain of these problems in the past were, as it were, shelved for later on. As can be seen from the report delivered by Comrade S.A. Niyazov, and from the debate, this altogether fallacious approach is also very familiar to you. There used to be a desire, as it were, to "close" one issue or another. But any issue, after all, can only be deemed closed when it has been resolved. Taking this into account, the Central Committee, without procrastination, has now set about the most complex, but at the same time most vital, problems concerning the elaboration of new principles for the activity of the economic mechanism, and also concerning the influence of this mechanism on the introduction into production of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the radical enhancement of product quality.

Second, in tackling these problems, the Central Committee is not proceeding along well trodden paths. It is adopting nonstandard and innovative solutions. An example of this is the creation of the agro-industrial complex and the creation of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes where science and production come together

Third, the party, while promptly tacking current problems, has begun to study long-term problems far more thoroughly. Moreover this work is proceeding on a strictly scientific basis with no hare-brained schemes or voluntarism.

Fourth, an important feature of the CPSU's activity since the April plenum is cadre policy.

The West is clamoring that we are having a purge. No, it is not a purge. But a replacement of cadres is indeed taking place on a wide scale for all to see. It is a question here not of any subjective sympathies or antipathies. New tasks, life itself, and the scale and novelty of plans and designs require this. Resoluteness and, in some places, toughness have acquired an urgency in this matter because over a protracted period, as M.S. Gorbachev has said, "the natural process of cadre replacement was violated." Tendencies appeared in cadre policy which were incompatible with Leninism. And this inflicted serious damage on the country, both economic and moral.

The capacity for independent, creative action in the assigned post, the working person's moral potential, a sharp increase in exactingness, and a considerable expansion of **trust** — those are the criteria for assessing and the principles of work with cadres nowadays.

New comrades — authoritative and vigorous — are already working in many spheres of our life and in many party organizations and state organs. This also applies to your party organization. Things have begun to go better everywhere. Most comrades are working intensively, enterprisingly, and with a great sense of responsibility.

The Central Committee proceeds from the premise that at the present stage of the resolute restructuring of social relations the selection of cadres is of exceptionally great importance. To use V.I. Lenin's expression, this can be said to be the crux of policy now.

The work of the Central Committee and its general secretary must serve as a reliable reference point for the activity of all party organizations and, of course, of the Turkmen Communist Party.

The beginning of last year, 1985, was difficult in our country, as we all know. But as a result of the energetic measures taken by the leadership of the party and the country, measures that were supported by the working people, it was possible to finish the year successfully on the whole. And this, of course, is the best possible gift to the 27th party congress.

Your republic's working people made their contribution to the achievements of last year and of the whole 11th 5-Year Plan. The achievements of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia have been cogently discussed in the Central Committee report and in comrades' speeches. I would like to cordially congratulate you all, congress delegates and all Turkmenistan's Communists, on the early fulfillment of the 1985 pledges in terms of many important indicators. We hope that the heights that have been scaled do not remain a record of the past for you but become the starting point for climbing to new heights.

At the same time I would like to express total agreement with what Saparmurad Atayevich Niyazov said: The republic's contribution to the country's development could have been greater. objectively and critically assessing what has been achieved and comparing it with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums, it must be openly said: Not everything possible has yet been done and the results of work could have been higher.

I will not repeat what was said earlier; anyhow, you know your own problems better than I do.

Nonetheless, there are some points that have to be mentioned.

What is now, today, the most important thing for our whole country? Above all energy, the extraction and production of energy sources, especially oil and gas.

Oil and gas are one of your republic's main resources. However, can these really exceptionally valuable resources be said to have been used thriftily and proprietorially? No, they cannot. Oil extraction in the republic does not accord with the existing potential. There are miscalculations in questions of building up hydrocarbon reserves, the observance of technological discipline, the operation of deposits, and wellhead construction. As a result in the last 5-year plan you were unable to stabilize oil extraction and it continued to fall. The Mayskoye gas field, at which only 36 percent of available gas reserves were recovered, was put out of action for the same reason and exploitation of it ceased.

Now we are having to go far to the north, into the tundra and permafrost, in the quest for oil and to expend tremendous resources and efforts in the process. Yet here in your republic conditions are much better and the distance to consumers is shorter. Moreover, a great deal has already been done! So it is Turkmenistan's duty to redouble and treble efforts in developing oil and gas extraction and refining. Now it is planned to increase oil extraction. That is very good.

Of course, help from the Ministry of Geology, the relevant all-union ministries, and the energy complex is required here. But your own actions too must be immeasurably more energetic. Energy requires energy too!

Cotton is another of Turkmenistan's resources.

The report and speeches today have spoken in detail and with concern of the accumulated shortcomings and problems in cotton growing. These are already a serious brake on the further buildup of production of extremely valuable strains of this crop. I think that the republic's Communists will do everything necessary to ensure that our country is supplied with top-quality cotton not via imports but via its own production.

The party and the Soviet Government have done much to boost your republic's economy. A number of special resolutions have been adopted and considerable capital investments and material and technical resources have been allocated. However, the republic has not been able to fully realize all this.

In our view, this has happened because the republic's party organizations do not always focus their efforts on resolving the main tasks and achieving good end results characterizing the efficiency and quality of social production.

The task is now to ensure efficient and smooth work in the new year and throughout the 12th 5-Year Plan, which, as the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, is called upon to be a breakthrough — the 5-year plan of a sharp turn toward production intensification and of a transition to an economy with the greatest organization, efficiency, and quality.

The first and most important thing that must be done is to ensure the profound restructuring of your republic's economy by introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production in every possible way and to secure a considerable acceleration in the rate of development, bringing it as close as possible to the basic average all-union indicators.

A most important task in all sectors of the national economy is the improvement of labor productivity in every possible way. You now have considerable reserves in this sphere — fuller savings of materials, raw materials, electricity, financial resources, and manpower can be made, equipment can be fully loaded, and socialist discipline and order can be strengthened.

A peculiarity of your republic is the high growth in the size of the able-bodied population. And the paramount task is to ensure that effective use is made of it and that it is involved as much as possible in social production. And for this it is of course necessary to develop labor-intensive sectors above all at an accelerated pace, to move production units to the direct vicinity of people's places of residence, and to develop vocational training more widely, especially that of girls and women. Of course, appropriate social, consumer service, and cultural conditions must be created for them. However, to be frank, not enough attention has been paid to the development of this sphere in the republic.

The term "the human factor" now occupies a firm place in our party vocabulary. All our plans can be successfully fulfilled only if the activeness, the conscious activeness, of the working people increases sharply. This requires serious, all-around, and far more vigorous ideological education work. But this also necessitates ensuring better social, cultural, and everyday living conditions for people and providing proper material and moral encouragement and incentives to labor. The CPSU Central Committee attaches tremendous importance to all this. After all, ultimately all our work and all the party's activity are in the name of the good of man!

As a deputy representing your republic, I know that the situation with regard to housing construction both in the cities, especially small towns, and in the countryside is extremely unfavorable. In many cases water supplies to population centers are badly organized, and voters rightly complain about this. What does a lack of water supply mean? It means insanitary conditions and the creation of a breeding ground for disease.

It is clear from contacts with voters that cultural services for the population leave something to be desired. It is notable that schooling requires attention.

Many complaints are received regarding poor supplies to cities and villages, including supplies of everyday foodstuffs.

Of course, objective difficulties may, and indeed do, exist in these spheres. However, the leadership, including at local level, cannot be said to have everywhere made really vigorous use of available reserves and local potential.

The example of many regions of the country whose natural conditions are by no means better than Turkmenia's attests that local party and soviet organs can and must act much more vigorously and get results — in construction, in food production, and in other questions. Sometimes what happens is that they wait for order to be imposed regarding a particular question on the statewide or republican scale. And in the meantime they do nothing on the spot. But this kind of approach is simply justification of your own inactivity.

I think that both the work of Turkmenistan's local party and soviet organs and the assistance to these organs from the Central Committee and the republican government can be more vigorous and much more effective.

A few days ago the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution "On Urgent Problems of Accelerating the Development of the Material Base of the Country's Sociocultural Sphere." With a view to implementing this resolution a comprehensive program for the republic's social development must be elaborated. The material base of the sociocultural sphere in Turkmenia must match up to present demands and fully satisfy the people's growing requirements.

All this has been said here at the congress — both in the reports and in the debate. It is not my business to award marks to particular speeches. However, I cannot say that they were all right up to modern standards, up to the standard of our party approach. Nevertheless, all the comrades spoke specifically, relying on their own experience and analyzing their own problems in the light of the party's new policy. I think they spoke in this way not because the instruction has now gone out to speak in a new way. They spoke with profound motivation, competently, responsibly, and sometimes passionately.

This is good. It shows that Turkmenistan's Communists perceive the party's new policy as a long-awaited and vital necessity. And they did not merely express agreement with this policy but regarded the work entrusted to them as part of this policy. Many people have spoken here of their own personal (and their collectives') responsibility for the success of our party's line at the present stage.

Understanding of the fact that it is one thing to want to achieve success (although this too is very important) and quite another to learn to work in the way that is now required has also been voiced from this rostrum. Learning to work in the way that is now required means above all acting in accordance with Lenin's slogan: Words must not be at variance with deeds. And for this, in turn, it is necessary for words themselves to become deeds — that is, it is necessary to rid ourselves of empty talk, lavish praise, falsity, and the replacement of truths by half-truths. The word that is given must really be an honest word.

Criticism and self-criticism must be not merely for the sake of form or for the sake of making pointed remarks, not for the sake of making a show of boldness or demonstrating that the instructions regarding the development of criticism and self-criticism are being fulfilled, but for the sake of action — for the sake of rectifying, improving, climbing higher, or getting rid of those who are not vindicating the trust shown in them or are incapable of working in the new way.

To this end the party has placed alongside the words "criticism and self-criticism" the word "publicity" — a great weapon in the struggle against isolation from realities and isolation from the people, against attempts to resolve questions concerning the people in camera and to arrogate a monopoly of final decision on the truth [monopoliya na istinu v vysshey instantsii].

The restructuring of state and economic leadership that is taking place in the country is proceeding in such a way as to expand the rights and enhance the responsibility of local organs of power, state, soviet, and economic organizations, enterprises, labor collectives, and every working person while preserving the principle of centralization and following the Leninist principle of democratic centralism.

The strategy of acceleration opens up scope for talented, knowledgeable people who know how to do their work, are obsessive in achieving their goal, are hungry for work, and are really ideologically committed — people who, in Lenin's words, "will not say a word that goes against their conscience, will not be afraid to admit to any difficulties, ...and will not be afraid of any struggle in order to achieve the goal they have seriously set themselves" ("Better Fewer, But Better," vol 46, pp 391-392).

In this connection I will say a few more words about the "human factor." For Communists themselves, for you and me, the human factor is above all still more party-mindedness and dedication. It is purposefulness, energy, initiative, persistence, the imposition of order in everything, and order as a norm everywhere. And of course, it is a merciless struggle against bureaucracy, mismanagement and waste, nepotism, theft, abuses of official position, and any other outrages, against attempts to live beyond one's means and to pick the state's pocket, against bribery, speculation, drunkenness, hooliganism, and so on, and so forth. The party has begun a massive cleanup operation against all these vices. It is clear from the report and from the delegates' speeches that similar work has also been begun in Turkmenistan. We can all sense this, although it is too early for you, as it is for the whole party, to congratulate yourselves on the successes.

Utilizing the existing rich arsenal of forms and methods of political influence on the masses, it is necessary to ensure everywhere the unity of organizational, economic, and educational work and a comprehensive approach toward the resolution of the upcoming tasks. Every Communist and every working person must profoundly and wholeheartedly understand the importance of the strategic tasks set by the party and must make a personal contribution to enhancing production efficiency and further increasing the people's well-being. And for this it is important to increase the attention paid to literally every Soviet person and to show concern for improving his ideological and political standard, vocational skill, level of information, and cultural and technical standards.

Comrades!

TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA has published the 1986 socialist pledges of the republic's working people. It is clear from the report and the debate and the congress what a great role Turkmenistan's Communists played in formulating these pledges.

You have outlined high targets. In Russian we have a saying — I don't know whether you have a similar one in the Turkmen language: "Don't hurry to make promises, but when you do, stick to them." So stick to them, comrades! It is a matter of labor, communist honor to fulfill the high pledges that the republic's working people have adopted.

May the contribution of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen Communist Party to the common cause of the country's development steadily increase! Allow me to wish you great successes in your work, which is so important for our whole people, to wish you more joyful, successful days, and to wish all your sunny republic prosperity and progress!

Central Committee Plenum

PM291809 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information report on Plenum of Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 1st Plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress was held 18 January. The plenum examined organizational issues.

The plenum elected S.A. Niyazov first secretary and Bureau member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. A.I. Rachkov was elected second secretary and Bureau member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. M. Mollayeva, K. Sakhatmuradov, and V.F. Zhulenev were elected secretaries and bureau members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected B. Yazkuliyev, A. Khodzhamuradov, G.S. Mishchenko, N.V. Makarkin, A.S. Boyko, Yu.K. Mogilevets, V.I. Shlyakhtin, and V.A. Kharkov members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Kh. Akhmedov, O.I. Ishankuliyeva, and Ya.P. Gundogdyyev were elected candidate members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the following as chiefs of Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Departments:

V.A. Kharkov — Party Organizational Work Department;

R. Karayev — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

L.A. Kruglyakov — Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

I. Bekiyev — Administrative Organs Department;

Ye. Obyakuliyev — Science and Education Institutions Department;

T.K. Amangeldyyeva — Culture Department;

Ye.A. Bozhenov — Industry Department;

G.S. Yezhov — Transport and Communications Department;

V.S. Grishchenko — Petroleum, Gas, and Chemical Industry Department;

G. Berdyyev — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

A.I. Kabashov — Construction and Municipal Services Department;

T. Chorekliyev — Water Resources and Rural Construction Department;

Yu.L. Kireyev — Trade and Consumer Services Department;

A.O. Bayramov — Economic Department;

V.F. Belonozhkina — General Department:

Ya. Berdyyev was confirmed as chairman of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission and A.N. Zhadan as administrator of affairs.

The plenum confirmed B.Sh. Kerimi as editor of the newspaper *SOVET TURKMENISTANY*, Ye.N. Kurylev as editor of the newspaper *TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA*, and Kh. Durdyyev as chief editor of the journal *TURKMENISTAN KOMMUNISTI*.

The Plenum confirmed the permanent commissions of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Yu.A. Tomak, senior official in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

PRAVDA Reports Tajik CP Congress Proceedings

PM291139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[Special Correspondents V. Grishin and O. Latifi report under the general heading "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congresses": "Tajikistan: Answer in Full"]

[Text] Dushanbe — In the report delivered at the Tajik Communist Party Congress by K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, and in the debates it was noted that over 130 major industrial enterprises, shops, and other facilities have been commissioned in the past 5 years. The material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex has been strengthened, consumer goods production has increased, and the services sphere has expanded.

However, the novelty and scale of the tasks being resolved now place increased demands on the standard of party leadership of the economy. An analysis from this viewpoint of the work that has been done has revealed grave shortcomings in the activity of party committees and of the Central Committee Bureau and sections. The 5-year target for the production growth rate in industry has not been fulfilled. Nor can the situation in agriculture be considered satisfactory, particularly if examined in the light of population growth.

SH. Abdugafarova, chairman of the Katagan village soviet, A. Gurezov, leader of a team of construction workers at the "Nurekgesstroy" project, and others spoke about problems in and ways of increasing labor productivity. It has been at the same level for years in a number of sectors and in agriculture has even fallen. It may be said that questions of increasing it are still on the agenda of Central Committee plenums and sessions and republic aktiv meetings. But the decisions adopted have by no means always been backed up by purposeful, persistent organizational work, and the verification of performance has been poor. In this context the congress rightly rebuked T. Mirkhalikov, Secretary of the Central Committee, and G. Koshlakov, first deputy chairman of the Tajik Council of Ministers.

The materials-intensiveness of goods in increasing, making output more expensive. Many enterprises are failing to meet targets for reducing prime cost or to meet contract commitments for deliveries. The achievements of scientific and technical progress are being introduced too slowly. The active organizational role of the republic's quality commission, created under the jurisdiction of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, has not been apparent in the campaign for high-quality produce.

The republic Communist Party's last congress, speaking about feed production, set the task of producing 12-15 metric tons of feed units per hectare of irrigated pastureland. This time the figure mentioned was 5 metric tons. Then the talk was of a breakthrough just beginning in transition to the machine method of harvesting cotton, including fine-fibered strains. This time there was no mention of that. Indeed, what talk of a breakthrough can there be if manual labor is still being extensively used in the cotton fields.

The Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry and Water Resources and Rural Construction Departments and A. Maksumov, chairman of the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee, have still not fully overcome the inertia of the old views and have not reorganized their work in the spirit of the new requirements. Instead of dealing with vital matters they have been devoting themselves to compiling large numbers of summaries and reports and issuing all kinds of instructions. And Central Committee Secretary Kh. Nasredinov, who carries out general supervision of the sector, does not examine situations in depth and often tolerates a superficial approach to problems of the agro-industrial complex.

During the period covered by the report, capital construction questions were discussed twice at Central Committee plenums. It was said from the congress rostrum that the measures outlined have still not produced the desired results. Plans for the commissioning of fixed capital and the construction of housing, schools, preschool institutions, and cultural and consumer facilities were not fulfilled. Each year over one-half of the construction and installation organizations fail to meet contract work targets.

The congress held a businesslike discussion of ideological-educational work problems, too. Speakers noted that its forms and methods have improved somewhat since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, Communists have begun studying Marxist-Leninist theory in greater depth, and their political activeness has increased. Quite a few instructive examples were cited of labor collectives' fruitful work with people, above all with young people. For example, in the "Tadzhiktekstilmash" plant's Komsomol-youth team of repairmen headed by congress delegate N. Novichkov everyone knows more than trade. The team has been working on single job schedules for 10 years now, servicing 18 very complex machine tools. The 11th 5-Year Plan target was fulfilled back in October 1984, and the team is now working on the October 1987 target. High consciousness, discipline, cohesion, and a businesslike, creative attitude are the distinguishing features of many Komdomol-youth collectives wokring on the construction of the Ragunskaya and Nurekskaya GESes, in the agro-industrial complex, and at other enterprises.

However, the considerable shortcomings existing in work with young people cannot be overlooked. Speakers cited instances of healthy young people having no job or behaving in an unseemly fashion in public places and spoke about errors in the education of young students.

"The campaign for a sober way of life that has been launched successfully in the country is indissolubly linked with the need for the rational organization of people's leisure," R. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of Leninabad Party Obkom, noted. "It requires a fundamental breakthrough in the work of cultural and educational institutions. However, no significant changes have been observed here. Ideological section chiefs and even Central Committee Secretary G. Bobosadykova, who is directly responsible for this area, still prefer old, outmoded methods."

Justified criticism was also leveled at a number of other leading workers. The republic has just four oblasts, but Central Committee secretaries pay only fleeting visits to them: They arrive in the morning and fly back home the same evening. What about training, generalization of experience, and meetings and heart-to-heart talks with people in an unhurried atmosphere?

We shall cite another two extracts from delegates' speeches about omissions in the work style and methods of the republic Communist Party Central Committee apparatus.

A. Kasimov, first secretary of the Kurgan-Tyube Party Obkom, said: "Monitoring and the verification of performance remain weak points. Clearly the need is to adopt fewer resolutions and do more organizational work."

A. Khalimov, first secretary of Dushanbe Party Gorkom, said: "We talk long and often about the need for principle. But, believe me, it is not easy to be principled, particularly on cadre questions, when you are being pressured by higher-ranking leaders." It is just a pity that the speaker lacked the courage to name those "higher-ranking" protectors from the congress platform.

In the past 4 years 37 leading workers have been relieved of their posts for serious errors. For example, the following have been dismissed: Z. Siyarov, first secretary of Kuybyshevskiy Party Raykom; Ch. Zununov, first secretary of Proletarskiy Party Raykom; Z. Abdullozade, first secretary of Zafarobodskiy Party Raykom; and R. Khakimova, chairman of Kurgan-Tyube Gorispolkom. The congress held an incisive and impartial discussion of instances of mismanagement, embezzlement, and distortion of data.

These and other grave shortcomings resulted from the fact that the Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, and above all former Central Committee Secretaries R. Nabiyev and Yu. Belov, failed to create an atmosphere of frankness, collective management, exactingness, and principledness. The Bureau tolerated irresponsibility in a number of leading workers, failed to make specific demands on executives, and did not always give a strict party assessment of different abuses, violations of the norms of party ethics and morality, and even breaches of the law. Such an approach had a corrupting influence on cadres. All this failed to receive prompt and proper assessment from members of the republic Communist Party Central Committee either.

Great attention was paid to discussion of the precongress documents — the drafts new edition of the CPSU Program and draft changes to the party Statutes as well as the draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development.

L.F. Bobykin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department, took part in the congress' work.

Ukrainian CP Auditing Commission Holds Session

AU291048 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
25 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission was held on 24 January 1986.

The session examined and approved a report by the Auditing Commission to the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

Registration of Uzbek CP Congress Delegates Noted

GF290553 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0215 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee informs the delegates of the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress that the congress will begin in the Palace of Arts at 1000 [0400 GMT] on 30 January 1986.

The delegates of the conference will be registered in the meeting hall of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee from 1000 to 1900 today.

Yeltsin Moscow Conference Speech Reported

PM281505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 86
First Edition pp 1-2

[A. Zolin, Yu. Makhrin report: "Justifying the Lofty Trust: The 26th Moscow City Party Conference Has Opened"]

[Text] Moscow. The House of Unions' Hall of Columns —The 26th Moscow City Party Conference opened here 24 January. Gathered in this historic building are 1,015 delegates. They, the representatives of the capital's detachment of more than a million Communists, are charged with discussing the gorkom report and the CPSU's precongress documents.

It is 1000 hours. On the presidium are Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zyakov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitinov, and V.P. Nikonov.

Here too are representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, veterans of labor and of the Great Patriotic War, workers, personalities in science and culture, and military leaders.

B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow Party Gorkom, takes the floor to deliver the accountability report.

Muscovites, the speaker noted, fully approve the party's program policy and the Central Committee's innovative approach to the complex problems of Soviet society's development and the ways of resolving them. The working people support the line of resolutely eradicating everything that has outlived its usefulness and is hampering more rapid progress and the party's call to make the transition from words and appeals to action in all economic activity and public life.

The plans for Moscow's economic and social development for 1984 and 1985 and for the 5-year plan as a whole were fulfilled in a number of indicators. Positive experience of party leadership of the economy has been accumulated in Krasnogvardeyskiy, Petrovskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, and certain other rayons, as well as many enterprise party committees.

What, for instance, is the secret of the good work by industrial enterprises in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon, where the party organization is headed by F. Kozyrev-Dal? The party raykom is highly exacting toward leadership cadres and constantly attentive toward the cultivation in them of a party approach to the resolution of economic issues. Purposeful work with plant and factory specialists enabled the rayon to be among the first in Moscow to introduce an output quality control system. A university of quality, a scientific methodology center, and sections of the technical and economic council operate fruitfully.

As a result of the 5-year plan years the proportion of output produfed with the state Seal of Quality has more than doubled. The rayon's industry fulfilled the 5-year plan targets for increasing production volumes as early as July of last year, while reducing the size of the workforce by nearly 4 percent.

However, the conference mainly discussed what has not been done, what has been omitted, and what errors and shortcomings there have been. This was discussed with bolshevik honesty and frankness. The party gorkom and its bureau and secretariat have not succeeded in carrying out the necessary psychological restructuring among economic cadres. The party gorkom sections do not have a sufficiently profound knowledge of the state of affairs in the sectors, at enterprises, and in organizations, and are weak in their monitoring of the fulfillment of the bureau's resolutions. That is why a number of important tasks were not resolved in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Concern was aroused among conference participants by the fact that the work style and methods of many party raykoms, primary party organizations, and economic cadres do not display changes in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. The right words, fine words, are spoken, but matters are often conducted in the old way — according to the stereotype, indifferently.

An atmosphere of ostentatiousness, exaggerating success, and keeping quiet about shortcomings has grown up in the work style and has led to complacency and inertia. There has not been an objective assessment of many processes, which were not noticed in good time and whose urgency was concealed. Unresolved problems kept accumulating.

Many long-drawn-out processes proved to be deep-seated. Discipline was falling, bureaucracy was making its presence felt, and all this was compensated for by distorted reporting — that is, show.

The disease proved so chronic that even the paths toward innovation, toward restructuring, indicated by the party Central Committee were largely received only formally, and even those shortcomings which were exposed were not eliminated sufficiently actively, with proper determination and attack.

The following facts were cited from the conference platform. In the period under review, party raykoms and party committees and bureaus did not always take a principled and exacting stance on questions of the efficient utilization of production capacities.

The constant fall in return on capital was spoken of with alarm. In industry, it has fallen by 18 percent in 5 years.

The modernization of many plants and factories is taking place slowly and not comprehensively. The No 1 State Bearings Plant has been in the process of modernization for more than 10 years. In that time more than R190 million has been spent, but there has been no increase in production volumes or labor productivity. The modernization and retooling of light industry enterprises must become a subject of special party concern.

There was a keen discussion of the need to achieve a decisive improvement in output quality, of the struggle against extravagance and waste, and of the improvement of the utilization of material and manpower resources.

In the conditions of economic restructuring, particular significance is attached to the question of strengthening order and discipline. The Muscovites were the initiators of the movement "Honor and glory for labor!" But this motto has generally remained a slogan, words on a banner. Losses of work time have increased. In 1984-85 they totaled some 2 million man-days in the city's industry. No integrated system has been established in the work of the party gorkom and raykoms and party committees to reduce losses, absenteeism, absence from work with the permission of the administration, lateness, idle time, and cadre turnover.

There was an animated discussion at the conference of the need to increase the efficiency of utilization of labor resources. In 1985 the Moscow City Planning Commission received requests from enterprises and organizations for 60,000 workers from out of town, who are known as "quota workers" ["limitchiki"]. At the same time more than 200,000 members of the potential work force in Moscow do not work at all, yet society feeds them. And they have a detrimental effect on the social order.

The front line of the struggle for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress runs through science, as is known. In the last 2 years scientific research, design, planning, and technological organizations in the city have introduced some 20,000 developments into the national economy. Moscow's scientific institutions are successfully resolving the fundamental problems of energy, physics, and chemistry; but the efficiency of the measures adopted is low.

The state of affairs in capital construction was analyzed from standpoints of high exactingness. Here, party demands on planning were particularly low and the amendment of plans was practiced widely. Every year the plan was fulfilled; but volumes did not increase over the 5-year plan. The CPSU gorkom and raykoms were in effect under the thumbs of the economic leaders, who secured victory dispatches by means of juggling with the figures.

The report spoke in a well-founded way about shortcomings in the work of transport and communciations and enterprises in the sphere of trade, public catering, and services.

An unsatisfactory situation has grown up in motor transport. The Moscow city Main Administration for Motor Transport (Comrade Vasilyev) and the Moscow city Main Administration of Passenger Transport (Comrade Shipilov) are not meeting the demands of the population or of enterprises. The plan was fulfilled with the usual amendment. Muscovites rightly complain about the operation of passenger transport. Every day some 35 percent of the available motor vehicle pool is not released on the routes for various reasons.

The problem of providing the population with kindergartens and nurseries has not been resolved. Some 65,000 people are on the waiting list. Preschool institutions are overloaded. Moscow Gorispolkom has annually failed to meet its own plans for the construction of children's preschool institutions. As a result the session's decisions are one thing, the reality another.

The most acute problem is that of improving housing conditions for the city's population. Some 16 percent of Muscovites live in communal apartments.

The leitmotif of the report is to creatively improve the style of party work. In the period under review, there has been an increase in the militancy of primary party organizations and the activeness of Communists and in their responsibility for the state of affairs in the labor collectives and the implementation of party policy. This is confirmed, in particular, by the 450,000 criticisms and proposals, some of them directed to the party gorkom, put forward by Communists in the course of reports and elections. At the same time the campaign revealed serious shortcomings in the methods of activity of the party gorkom and its bureau and secretariat as well as in the party raykom: complacency, an uncritical approach in assessing the state of affairs, an inherent feeling that Muscovites must not be criticized. Strengthening Soviet people's health and developing the health care system is a matter of priority importance for party organizations. This problem is especially acute for Moscow. The provision of outpatient clinic facilities in the capital today is only 65 percent of the normative. There are instances of bribe-taking and extortion from patients. This is the result of unsatisfactory work by V. Koroleva, deputy chairman of the gorispolkom, and L. Vorokhobov, chief of the Main Administration for Health Care.

At many report and election meetings in primary party organizations and at Communists' conferences in a number of rayons, a critical, constructive analysis of the forms and methods of party leadership of the economy and of educational activity has often been replaced by merely noting shortcomings in enterprises' economic work, and sometimes by frank self-glorification. Certain speeches, especially those by economic leaders, took the form of self-praise, while observations against the party gorkom and raykoms were voiced mainly in the form of requests and wishes.

The idea of improving work with cadres was all-pervading. In most party raykoms and primary party organizations, this work is not of a long-term, systematic nature. There is evidence of a statistical, questionnaire approach to the selection of leadership workers; efforts to study their political, practical, and moral qualities are poor; and the labor collectives' opinion is not taken sufficiently into account. That is why people characterized by inertia and a lack of initiative are often to be found in leadership work.

There have been serious omissions in work with cadres in trade, public catering, and the service sphere. Lack of monitoring, and sometimes outright connivance, and the lack of strict party exactingness has led to a situation where many people here have embarked on the path of money-grubbing, thievery, and bribe-taking.

The weak link in the party gorkom's activity, it was noted from the conference platform, is organizational work to fulfill the decisions adopted. In the period under review, gorkom plenums examined 12 questions, but no one reported on the implementation of the resolutions.

The fact that much time was wasted on holding meetings and endless aktiv sessions to the detriment of practical actions must also be numbered among the serious shortcomings in the gorkom's work style. Party gorkom workers, including secretaries and section chiefs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, were rare visitors to raykoms and primary party organizations and had few meetings with working people actually in the labor collectives, which means they concerned themselves little with their main task — work with people.

The implementation of very complex tasks, especially social tasks, requires the CPSU gorkom to improve party leadership of the activity of soviets of people's deputies. Much of this work has proved unsuccessful. Changes in the content and style of the Moscow city Soviet's work were changes for the worse. The city's inhabitants are not pleased with the gorispolkom and were severely and justly critical of its leadership. Particular indignation is aroused among Muscovites by instances of violations of the procedure for allocating housing and the failure to adopt measures against drunkards, parasites, speculators, and people living on unearned income.

Ideological education work among the working people was examined comprehensively and searchingly. Many raykoms continue to tolerate the reluctance of ideological and economic cadres to conduct frank, direct, and honest discussions with people. There is evidence of a desire to avoid those unfortunate collectives where you could run into criticism. But that is where they should go first. That is where they will be told the whole truth, bitter though it may be — in a searching atmosphere. People, especially Communists, are not satisfied with the forms and results of work to educate people. They believe the ideological "engine" often runs idly.

It is keen, direct discussion with people that can most rapidly push leaders into prompt, concrete actions. That is the quickest way to get rid of the cancers of indifference, conceit, and the feelings of superiority and cultivate a sense of duty to the people.

Our party, the speaker said, is approaching its routine congress, the 27th. This congress will certianly be of historic significance. It will approve the targets for the next 5 years and the longer term and the tasks of achieving a qualitatively new condition of Soviet society. The Moscow city party organization is also preparing for this event with a special sense of responsibility.

The conference will continue its work 25 January.

Moscow Party Gorkom Makes Personnel Changes

PM281635 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom took place 21 January. The plenum examined and approved the accountability report of Moscow CPSU Gorkom to the 26th report and election conference of Moscow city CPSU organization. B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, was confirmed as rapporteur.

The plenum examined organizational issues. In connection with her retirement on pension R.F. Dementyeva was relieved of the duties of second secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. V.G. Zakharov, who had previously worked as first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, was confirmed as second secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

L.A. Borisov was relieved of the duties of secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom in connection with his retirement on pension. O.A. Korolev, who had previously worked as general director of Moscow's "Krasnyy Proletariy" machine tool building production association, was elected secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The plenum relieved V.F. Promyslov of the duties of Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom in connection with his retirement on pension.

Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.T. Saykin was elected Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

With this the plenum of Moscow CPSU Gorkom completed its work.

Leningrad Oblast Party Conference Reported

PM291039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent V. Gerasimov: "Concern for the Future. From the Leningrad Oblast Party Conference"]

[Text] An extensive range of socioeconomic problems is covered by the "Intensification-90" territorial-sectorial program which is the organizational foundation for the widespread introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, for a fundamental improvement in labor productivty, better quality products, and rational consumption of resources.

What do Communists need to do to stabilize and accelerate the postive processes and successfully solve the problems that exist in the economy, in science, and in the social sphere? Addressing at the oblast party conference the various aspects of the party organization's activity, the keynote speaker — Leningrad CPSU Obkom First Secretary Yu. Solovyev — and those who contributed to the debate concentrated on an analysis of these very questions, talked more about what has to be done, and saw a link between the style of party work and the results of practical work that can be measured accurately.

Here are some of the results. Industry in Leningrad and the oblast fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan for the rate of production volume growth and improvement of labor productivity, and machine building is developing at a rapid rate. Production of reactor equipment for the nuclear power industry increased by nearly 100 percent, production tools with digital program control by 50 percent, and "processing centers" and flexible production system units by 200 percent. In the agrarian sector targets on the sale of livestock and crop farming products were overfulfilled.

In short, there have been successes. They are most obvious where the plan foundations for improving production efficiency have been strengthened and economic leaders and the party aktiv are concentrating on using fundamentally important and advanced scientific and technical ideas, it was noted in the report and in the speeches by A. Gerasimov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; Academician I. Glebov, chairman of the Leningrad Scientific Center Presidium; Yu. Yarov and G. Pokhlebenin, first secretaries of Gatchina and Priozersk Gorkoms, and others. But, the speakers said, we must not be content with what we have achieved.

At the moment Leningraders are utilizing intensification factors mainly by means of life labor savings. This is fine, of course. But as yet by no means every ruble invested in providing the necessary ruturn: In industry, construction, and agriculture, for example, the improvement in labor productivity was only half as quick as the increase in the capital-labor ration. Modern automation facilities and computers are not being fully utilized: On the average only 60-70 percent of their capacities are being exploited. The shift index for digital-control machine tools is low.

Other spheres present many contrasts too. The conference compared agricultural rayons which have similar natural and climatic conditions and identical economic potentials. For example, in Gatchinskiy and Volosivskiy Rayons field and livestock unit productivity is improving steadily, while in Luzhskiy, Kingisеppskiy, and Slantsevskiy Rayons milk yields are 800-1,300 kg less than those in Gatchinskiy. In general, although all the farms in the oblast have been profitable in the last three years, the prime cost of products and labor expenditure remain high.

The conference gave the reasons for the shortcomings: Goal-orientated leadership is not provided in every area of party, soviet, and economic activity and meetings; general discussions, and hasty decisions often take the place of purposeful work. This was mentioned in particular by V. Chicherov, leader of a team of fitters at the "Metallicheskiy Zavod" association; O. Chedleyeva, team leader at a livestock raising complex in the "Ruchi" sovkhozes' association; O. Volkov, first secretary of Leninskiy CPSU Raykom; and G. Zagarayeva, assistant foreman at the "Vereteno" factory.

The delegates paid a great deal of attention to problems of improving output quality. The question has been discussed before at plenums and obkom bureau sessions. A territorial system of quality control was set up, but the attitudes of party, economic, and soviet bodies to this very important problem did not radically change. Poor quality products are no rare thing, and there has been no reduction in the number of defecitve items at a number of enterprises. In this connection there was fierce criticism of association directors: N. Kozyrev of "Sevkabel," A. Vasilyev of "Istochnik," and V. Vungiz of "Zvezda" and of A. Grigoryev, A. Zagaryev, and V. Borozdin, party committee secretaries at these enterprises.

Examining the state of affairs in capital construction, the keynote speaker and the other speakers said that the Leningrad construction workers' potential is lagging behind the economy's needs. The obkom bureau has termed the accelerated development of the construction industry a task of paramount importance. But there are other reasons for the lag — unsatisfactory production organization and substandard site preparation. With better organization and discipline it might be possible to improve labor productivity during the 5-year plan by a further 12-15 percent.

It was also said that the obkom's sectorial departments and the planning commissions of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Leningrad Oblispolkom must put a stop to the dissipation of capital investments and forces. Above all the leaders of Glavleningradinzhstroy, S. Plevko, and Glavleningradstroy, Yu. Kozhukhovskiy, must make a greater effort and their managerial apparatuses' responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of targets must be increased.

The conference paid special attention to questions of work with cadres. There is a system here that makes it possible to react fairly promptly to production needs and to promote skilled specialists to leading posts. But there are serious flaws in the system. How else can one explain the situation cited by V. Meleshchenko, chairman of the oblast People's Control Committee: as a result of checks 133 economic managers were relieved of their jobs for making mistakes and some were prosecuted for overreporting and abuses. Last year party action was taken against more than 600 leaders.

Increased activity, order, and organization depend to a considerable degree on the personality of the leader and his ability to educate people by how own example. Therefore, "passes" to command posts should be allocated on the basis of political, work, and moral qualites and a person's devotion to party and official duty, not on the basis of protection or the desire of some chief to surround himself with obsequious people.

Leningraders are faced with large-scale tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan. They have to be tackled on the basis of intensive factors. Therefore, the delegates said, it is necessary to work hard and consistently to establish order everywhere, making immediate use of the best experience of organization of production and utilization of the scientific potential and satisfaction of working people's social needs. A great deal of attention was devoted to urgent problems of ideological and mass political work.

The process of the reorganization of thinking is a complex one. This was apparent in the speeches of certain delegates which were more like toned-down personal accountability reports than expositions of principled positions substantiated by original argument. These speakers also tried to ignore shortcomings in their own work and attribute them to reasons beyond their control. To all appearances, hackneyed thinking and verbiage are still in evidence.

The conference discussed the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and party Statutes with the proposed changes and Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development.

There was unanimous support for all the provisions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement of the USSR's major new foreign policy initiatives on problems of disarmament and maintenance of peace.

At an organizational plenum Yu.F. Solovyev was elected first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

Nikonov Attends Krasnoyarsk Workers Conference

LD291601 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpts] A regional conference of workers in the agro-industrial complex of the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East, devoted to questions of intensifying organizational work on introducing financial autonomy, collective subcontracting, and intensive technology to arable farming and animal husbandry was held in Krasnoyarsk 28-29 January. The speakers noted that there must be a more resolute improvement in the utilization of the production potential labor incentives is collective subcontracting, and financial autonomy; much work has recently been done to introduce this.

Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee participated in the work of the conference.

Shestov Reports on Tula Oblast Conference

PM281152 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[Correspondent V. Shvetsov report: "Renouncing Old Methods; Party Life: at Oblast Conferences"]

[Excerpts] Tula — In the breaks between the sessions of the Tula Oblast party conference, I asked delegates how they thought the discussion was going. Almost all of their replies included the words "pointed," "frank," and "interesting," and all without exception replied "unusual" or "unwanted."

The tone of the discussion was set by the accountability report delivered by Yu. Litvintsev, recently elected first secretary of the party obkom. It was acknowledged that in the past 5-year period, particularly during the last 2 years of the reporting period, the oblast has achieved certain successes. The 5-year plan targets have been fulfilled in terms of growth in production volume, labor productivity, sales of industrial output, and sales to the state of meat, sugar beet, wool, and eggs.

However, something else was also bluntly acknowledged: The party obkom has still not achieved everywhere the shift to intensive management methods. Sixty percent of the enterprises and production units commissioned in the last 10 years are still not being used to full capacity. A considerable proportion of equipment in machine building, metallurgy, the power industry, the chemical industry, and the light and food industry is obsolete. Only 14 percent of main and 8 percent of ancillary production units have been comprehensively mechanized and automated.

The party obkom and the agro-industrial committee have not succeeded in making full use of the potential of agricultural production. The oblast has not fulfilled the 5-year targets for the production and sale of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and milk.

Omissions in the leadership of capital construction, which were also noted at past conferences, are particularly serious. This is still the most backward sector in the oblast's economy: There is no increase in the volumes of construction and installation work, and the deadlines for commissioning installations are being broken every year. The failures in housing construction are extremely intolerable. The oblast was recently quite rightly criticized severely for this at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The report also revealed shortcomings in party leadership of transport, communications, science, the cultural sphere, medicine, and consumer services. The main causes of the omissions were analyzed, and the names of the Communists responsible for the lagging sectors were cited. However, instead of the former abusive, one-sided criticism "from above," there was a sincere call to discuss collectively what had been mentioned; to assess equally frankly the activity in the reporting period of the party obkom, its bureau, secretariat, and sections; to analyze the style and methods of their work; and to jointly outline methods of eradicating the outdated and ways of accelerating this.

Those who spoke in the debate responded to the tone and appeal of the report and were imbued with general concern and responsibility to improve matters.

According to many of those who spoke, the failures in capital construction were also, to a large extent, caused by outdated methods of party leadership. The party obkom's construction section was criticized.

"Its leaders and instructors," N. Somov, chairman of the "Oblkolkhozstroy" association, noted, "must put an end to the behind-closed-doors, red-tape style of work and must visit collectives more frequently, know their needs, and provide practical help on major issues. In 5 years B. Mironov, chief of the construction section, never once attended a meeting at our association."

Members of the obkom bureau and oblast leaders spoke in a principled and self-critical manner.

"Serious shortcomings in many sectors of the national economy became possible because by no means all of us used the right of party criticism and self-criticism," said N. Sinegubov, chairman of the oblispolkom. "For example, any criticism from below directed at a senior worker in the party obkom or oblispolkom, and especially an obkom secretary or oblispolkom chairman, was seen as an extraordinary event. A similar 'model' of style of work took shape in party raykoms, gorkoms, and city rayispolkoms."

The report and the speeches stated that restructuring the style and methods of party leadership and workers' thinking was a complex and at times painful process. It is difficult to abandon the obsolete and the outdated, especially for those who already have established stereotypes. This was also apparent in some of the speeches at the conference. Some of them were consistent with the spirit of notorious old-style, self-congratulatory reports.

For example N. Ryabov, first secretary of Tula party gorkom, opened the debate. One might think that an experienced party worker, leader of the oblast's largest party organization, and obkom bureau member would set an example of exactingness, principledness, and frankness. However, his speech was based on a conventional pattern: successes, shortcomings, moderate self-criticism, tasks, and requests.

Yet there was much criticism of the gorkom in the report and the speeches. Not long before the oblast conference a major extraordinary event took place in the city: Leaders of the city soviet and two of the city's rayispolkoms were relieved of their duties for serious shortcomings. Criminal proceedings are being instituted against a number of officials. There are many rumors in the city. However, the causes of what happened have not been explained to people either at a representative meeting or in the press. And the gorkom first secretary avoided the pointed topic in his speech at the oblast conference. Another representative of the city party organization, N. Zanegin, secretary of the arms plant party committee, did not raise pointed questions in his speech either. Even the speech by Ye. Konstantinov, team leader at the "Tulgorstroy," seemed bland.

"Nevertheless," Hero of Socialist Labor V. Starobudtsev, chairman of the Lenin koklhoz, said, concluding the debate on the accountability report, "today we have had a pointed, frank, and interested discussion. This is evidence that positive changes have taken shape recently in the style and methods of work of the oblast party organization."

Great attention was paid at the conference to discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Party Statutes with proposed amendments, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development.

K.N. Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the conference's work.

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Kiev Party Conference

AU271444 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
18 Jan 86 pp 1-2

[RATAU report: "Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress, Improving the Style of Work — From a Conference of Kiev City Party Organization"]

[Excerpts] To check one's accomplishments and plans against the high requirements of the party and its precongress program documents, and to boost the atmosphere of efficiency was an idea emphasized at the 17 January Kiev city report and election party conference whose delegates discussed a gorkom report, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, and the draft amendments to the party Statutes.

Participating in the conference proceedings were V.V. Shcherbitskiy, I.A. Gerasimov, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A.Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, S.N. Mukha, and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, took the floor. The Kiev city conference, he said, ends the report and election campaign in the republic's party organizations. This emphasizes the importance and role of the large detachment of Kiev Communists in the republic's party organization. The city's Communists are undoubtedly well aware of this and fully realize their responsibility for the situation in the republic's capital city.

The conference has confirmed once again: The remarkable peculiarity of the accountability and election campaign consists in the fact that it has been held in a business-like atmosphere, and that is has analyzed and evaluated what has been done in a profound, critical, and demanding way — a way characteristic of the present stage in party activity.

The CPSU Central Committee political line traced at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum has been thoroughly substantiated and deepened in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and other precongress documents, and has met with unanimous support on the part of the Communists and all working people.

The year 1986, which began more than a two weeks ago, will be recorded in history above all as the year of the 27th congress of our Leninist Communist Party. **The country and all fraternal union republics are heading for this remarkable event with weighty achievements**. Our state's economic and defense potential has strengthened, and the lives of the Soviet people have become richer both materially and spiritually. Unity between the party and the people, as well as among all the country's nations and natioalities has become even stronger.

In the period between the congresses, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the entire republic's party organization have directed their efforts primarily at pursuing the CPSU Central Committee's economic policy, and at raising the effectiveness of communal production.

The republic's economy has made an appreciable step forward. The targets set for the volume and pace of increasing the national income have been exceeded. Its average annual increases were almost 50 percent higher than in the 10th 5-Year Plan period, and were obtained by raising the productivity of communal labor which rose 22 percent compared with the targeted 19 percent.

As a result of the increased attention to accelerating scientific-technical progress and to enhancing discipline and good organization, in the last years of the past 5-year period we managed to overcome the slackened pace of increasing production. Compared with 1981-82, for example, the rates of raising the volumes of production in industry increased by one-third, and labor productivity 1.8 times. The production potential was used better, and the losses of working time decreased. This made it possible to reduce — and, for a number of indexes, to fully eliminate — the lag incurred in some branches in the first 2 years of the 5-year period.

The application of resource-saving technologies, machines, and equipment on a larger scale, and th utilization of secondary resources in the economic turnover enabled us in th last 5-year period to reduce the material intensity of the social product 3.4 percent compared with the 1.9 percent targeted under the 5-year plan, and to incease the national income by an additional R4 billion.

An extensive program for capital construction was also carried out. More than 130 large industrial enterprises and about 700 production facilities and projects were put into operation.

A great deal has also been done to improve the economic mechanism.

All this is evidence that important steps have been taken to accomplish the complex and large-scale tasks — to make our economy highly dynamic, and to ensure the steep growth of itseffectiveness.

The economic development has provided favorable conditions for fulfilling **the 5-year Social Program**. The working people's incomes increased, and payments an allowances from the public funds of consumption rose. The plans for housing construction were overfulfilled. Some 7.7 million people received separate dwellings. The population's supply with foodstuffs has improved.

On the whole, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, favorable changes have taken place both in production and in the social sphere, and each family and each individual has felt them.

The results of the work done will be thoroughly examined and analyzed with due criticism at the forthcoming congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

A weighty part in the republic's and the country's achievements has been contributed by the inhabitants of Kiev. **The labor collectives of the hero city, the Soviet Union's capital are among frontrankers in socialist competitions in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.**

The city's working people triumphed in all-Union socialist competitions for 5 successive years, and prefulfilled the 5-year plan and socialist pledges. More than 20 city enterprises and organizations won high state awards for intense and creative work. This applies to the Bolshevik production association, the S. P. Korolev lathe building association, the Kiev trade machine building association, the T. G. Shevchenko State University in Kiev, the Ye. O. Paton Electrowelding Institute, and others.

In a word, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, a great deal indeed has been done in the period under review and in the 5-year period. However, there are no grounds for complete satisfaction with what has been done. And it was good that both Comrade Yu.N. Yelchenko in the gorkom's report and the delegates in their speeches evaluated the results of the work performed in a self-critical way, revealed shortcomings and omissions, and at the same time showed their causes and culprits, and made concrete proposals how to improve the situation in all sectors. The conference was right to concentrate its attention precisely on this point and thus displayed the maturity and the increased activity and efficiency of the Communists.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on by touching upon some problems and unaccomplished tasks. First of all he emphasized the need to make better use of what is already available in the city and what does not call for big outlays. Kiev's production, scientific, and cultural potential is great and one of the greatest even on a nationwide scale. But the existing possibilities have not been fully utilized, and there are significant reserves. In particular, calculations made by the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration show that, in 1985, the city enterprises could have supplied additional production worth tens of millions of rubles only by intensifying the work rhythm. What prevented this was the lack of rhythm in production output, which, as is known, is particularly noticeable by the end of each month. This was subject to serious criticism at the Red Excavator and th S. P. Korolev production associations.

Enterprise leaders, the gorkom, and raykoms — and particularly Leningradskiy Raykom (Comrade B.V. Soldatenko, first secretary), Zhovtnevyy Raykom (Comrade A.P. Galeta), Moskovskiy Raykom (Comrade E.V. Zinyuk), and Pecherskiy Raykom (Comrade A.G. Pilipenko) are expected to get down to utilizing this reserve in a businesslike way. After all, the unrhythmical performance of enterprises is among the main causes of both the shortfall in the contracts for supplies, and the poor quality of production.

Many speakers spoke with concern about quality.

The CPSU Central Committee regards improvements in quality — quality in the broadest sense of the term — as a task of enormous economic and political importance. Time has come to produce not only more, but — what matters most — also better and to reach the world's highest quality standards.

On the whole, Kiev trade mark is well known both inland and abroad. This primarily applies to products supplied by the lathe-building, the electric precision instrument, the Kiev tractor component parts, the Kiev aviation, and a number of other production associations. More than 60 percent of the total industrial production made in the city and subject to certifying are already of high quality. But it is possible to set a more complex task: **To work out and to take practical measures to sharply improve the quality of the entire production, to apply new kinds and to upgrade the qualitative features of materials, machines, equipment, and consumer goods in high demand among the population. The inhabitants of Kiev are apt to do this.**

The speaker went on by pointing out that in Kiev there were about 400 scientific research institutes, designing, and technology planning organizations with a staff running into tens of thousands of qualified specialists. They are up to the most complex tasks.

Those called upon to champion scientific-technical progress are primarily designers and planners who form in Kiev an entire army of 83,000. After all, the results of the entire work performed to accelerated scientific technical progress in the most direct way depend on the ideas laid by them in their papers. This is why it is necessary to persistently raise the effectiveness of research, and to consolidate business ties between production collectives, on the one hand, and scientific research and planning organizations, on the other.

And the city possesses good experience in this work. The All-Union Planning and Designing Technological Institute for Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building and the Leninskaya Kuznitsa plant have developed a technology for vacuum and pellicular molding [vakuumno-plenochnaya formovka] in the production of nonferrous metal ingots. Its application has made it possible to double labor productivity in trimming [obrubka] which ranks among the hardest and most labor consuming processes.

This is what is needed, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out. After all, the share of manual labor at enterprises and projects is still great. In the present 5-year period, the share of manual labor has to be reduced at least 50 percent. As estimates show, for the inhabitants of Kiev this is absolutely feasible. And all are expected to lay both hands on this task, as they say.

Many comrades spoke about the need to sharply turn the attention of all our cadres toward the accomplishment of tasks for intensifying the economy on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress. And for this purpose we must aspire that **each scientist, specialist, and worker not only be perfectly aware of the urgent need for radical changes in technical affairs and technology, but also do the utmost to put them into effect**.

What matters in this respect — both politically and economically — is the active participation of the city's and the entire republic's enterprises and scientific institutions in implementing the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress in CEMA member countries up to the year 2000.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, has set the task **to substantially raise the Soviet people's prosperity, and to provide conditions for shaping a harmoniously developed and spiritually rich personality**. In the republic's capital, much attention has been paid to the accomplishment of this task. If someone lists everything done in Kiev to improve services and amenities, as well as working, living, and recreation conditions for the city population, he will obtain a very impressive list. The city is growing, speaking figuratively, both vertically and horizontally, and as far as the population is concerned, the rates of its growth surpass the forecasts, and this brings additional problems.

Besides, the speaker pointed out, not everything is being done the way we would like or it should be done. In particular, the city is not developing comprehensively enough. Certainly, it is not easy to see to it that a city as large as Kiev develops comprehensively. For this reason the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has instructed Gosplan to prepare appropriate proposals aimed at an all-round development of the repiblic's capital city as a large sociopolitical center.

Let us hope, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that responsible functionaries of Ukrainian Gosplan, and primarily V. A. Masol, its chairman, will handle this commission with full and deep understanding for problems arising before the republic's capital, and that the Ukrainian Council of Ministers will second these proposals and will take steps in the immediate future to reduce the number of these problems both in Kiev city and Kiev Oblast.

However, the fact is that there have been many justified complaints from the city inhabitants and visitors about unattentiveness to the needs of people and about carelessness in handling the matter at hand at a number of service enterprises. The leaders and party organizations of those enterprises should pay the most serious attention to this matter. The gorispolkom and its chairman, Comrade V. A. Zgurskiy, must increase responsibility and demand stricter accounts for improvements in the performance of establishments and services on which the lives, recreation, health, and, in the final account, the moods of the working people depend.

Of course, more concern about the city's development, law and order should be displayed by all the republic's ministries, and particularly the Ministries of Housing and Municipal Services, Trade, Consumer Services, and Health. We must get rid of the formalism, indifference, and irresponsibility that have affected some functionaries, and must improve the selection and distribution of cadres in the sphere of consumer and health services.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy also touched upon the issue of foodstuff supplies to the Kiev population. Some 5 years ago, the task was set to turn Kiev Oblast into a zone guaranteeing to the capital's population supplies above all of milk, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, and berrries. And a great deal has been done in this respect. But the task has only been accomplished half way. The city's needs for stockbreeding produce, some vegetables, fruit, and berries still have not been met.

Recently, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved a number of measures to further develop in the 12th 5- Year Plan period and to increase the effectiveness of Kiev Oblast agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex, and this will undoubtedly help improve the supplies of the necessary produce to the city. The city's labor collectives are expected to actively participate in accomplishing this task both by coping well with their planned targets, and by intensifying their patronage assistance. More attention has to be paid to the development of farms subsidiary to enterprises and organizations, to the expansion of collective gardening and vegetable growing, and to the work of market places.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted then that, in the period under review, the **gorkom did a great deal to improve organizational work**. The style of work has improved, the gorkom's links with raykoms and the masses have strengthened, and their influence on the lives and affairs of labor collectives has increased.

In 1985, the efforts of the gorkom, raykom and party organizations were concentrated primarily on accomplishing the tasks set by the April and the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums. And this was right. However, they failed to see to it that all the tasks set be accomplished fully and on schedule, and that the level of discipline and organization be reliable in all sectors.

The organization of implementing the decisions adopted and control over execution remain to be the most annoying bottlenecks in the gorkom's activity. Bearing responsibility for this are, of course, the gorkom bureau and above all Comrades Yu.N. Yelchenko and S.M. Martynyuk.

The critical remarks and proposals made at the preceding city party conference have not been fullly complied with. In particular, the lag incurred in the production of some manufactured articles, particularly consumer goods, has not been overcome. The equipment shift intensity factor has practically not increased. Also the situation in housing repair is improving too slowly.

The conference delegates remember that, early in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, an extensive city program had been worked out: "What Is the Best — For Children." And although its results were, on the whole, tangible, after some time the program has sloped downward. Warm meals and medical services for children have not been duly provided everywhere in the city. City enterprises — in particular the Kashtan garments production association and the footwear factories named after the 50th Anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine and the 10th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Komsomol — have reduced the production of goods for children and teenagers. This is why the city's stores not always have on stock appropriate footwear, jackets, coats, and other articles in good quality. The situation has to be rememdied, and without delay.

The gorkom, raykoms, and basic party organizations must systematically examine the progress made in complying with the decisions adopted, as well as the critical remarks and proposals made by the Communists. The struggle also must be intensified for the purity of party ranks, and for boosting party, state, and labor discipline. An irreconcilable attitude must be assumed everywhere to idlers, spongers, and persons abusing the official status and alcohol.

We have to proceed from the assumption that, in the struggle against negative phenomena, we are still a long way from having done our best. This work has to be carried out constantly and more strictly.

In its entire organizational party work, the gorkom bureau has to concentrate its efforts on inducing **raykoms to shift in earnest the center of gravity of their activity to basic party organizations and labor collectives, and to increase the responsibility of cadres for the matter at hand**. All must in a business-like manner set about enhancing the effectiveness of work in every sector, and must promote by all means the initiative of the masses in this field, criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below.

Naturally enough, the accomplishment of the current tasks has been closely linked with increasing the role of **ideoeducational work**. However, many ideological subunits in the city are slow in restructuring.

Taking into account the struggle for a sound way of life, more attention has to be paid today to the development of the sociocultural sphere. It is absolutely abnormal that housing units as populous as Obolon, Teremki, and Boshchagovka still practically lack sports facilitie and the necessary cultural and enlightening establishments. City enterprises and organizations have to be more actively engaged in the construction of and fitting out of health service, emlighting, cultural, and sports establishments.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy also tackled the following question. **Kiev has always been a city of high artistic standards**, has been renowned for people who are, without exaggeration, well known all over the world. Certainly the inhabitants of Kiev must not lose these traditions. And although the cultural life of the republic's capital is constantly growing richer, a great deal is still to be done.

The poster annoucing theater shows and concerts is known to be a kind of barometer for the artistic life of a city. Let us be frank, in this respect there are still significant imperfections. Apparently, the trouble is not only that the repertoire is slow to renew in line with the requirements of life, but also that the professional standards of many shows and concerts are low. And this is to be explained by poor work among cadres in creative collectives, and primarily among chief directors and ensemble leaders. We must set about strengthening the material base of the cultural sphere, must be bolder in promoting young people, must be more outspoken in raising issues concerning quality, and must develop in breadth and in depth. For example, there have been long talks about creating small theater stages in houses of culture and workers' clubs, but things have not advanced an inch.

In settling these and other problems, no due initiative and persistence have been displayed by Comrade D.B. Golovko, gorkom secretary, Comrade G.N. Menzheres, gorispolkom deputy chairman, and also by departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The Ministry of Culture, the gorkom, and the gorispolkom are obligated to constantly see to it that the cultural life of the republic's capital city be, in the true sense of the word, up to the pulse of time.

The republic's production collectives, V.V. Shcherbitskiy then pointed out, have begun the first year of the 5-year period in a good rhythm. **The conscientious daily toil performed by much millions of people, the mass initiative and search for reserves have most convincingly reflected our people's patriotic aspiration to do the utmost so that our beloved homeland may continue to prosper**.

And the tasks ahead of us are responsible and sizeable. The 1986 plans have been approved both for enterprises and the republic as a whole. Socialist pledges assumed by the Ukraine's working people were also published yesterday. What we need is to further increase the volumes of production, and to raise its effectiveness mainly by accelerating scientific-technical progress and by better utilizing fixed assets and material resources.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy quoted the following data: In the current year, the republic's scientific-technical programs should produce an economic effect exceeding R1 billion, or twice as much as the annual average in the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

For this reason, he said, from the first days of the new year things have to be organized in such a way as to absolutely fulfill the national economic plans. And the Communists of our republic's capital city are expected to set an example in this respect.

The conference participants have made a number of critical remarks and proposals, including some concerning the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, and other republic bodies. All of them will be carefully examined, taken into consideration, and concrete proposals will, as far as possible, be complied with.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on: As before, our plans are definitely peaceful and creative in nature. The draft precongress documents have convincingly reflected the consistent foreign political line pursued by our party and state at precluding a thermonuclear war and at strengthening international security.

As is known, the day before yesterday **M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, made a very important statement on questions concerning arms limitation and disarmament. This is a comprehensive and concrete program put forward for the first time for the stagewise, complete, and general elimination of nuclear weapons before the year 2000, under the condition that the development, tests, and deployment of space strike weapons will be banned.**

The press, radio, and television in all countries, as well as prominent politicians, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, have now paid their main attention to M.S. Gorbachev's statement, assessing the new Soviet proposals as a peaceful invitiative of historic importance. These proposals have been unanixously approved by all Soviet people, by our allies and friends, and, judging from the first responses, they have met with wide support all over the world. We should make most vigorous use of this statement and of the procongress documents to convincingly explain our peace-loving policy, to unmask those who push mankind toward nuclear catastrophe, and to mobilize labor collectives nor the successful accomplishment of the tasks confronting us.

There is a little more than a month to go to the party congress which will undoubtedly become a central political event in the world. The congress will define both our immediate and long term tasks.

Everything that is now being done is very valuable, because the current 5-year period should mark a turning point in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. We all must bear this constantly in mind, act enterprisingly, and ensure a maximum economic effect with a minimal outlay.

The Communists of the Soviet Ukraine's capital city and all inhabitants of Kiev will undoubtedly do their best and will creditably fulfill the decisions of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

After the conference Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited a number of city enterprises and organizations.

At the Kievlanka factory, he discussed with the workers, party and economic aktivs the ways to expand the choice and to improve the quality of consumer goods, and to utilize the existing reserves. V.V. Shcherbitskiy inquired about the working, living, and recreation conditions enjoyed by the enterprise working people, and about the 12th 5-Year Plan for the enterprises socioeconomic development.

In scientific research institutions, the topics discussed were increasing the effectiveness of research, the development of new in principle technologies and machines, and increasing the share of scientists in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

Conversations were also held in the headquarters of Kiev Gorkom, and the Leningradskiy and Moskovskiy Raykoms. Problems were discussed concerning preparations for the 27th party congress, and improvements in party control over the city's socioeconomic development in line with the decisions of the April and the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums. Particular attention was paid to improvements in the selection and education of cadres, and to increasing their responsibility for the matter at hand.

On the city tour, V.V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committtee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary, and V. A. Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkom chairman.

Kiev Party Conference Elects New Obkom Members

AU280951 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 19 Jan 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "At the Kiev City Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] On 18 January, the Kiev city report and election party conference continued its proceedings. The delegates with great interest and in close connection with the current and long-term tasks confronting party organizations, administrative and economic bodies, and labor collectives in the city discussed the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-90 and up to the Year 2000. A report was delivered by V.A. Zgurskiy, gorispolkom chairman.

A new composition of the obkom and the Auditing Commision, as well as delegates to the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses were elected.

A gorkom plenum was held to examine organizational issues. Yu.N. Yelchenko was elected gorkom first secretary, S.M. Mar ynyuk — second secretary, and V.I. Mikhaylovskiy, M.B. Sergesev, and E.M. Yakovleva — secretaries.5

Ukrainian CP Central Committee Holds Plenum

AU291205 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jan 86 p 1

["Information Announcement on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 24 January.

The plenum examined the issue of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee report at the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress. A briefing on the report was given by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

Participating in the discussion were: V.P. Mironov, Donetsk Obkom first secretary; V.G. Boyko, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom first secretary; A.D. Petsa, comprehensive brigade leader at the 22d Party Congress Kolkhoz in Mukachevskiy Rayon, Zakarpatskaya Oblast; I.K. Lutak, Cherkassy Obkom first secretary; V.I.

Yurchuk, director of the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee — a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee; A.G. Pilipenko, Pecherskiy Raykom first secretary in Kiev city; and V.G. Dikusarov, Khmelnitskiy Obkom first secretary.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy delivered a concluding speech.

The plenum unanimously approved the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee report to the 27th Communist Party Congress.

With this the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended its proceedings.

Doctor Comments on Anti-Alcohol Campaign

LD291411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Interview of Doctor of Medicine (Semen Aleksandrovich Simbirtsev), rector of the Kirov State Institute for the Improvement of Doctors and chairman of the Leningrad Organization of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety, by radio correspondent Matvey Frolov on the progress of the antialcohol campaign; date and place not specified — recorded]

[Text] Many of you, comrades, have probably paid attention to two figures cited in the CSA report on last year's results. Sales of alcoholic drinks fell in June-December by 25 percent compared with the same period in the previous year, and the number of shops trading in vodka and wines was halved. It is of course not just a matter of figures, but they reflect the nature and scale of the progress in overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The main thing is that the majority of the country's towns, rayons, and labor collectives have gone from complaining and pleading with boozers to a resolute struggle against them.

We would like to present an interview given to our correspondent Matvey Frolov by Doctor of Medicine, (Semen Aleksandrovich Simbirtsev), rector of the Kirov State Institute for the Improvement of Doctors and chairman of the Leningrad organization of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety.

[Begin recording] [Simbirtsev] In Leningrad, as throughout the country, work has now developed to organize the voluntary Sobriety Society. There has been a constituent conference; a board has been formed; the corresponding administrative organs have been formed in the rayons; and now the active period of organizing primary cells in labor collectives, educational establishments, and housing areas of citizens has begun. It must be said that in December alone, more than 700 primary organizations of the Voluntary Sobriety Society were formed. More than 9,000 people had become members of the society as of 1 January 1986. Reports have been coming in during January that this work is developing even more, and many citizens are becoming members of the Voluntary Society. Analyzing the composition of people joining, it has turned out that 40 percent are from labor collectives; about 50 percent are members of the party or the Komsomol. A third of them are women. All of them energetically express their readiness to engage in propaganda of antialcohol work and in the organization of leisure time in slabor collectives and families. Of course, all this is finding general support and approval in many labor collectives. The supporters of complete eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism include many energetic people who are carrying out this work in labor collectives, in families, and in housing areas. The membership of the society is following the example of the sobriety clubs now being formed in Leningrad. It is important that this atmosphere of intolerance and social censure be created in collectives. This is probably one of the most basic tasks.

[Frolov] Semen Aleksandrovich, I think that the work of the Society is not just propaganda and education, but also some kind of organizational work, because one can still often see a worker at a construction site lining up for vodka then returning to work with the bottle. Why try to hide it? There are still instances of people drinking at work, so evidently the front for the most varied work is a big one.

[Simbirtsev] Yes, you are right. These instances are already becoming less and less frequent, because administrative measures have been adopted. It is the task of the Voluntary Society to be the energetic assistant to party and administrative [administrativnyy] bodies in establishing order and changing public psychology.

[Frolov] Could you say a little, please, about the results, the first results, of all this work?

[Simbirtsev] Now there is more order on the streets. In any case, one does not notice drunks so often. There are hardly any on public transport. The movement for a sober way of life is broadening noticeably as is the movement for strengthening of labor and production discipline, which is of the most colossal importance. As indicated by the internal affairs administrative bodies, there are now fewer crimes caused by drunkenness. There are now more people who have begun to spend their leisure taking part in sports and in health campaigns. There are more people going after season tickets for swimming pools and joining health groups. Peace and quiet has returned to many blocks of apartments. Ambulance calls for injuries to drunks have fallen. We doctors can give precise confirmation of this, because these phenomena are registered. I think that broad involvement of the public — all people in labor collectives, educational collectives, and housing areas — will bring even greater success. I think our Leningrad organization of the Voluntary Sobriety Society will make its significant contribution to this very important antialcohol work being carried out in our country. [end recording]

Kirghizia's Masaliyev Denounces Corruption

AU291821 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 29 (AFP) — A small Soviet republic in Central Asia, Kirgizia, has been a center of corruption both for Communist Party leaders and racketeers, while some of the population lived in near misery, according to the new regional Communist Party chief quoted in newspapers delivered here today.

Absamat Masaliyev, in a speech to the local party leadership last Thursday, revealed that "organized crime flourished," often with the connivence of local authorities.

Since Mr. Masaliyev became party leader of Kirgizia two months ago, all the Communist Party secretaries have been replaced.

Giving examples of fraud and mismanagement, Mr. Masaliyev said that four million dollars had been misappropriated and 50 million dollars worth of industrial machinery found to have been delivered, but never installed. Mr. Masaliyev said that his predecessors had built a "white city" of granite and marble for themselves in the capital Frunze, billed at more than five million dollars, while "400 families live in shacks." Some of the republic's four million people wrote directly to the Kremlin to complain, he said.

Much of the corruption is attributed to former leader Turdakun Usubaliyev, who headed Kirgizia for more than a quarter century after the then Soviet leader Nikita Krushchev gave him that post.

Although a massive purge of the local leadership was officially announced a few months ago, figures have only just been released. Eighty-seven per cent of top administrators were dismissed in the last five years, as well as half of all economists. 82 per cent of the party officials of the last five years had been sacked.

A meat racket was organized in the region of Tokmak, where inspectors closed their eyes to strange goings-on, for a fee, during five checks. The result was a shortage in meat in the province, he said, where meat consumption is 25 per cent lower than the national average. Meat production for 1984 was lower than in 1975, he said.

Agricultural productivity declined five per cent, he said.

Amanbek Karypkulov, the regional party secretary in charge of ideology spent most of his time writing "his doctorate thesis and five books that earned him a pretty sum," Mr Masaliyev said, while religious communities he was meant to keep tabs on "grew 16 per cent in five years, he said.

Mazurenko Interviews Yevgeniy Yevtushenko

PM291401 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Interview with the poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko by correspondent S. Mazurenko under the rubric "The Artist and the Times": "'A poet in Russia is More Than a Poet'" — date and place not stated]

[Text] [Mazurenko] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, in the preface to your book *I Am of Siberian Stock* [*Ya Sibirskoy Porody*] the poet Boris Slutskiy wrote: "Here is poetry which has assumed all the qualities of journalism without losing much of what has made it poetry." And I should like to begin our talk with a question: Why have you so resolutely chosen publicist poetry — on a topic of the day, as they say?

[Yevtushenko] A real poet does not have the right to turn away from what is topical. Kindness and civic rage mutually extend each other. Kindness toward the beautiful is powerless unless it is armed with healthy rage against everything which opposes it. At the same time firmness devoid of kindness can result in embitterment. and, unnoticed by the person himself, instead of a struggle for other people there begins an individualistic struggle... for himself.

History knows many examples of good people being diminished because of a lack of civic energy while people full of energy but lacking kindness and ideals have become the embodiment of evil, even if they declared lofty goals. Civic energy, which helps people to love the beautiful effectively and to hate everything which opposes our ideals — that is what we need in all spheres of life, including literature. A poet is not worth much who sentimentally extols his native birch trees, endlessly declares his love for his motherland, glorifies cosmonauts and new construction sites and at the same time does not find the civic boldness in himself to speak not only of the victories of the past but also of bitter experience and errors, to oppose uncompromisingly the bureaucrats, the "suppose something goes wrong-ers," and the swindlers who profit from shortages...

If the poet now turns away from the most lethal "topic of the day" — from the nuclear threat looming over our children's heads — that, in my opinion, is evidence of his civic inadequacy. But if he eagerly writes rhetorical verse about the struggle for peace and at the same time is afraid to touch on urgent domestic problems, that is also a mere simulacrum of civic spirit. Concentrating only on peripheral scoundrels, totally failing to notice that (as Mayakovskiy wrote) they are also walking "across our land" is again a mere semblance of "topicality..."

But we cannot reduce all poetry's tasks to direct tub-thumping. A poet who limits himself loses his sense of the wealth of color, sound, music, and love, and moves from the psychological study of the immensity of the human spirit to mere oratory. Of course, there is great oratory, like Mayakovskiy's for instance... Although obviously it is not appropriate to repeat today all Mayakovskiy's agitation methods, because the reader has changed. Topical problems today cannot be resolved with the aid of ROST [expansion unknown] placards...

[Mazurenko] You make frequent use of the word "civicism." What is it, in your view? A property of poetry in general or a quality inherent in individual poets?

[Yevtushenko] In our country things have taken shape historically in such a way that great poets have been the sovereigns, not the "sweeteners" of thoughts. Nekrasov's lines about the peasants "repealed" serfdom far more resolutely than measures "from above." Mayakovskiy predicted prophetically: "The year 1916 will in a crown of thorns." He was only a year out. In Russia there has not been a single major "Hermetic" poet as there has been in Europe, for instance.

[Mazurenko] That is, to use a line from your poem *The Bratsk GES*, "the poet in Russia is more than a poet..."

[Yevtushenko] Yes. The poetry of "hermeticism" was once ascribed to B. Pasternak (here lines of his like "What millenium are we in outside, my dears?" were quoted...) but this poet, who once seemed excessively complex, is becoming increasingly readable with time. Not only Yesenin's genuinely popular verse but also Tsvetayeva, Akhmatova, Martynov, Zabolotskiy — also civic poets — are now being disseminated in hundreds of thousands of copies...

Civicism is not simply a formal response to particular events but an inextricable link with the motherland, with history. It is a daily rejection of complacency. It is morality in action. Obviously some most intimate verse cannot be taken from it. Pushkin's "I used to love you and love perhaps still..." contains more civicism than hundreds of didactic little verses on "topical" themes, because here the great civic idea of the intolerability of a proprietorial attitude toward a woman is invested with a lyrical, ethereal form...

Civicism is historical publicity, but also personal, heartfelt publicity. It is hard to believe a poet's public statements if the poet himself as an individual is unclear and unrevealed.

Some readers rebuke me for the fact that in the poem *Taboo!* I am excessively frank in revealing my family wounds to everyone when I speak of my younger son's illness. But what right would I have to touch the wounds of others if I did not touch my own? Those who dare to confess have the right to preach. Of course, there will always be gloating sniggers and gossip when the poet "lifts the curtain" on his own personal life but one must aim not toward *Schadenfreude* [pleasure derived from the misery of others] but toward understanding and sympathy. If Mayakovskiy or Yesenin had stopped to consider *Schadenfreude* there would have been no *Cloud in Trousers*, no *Black Man*. Civicism is the complete openness of the time and of oneself.

[Mazurenko] What particularly perturbs you today in connection with the changes taking place in our life, the new approaches and new rhythms of development?

[Yevtushenko] The development of economic thinking is impossible without the development of moral awareness. One of the main present-day moral processes is the development and institution of broad publicity. This process is not that simple because inertia — thinking as they are prompted — has become firmly entrenched in the convolutions of some bureaucrats' brains. But publicity meets with broad popular support, including support from writers. The distinguishing feature of the speeches of a number of delegates to the sixth RSFSR Writers Congress was their constructively critical approach to a number of urgent problems. In particular the speeches delivered by V. Rasuptin and S. Zalygin in defense of our long-suffering mother nature were of this sort. Many writers called for a more vigorous struggle against the grayness which lays claim to civicism...

A very important task of literature is to prepare the future. The prospect of a nuclear-free millenium for which we are struggling could prove to be a reality. But for that we must all work with the utmost effort. If instead of arms expenditure all material and spiritual resources go on the struggle against hunger, disease, unemployment, the pollution of the environment, and the pollution and breakup of human souls, then this nuclear-free millenium could be the era of a new Renaissance.

If we are speaking of the most repulsive features of human nature which must be combatted implacably, then there is above all indifference. Indifference is not simply self-defense. Indifference is aggression.

[Mazurenko] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, you frequently make trips abroad. Just recently you visited the PRC and Turkey. What were your impressions?

[Yevtushenko] In China I was struck by the attraction toward our literature — in the past year alone about 200 works of Soviet literature have been published. This is evidence of the desire of the progressive Chinese intelligentsia and Chinese people to restore good-neighborly relations between our two great countries. In Turkey I was touched by the warm reception given to my poems and the movie *The Kindergarten*. The role of art is the role of a uniter of peoples. And what divides them is anti-art.

[Mazurenko] But do we not overestimate the power of poetry? After all recently, to judge by the layers of poetry anthologies on store shelves, which was not and could not have been the case in the sixties, for instance, interest in poetry has slackened. Perhaps that is what has obliged you to engage in photography and movie production?

[Yevtushenko] The readers' interest has only weakened in weak poetry. It is impossible to publish in such nauseating quantity so many poems "about nothing" which do not even attempt to speak with talent about the most important things which really perturb readers. Why should readers be interested in poets who are not interested in them?

Books by poets the people love never lie for a long time on the shelves. It is merely necessary only to publish in large numbers what really deserves it. To take into account the real demand of our enlightened reader. Then the piles of rhymed pulp will disappear. And we will see that interest in poetry has by no means weakened but has increased.

I began to engage in prose and the cinema by no means in connection with a weakened interest in poetry but from a desire for self-development. Confession and the principled nature of one's social position are important, not the form in which this has been expressed. Prose has its advantages and the cinema has its advantages too.

[Mazurenko] And the traditional question: What about your plans?

[Yevtushenko] I have many plans, but life is short. Just before the New Year my book *Nearly the End* [*Pochti Naposledok*] including the poems *Taboo!* and *Far-Off Kinswoman* and my lyrical poems of the past few years was published by Molodaya Gvardiya. Readers should not be alarmed at the book's title, because this "nearly" can be extended a long way, like the Saratov three-part harmony [reference unknown]. But a man must understand that his life is not endless. A lot can be done under the sign of this compressed infinity. In the long term — several novels. In the short term a poem about love, which has arisen unexpectedly, and the completion of a story about the soccer players of the generation of Khomich and Bobrov —

Veterans' Match.

The Italian firm Newteam has suggested making a movie based on my scenario *The End of the Musketeers*, adapted from A. Dumas' novel *The Vicomte de Bragelonne or Ten Years Later*. There have been many different screen versions of the epic of the Three Musketeers but not one has touched on the musketeers' old age and death. The film centers on the tragedy of the senseless heroism of the four remarkably talented men who spent their whole lives using their swordsmanship for palace intrigues and ultimately realized that they were being played with like puppets. In my version the musketeers, including d'Artagnan, eventually become rebels, expiating in old age the guilt of their prolonged compromise. When I have made this film I do not want to give up cinematography. Films like Bykov's *Scarecrow*, German's *My Friend Ivan Lapshin*, Esadze's *Nylon Fir Tree*, Abdrashitov's *Parade of the Planets* and others convincingly show the promising potential of this most democratic art form.

Philosopher Khalipov Writes on Classless Society

PM211445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 86
First Edition pp 2-3

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor V. Khalipov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Classless Structure of Society: Formation Trends"]

[Text] The dream of mankind's "golden age," when all people will be equal and when not a trace will remain of exploitation, poverty, or lack of rights, has lived through the ages in the people's consciousness. This dream became a justifiable hope when the classical writers of Marxism defined the only true path to its realization. And with the victory of October the historic transformation of dream into reality began. Socialism put an end forever to the exploitation of man by man, social oppression, and the power of the privileged minority. The indissoluble union of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia became established in Soviet society and major steps were taken along the path toward social homogeneity.

Our party's social policy, expressing the working people's vital interests, ensures society's steady ascent toward qualitatively new heights. To this end the party analyzes in depth and utilizes skillfully the natural laws of social development under socialism. As is noted in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, these important laws include the further rapprochement of classes and social groups and the formation of a classless structure of society, with the leading role in this process being played by the working class.

The task of creating a largely classless structure is an integral part of the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the attainment of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society. This emerges quite clearly from the draft of the party's very important theoretical and political document.

What trends are operating, what phenomena and processes are now most important and characteristic, how the acceleration of the country's development is affecting progress toward the classless society — these questions are among the most important in the theory and practice of improving socialism.

In order to understand the potentialities and nature of the formation of the classless structure of society it is important to take into account that the working class is the first and only class to win political power not in order to perpetuate it, but in order to free itself and all who are oppressed from social and national oppression, and ultimately to put an end to the division of society into classes once and for all. The founders of revolutionary doctrine laid down that under socialism not only antagonistic classes would be destroyed, (this has been confirmed in practice), but classes in general. "Socialism," V.I. Lenin noted, "is the destruction of classes" (*Complete Collected Works*, Vol 39, p 276).

Naturally, this is a long-term programmatic objective, but we have already advanced substantially toward it. Of course, there is much that still requires in-depth theoretical study and practical resolution.

Building its policy on scientific foundations, the party proceeds on the basis of the reality of class and social distinctions and regards the careful consideration of the particular interests of class and social groups as a matter of paramount significance. Here it must be taken into account that the process of forming a socially homogeneous society will only be completed as a result of the final elimination of the vestiges of the old division of labor and the substantial social distinctions associated with it.

The formation of a classless society takes place according to objective laws, a knowledge of which helps us to make use of them effectively. Here a tremendous role belongs to the subjective factor of the masses' conscious activity under the party's leadership. V.I. Lenin accurately and graphically called the process of the formation of the future society socialist building. People are indeed building it, and quite consciously. There is a genuine new phenomenon in history. There was no such thing as feudal building, nor is there capitalist building. But the building of the socialist and communist society, its improvement, and the acceleration of its development is not only a conscious act, but a particularly crucial one. What is still more unusual in history is the building of a society without classes, and, moreover, by people who belong to different — albeit friendly — classes: workers and peasants. That is why such great significance is attached to the conclusion contained in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program: The overcoming of the distinctions between these classes and the establishment in the country of a society without classes will take place within the historical framework of the first phase of the communist formation.

Of course, it would be simplistic to understand the process of the creation of such a society as solely a restructuring of the social class structure. Creating a classless structure of society and realizing the idea of social justice and equality at a higher, qualitatively new level means restructuring accordingly both the economy and social relations, developing socialist democracy, enriching the content of the people's socialist self-management, improving their spiritual life, and forming the new person appropriate to the new condition of society.

Accelerating the country's socioeconomic development means shortening the historical period required to create the prerequisites in all spheres of life for the transition to a society without classes. Decisive significance will be attached to the next 15 years, during which the radical changes outlined in the party's precongress documents are proposed.

The prerequisites for building a classless society emerge first and foremost in the economic sphere. A unified national economic complex is developing successfully, and is the manifestation of the physically integrated economic system of socialism and of the process of the further socialization of labor and production. A fundamental integrality also characterizes the party's economic strategy, formulated in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development.

The main efforts in the economy are aimed at improving the standard and quality of the life of the Soviet people — specifically of the people as a whole. And this also objectively promotes the erasure of class boundaries and the elimination of the mentality whereby people allocate themselves to a particular social group.

The improvement of production relations is of great significance for the formation of the classless structure of society. The prospect of the merging of the state and kolkhoz-cooperative forms of ownership into a unified system of ownership by the whole people is becoming more tangible. In this process there is a growing role for the agro-industrial complex, which organically links material production in the cities and the countryside.

In the social sphere, thanks to the social policy developed and persistently implemented by the party and the Soviet State, there is an increasing erasure of class and intraclass distinctions and substantial distinctions between the cities and the countryside and between mental and physical labor, and we are seeing the all-around development and rapprochement of all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups. Territorial and regional social distinctions are also being smoothed out. The further rallying of the whole Soviet people — a new historical, social, and international community of people — is taking place.

Working conditions in different sectors are becoming more similar on the firm material basis of the socialization of labor and the progressive development of production. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program provides for the stepping up of the creative content and collectivist nature of labor and a significant reduction in manual labor and the substantial lessening — and, in the long term, the elimination — of monotonous, physically heavy, and unskilled labor. The leveling out of working conditions is an important prerequisite for the formation of classless society. Living conditions are also becoming standardized to some degree. The milieu directly inhabited by man if being reorganized and becoming more homogenous, taking on to a significant degree the general features of "urban" culture (although ideally it would be desirable to preserve some elements of "rural" culture, such as, for instance, man's closeness to nature and so forth).

The labor collectives are of great significance in the formation of a classless structure. Their role in the social structure of Soviet society is growing. The processes of integration taking place in social strata and groups and the erasure of social class distinctions are carried out through them.

But if we look not only at today, but at tomorrow, it must be taken into account that even the future classless society will not be socially unstructured. In that society — the association of working people of which the founders of Marxism spoke — the labor collectives must be important structural elements. It seems to us that these collectives will not be small ones. The traits of the structural cells of the future social organism are today emerging and being developed increasingly in the collectives of major production and science-and-production associations.

In the political sphere, from the viewpoint of the consolidation of the prerequisites of the transition to a classless socialist society, it is hardly possible to overestimate the role of such social facts as the transformation of the CPSU, which remains in its class essence and ideology a party of the working class, into a party of all the people; the deepening of our state's nature as a state of the whole people; and the improvement of democracy, the increasingly multifaceted involvement of the working people in the management of the affairs of state and society, and the development of socialist self-management by the people — and that means the people as a whole, not its component class and social groups.

An important factor in the growth of the classless structure is the fact that all Soviet people, regardless of class and social affiliation, enjoy the full political, socioeconomic, cultural, and personal rights and freedoms guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws.

Or take this fact: The introduction of wages, social security, and paid leave on kolkhozes and the creation of trade union organizations there substantially changes their socioeconomic nature and markedly strengthens the commonality, similarity, and unity of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry in general.

The erasure of distinctions between classes also accelerates the further improvement of the well-being of all strata and social groups of Soviet society which is taking place, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, in line with the country's economic potential. As public wealth grows, the size of the minimum wage will increase. The party sees the resolute eradication of unearned income, all deviations from the socialist principles of distribution, antisocial forms of redistribution of income and benefits, parasitism, and speculation as part of the process of establishing social justice everywhere.

In the sphere of spiritual life too there has been an acceleration in the growth of qualitative changes associated with the improved level of education, socialist upbringing, and civilization of people, the enrichment of their spiritual world, and the development of science and culture. Our society, upholding socialist class positions here too, brings the sphere of culture and spiritual consumption more and more fully out of its state of firm dependence on the social class structure and people's class affiliation.

The significance of other aspects of the improvement of the socialist society and our way of life is also inestimable. Soviet society sees every person as an individual worthy of attention, is concerned to develop that individual increasingly fully and reveal his capabilities and talents, and is improving his living, working, and everyday conditions. And this is done regardless of the individual's social origin and social class status.

The leading, motive, and accelerating force in our movement toward a classless socialist society is the working class. It now constitutes the majority of the working people and exercises its vanguard role under the Communist Party's leadership. But this by no means diminishes the significance in this process of other social groups — the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. Characteristically, their sociopolitical activeness increases considerably as they draw closer to the working class. Its philosophy, ideology, collectivist mentality and morality, and vital interests are now shared by all groups and strata of the Soviet people. These are the indicators which define the orientation of those vital interests, goals, and fundamental values of the working people which will form the nucleus of the Soviet people's characteristics when it becomes a classless people.

In the course of the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution, the working class is transformed from a "class in intself" into a "class for itself," and as the transition to a classless structure takes place it becomes, so to speak, an open "class for all," elevating everyone to the elvel of its own philsophy, ideology, interests, and goals and promoting society's transformation into a unified, classless collective of working people.

The social domination of the working class will evidently be the basis for the further development of such worthy qualities of the peasantry as love for the land, industriousness, and thrift. Those features of the intelligentsia which are valued highly among the people — disinterestedness, selfless devotion, a creative approach to the cause — will also develop and will be enriched by the working class' labor traditions. A truly scientific philosophy and all that is best that the socialist system has developed in people will become the property of every member of society.

These processes and trends in the improvement of our society are inseparable from the growth in the leading and guiding role of the Communist Party and the strengthening and enhancement of the activeness of the socialist state.

As the classless structure of society is formed, so party policy, like state policy, comes increasingly to lose the functions of regulator of relations between classes and becomes a means of management of social processes taking place in the socialist collective of working people. But for a long time to come policy will retain its class orientation both by virtue of its being predetermined originally by the vital interests of the working class and by virtue of the class division of states which persists in the international arena.

The Communist Party's role in the formation of the classless structure of society is a special one. The founders of Marxdism-Leninism saw the Communists' historic mission as being "to ensure the victory of social revolution and the attainment of its final goal — the elimination of classes" (K. Marx, F. Engels, *Works*, Vol 17, p 427). Considerable successes have been achieved along this path. Today the Leninist party acts as the collective intelligence and militant, creative alliance of like-minded people marching at the head of the process of all-around, systematic improvement of socialism and communist creation. With its spirit of unity and collectivism, its energy and purposefulness, the democratism of intraparty life which penetrates all aspects of its activity, and its profound internationalism, the CPSU sets an example, illuminates and anticipates the real features of the future classless society. It serves as a kind of laboratory for forging this new quality of social life.

The formation of a classless society will provide the opportunity to reveal still more convincingly to all the world the indisputable advantages of socialism, and will be an important stage along the path to total social homogeneity.

Historian Medvedev on Heirs of Stalin Victims

PM171342 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 12-13 Jan 86 (AVANTI! DELLA DOMENICA supplement) pp 2,3

[Interview with Soviet historian Roy Medvedev by Raffaello Uboldi — date and place not given, first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Dissident Soviet historian Roy Medvedev is the author of fundamental works on Stalin and Stalinism — works published in the West but not in Moscow, where he lives in a kind of supervised freedom, speaking from time to time, with a few interviews to the Western press on current problems in his country and outside it. In this interview Medvedev talks to us once again about Stalin, adding new details to what we already know about this disturbing figure; but also about Trotskiy, who was Stalin's great enemy, about how he was killed and what happened to Raymond Mercader, his assassin. And to end he gives details about the survivors — about those people who were persecuted by Stalin and are still living in the Soviet Union.

[Uboldi] Stalin, the director of the USSR for 30 years, until 1953 when he died. Has everything been said about Stalin?

[Medvedev] No. After I wrote my book (*Stalinism — History, Origins, and Effects*, published by Mondadori, Milan) I received other material, which was all interesting. Part of this material, for instance, relates to the rehabilitation of the Russian Orthodox Church which happened in 1943 and not in 1941, when the war had only just broken out, in order to boost Russian patriotism, as some people think. In 1943 Stalin was winning the war, and it was clear that he would have to negotiate with the West on an overall order for the world in the future. But there were many doubts about him: Would victory not have meant the arrival of communism in Europe? So Stalin decided on camouflage tactics, a purely cosmetic change for the West's sake. He dissolved the Comintern, which, among other things, no longer had the role it had once had. And he also decided to reinstate the heads of the Orthodox Church who were all in exile, a long way from Moscow, in Central Asia or Siberia. He brought them back to Moscow and received the three most important metropolitans, including Sergiy, who was to become the patriach of the Orthodox Church. Stalin and Molotov were there and Molotov started the conversation: "Comrade Stalin wants to know what the Russian Orthodox Church needs." The three, who knew nothing about

Stalin's plans, were disconcerted and did not know what to say. But when Sergiy, who was an old fox, began to speak: "Comrade Stalin, we need to restore the churches, a newspaper, buildings to house schools, and ecclesiastical seminaries, to train the new priests we now lack." Stalin interrupted him: "Tell me, how is there a shortage of priests in Russia, in our country?" So, instead of talking about the persecution suffered by the church he decided to get round the obstacle: "There are many reasons why we lack priests. One is as follows: We train a priest in a seminary and a marshal of the USSR emerges from it." Stalin, who was educated at a seminary in Tbilisi and among other things had become Marshal of the USSR, smiled. And Sergiy won.

[Uboldi] Last year was the 45th anniversary of the death of Trotskiy, killed by Stalin's hired assassin; and obviously people talked and wrote about Trotskiy in the West. What is your view of him? Did he really represent an alternative to Stalin?

[Medvedev] I do not think so. Trotskiy too was a natural dictator, although it must be admitted that he had a dazzling personality and a better intellect, was more cultured, and had great personal charm. But he too had already created a cult of personality around himself or had resigned himself to it. He was what we in Russia call a "barin," an aristocrat. He behaved cruelly in the civil war, and Lenin forgave him because it was important to win. He was very arrogant and maintained it was necessary to hit out at enemies inside and outside the party. Trotskiy's program for the collectivization of land in the twenties was the same as the one Stalin implemented. From the intellectual viewpoint he was an infinitely more gifted person. However he was weak from the organizational viewpoint and it was not clear how he could have survived in a country like Russia because he thought it was possible to persuade people to work for decades just by making a fine speech. He underestimated the peasants. He held the orthodox Marxist view that the peasants cannot be a force which builds socialism. That left the theory of permanent revolution, which, however, was an intellectual construction which did not suit the conditions in the world at the time. On the whole he was a left-wing dogmatist. Until his death he underestimated bourgeois democracy and propounded extreme revolutionary ideas, in the end looking like a much more dangerous figure than Stalin.

[Uboldi] What happened to Raymond Mercader, his assassin, the man who killed him in Mexico in 1940 with an ax?

[Medvedev] After his prison term in Mexico he went to Czechoslovakia, and then returned to Moscow where he was given an apartment on Leninskiy Prospekt. He died relatively recently of cancer in Cuba, where he probably went out of nostalgia for Spanish, his mother tongue. He was old and did not talk to anybody. Some English Trotskiyists once tried to visit him to find out some details about Trotskiy's death, but he was afraid they wanted revenge; he was very frightened and refused to let them in.

[Uboldi] How could he have decided to kill Trotskiy?

[Medvedev] He had with him not only Stalin's order but also the verdict of the USSR Supreme Court which, after the big Moscow trials, condemned Trotskiy to death. So he thought he was playing a legitimate role. I do not want to make comparisons, but people in Israel thought that any Jew who abducted Eichmann would be carrying out a just action. Mercader was a blind tool. This was one reason why his fate was tragic. Without wishing to justify the murder, Mercader too was a victim of the Stalinist period.

[Uboldi] Is it possible that some of Trotskiy's family are still living in the USSR?

[Medvedev] It is possible but unlikely. Stalin hated Trotskiy so much that he eliminated all members of his family.

[Uboldi] Seva Volkov, the son of Nina, Trotskiy's daughter who committed suicide in Berlin, is living in the West. It has recently been suggested that Seva's sister could still be alive and living in Russia.

[Medvedev] That might be the case. It is also possible that Trotskiy's grandsons, born of his two sons Llova [as published] who died in Paris and Sergey who died in Siberia after being deported, might be alive. They were normal children. But in such cases the children were entrusted to a state home under another name. Forged documents were made for them, giving false parents and they themselves may not know that they are Trotskiy's grandsons.

[Uboldi] What is now known about Trotskiy in the USSR?

[Medvedev] Very little, and moreover it must be remembered that in the past you just had to mention Trotskiy's name to end up in prison. His books can no longer be found, even the copies in research institutes have been burned. Of the 16 volumes of his works published in the USSR before 1926 I have only chanced upon one.

[Uboldi] Are there other relatives of the historical leaders of Bolshevism still alive in the USSR?

[Medvedev] Of course. Bukharin's third wife is still alive, and so is his son. They too were sent to a camp for the relatives of enemies of the people, but she had the wisdom to have herself registered under her maiden name, Larina. That is why they survived.

[Uboldi] What would happen in the USSR today if somebody said: I am the son of grandson of Trotskiy, Bukharin, or Kamenev?

[Medvedev] Of the survivors, only Bukharin's last wife, who is called Anna Mikhaylovna Larina, and Bukharin's son, who is called Yuriy, have asked for their relative to be rehabilitated, but without success. The others are not doing anything, because there is a certain attitude in Soviet society which is linked with the past. In other words if you say you are the son or grandson of Zinovyev or of Kamenev, always supposing they are still alive, you will not be certain of receiving good treatment, and people will leave you and withdraw their friendship. It is a very interesting psychological framework. For instance Stalin's grandson receives a pension and will always be received with full honors in Georgia. He is able to turn to a Soviet body and claim this or that. However, if

Zinovyev's grandson goes to a Soviet body and say he has a poor apartment and asks for a better one, nobody will lift a finger for him, and they will even not give him any apartment. This is why these people try to stay in the background. rehabilitation has not been completed even in the case of the Communists. The tragedy continues.

[Uboldi] Are there not signs of change?

[Medvedev] Not yet. Shlyapnikov for instance was one of the most prominent Bolsheviks — he was minister of labor in the first Soviet Government and was a friend of Lenin. Later with Stalin, he joined the so-called "workers' opposition" was arrested, tried, and shot. But there was a detail which few people knew, and that was that in the first few years of the revolution Shlyapnikov and his wife had found a boy dying of starvation on the streets and had adopted him — a boy called Yezhov, the future head of Stalin's political police. So, when Shlyapnikov was arrested, his wife went to Yezhov at the Lubyanka and asked him to something for his adoptive father. Not only did Yezhov not do anything for Shlyapnikov but he had his wife — the women who was his adoptive mother — arrested too, and sent her to prison. Eventually Stalin died, the camps were opened, and Shlyapnikov's wife was able to return to the house where she was asked if she wanted to rejoin the party. She was entitled to because she was an old Communist. But she did not want to, unless her husband was rehabilitated too, but that was impossible because the "workers' opposition" has never been rehabilitated. Later she became seriously ill and was paralyzed. And if, as a former Communist, she had rejoined the party, she would have been entitled to admission to a special clinic with special treatment. They told her she just had to sign the membership application. But she insisted: First rehabilitate my husband, who was not guilty of any crime other than opposing Stalin. The moral of the story is that she died at home and Shlyapnikov was never rehabilitated, although he was an eminent figure in the history of the party, and a member of the Central Committee until 1921-1922. He is not alone. And this is one of the obstacles to somebody who wants to write the history of the party which ends up being the official history, without names or faces.

PRAVDA Views 1985 Economic Performance

PM281627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "On the Line Between 5-Year Plans"]

[Text] The task set by the party of accelerating socioeconomic development demands profound shifts first and foremost in the decisive sphere of human activity — the economy. We are confronted with the task of effecting a sharp turn toward the intensification of production and reorienting every enterprise and every sector toward full, priority utilization of qualitative factors for economic growth.

Welcoming the party's plans with warm approval, Soviet people are discussing the draft precongress documents in a creative and interested fashion. Working people are revealing new reserves for production development and putting them to use in the national economy. We have many collectives where people work with initiative, making skillful use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and leading experience. This is evidenced by the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition for successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and for a worthy greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] report published yesterday on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan in 1985 shows that positive changes are in evidence in many sectors' work. Social production developed in a progressive way, its scale increased, and quality indicators improved. National income utilized for consumption and accumulation totaled R567 billion. The total volume of industrial output increased by 3.9 percent in the year, as envisaged by the plan. Fixed capital valued at over R171 billion was commissioned, and approximately 200 new industrial enterprises entered service.

The working people in the agro-industrial complex are tenaciously fulfilling the Food Program. The influx of grain into state resources is sufficient to ensure full supplies of bread and grain products to the country's population. Production and procurements of livestock products increased. The growth of the population's real incomes accelerated. Soviet people received payments and allowances from social consumption funds totaling R146.5 billion, or R5.8 billion more than in 1984. Ten million people improved their housing conditions.

Utilization of material, financial, and labor resources improved. In industry as a whole and in most ministries, labor productivity growth exceeded average wage increases in 1985. The material-intensiveness of the social product was reduced, and this produced a saving in raw materials, supplies, fuel, energy, and other objects of labor to the tune of R3 billion.

At the same time every republic and every sector of the economy has a lot of unused potential. It is clear from the CSA report that the plan was not fulfilled for extraction and primary refining of oil or for production of finished rolled ferrous metal, mineral fertilizers, chemical equipment, commercial lumber, prefabricated ferroconcrete, and some consumer goods. A number of ministries' enterprises failed to meet contract commitments, failed to secure the planned labor productivity growth, and underutilized production potential. The construction workers have still to overcome the dissipation of capital investments. Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs must intensify organizational and mass political work on implementing the party line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Fuller use must be made of the creative enthusiasm engendered by the coming CPSU congress to develop effective socialist competition, directed toward achieving high results, for successful fulfillment of the 1986 plan and adopted pledges and the ensuring of a confident start to the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The movement of leading collectives, teams, shops, sections, and enterprises which have resolved to secure the entire increase in production volume without increasing worker numbers, through fuller use of production capacities, deserves all possible support. We still need to be even more persistent in introducing the team contract and autonomous financing, in strengthening discipline, order, and organization, and in striving to ensure smooth working and fulfillment of deliveries in accordance with contracts and orders.

The calendar shows 1986. We now stand at a very crucial point, at which the foundation of the next 5-year plan is being laid. The kind of foundation it proves to be will greatly affect the success of all the following years, of all the annual plans. The particular feature of this year's plan is its orientation first and foremost on intensive methods of economic activity — as life itself dictates. We have no labor or material resources to spare, and extensive economic growth factors are exhausted. That means that every labor collective and every party organization must strive persistently to accelerate scientific-technical progress and ensure economical and careful expenditure of all resources.

From January 1986 more than one-half of all output is being produced at enterprises operating under the new economic conditions. The large-scale experiment is under way at a new level. It must, of course, be continued with the main point constantly in mind: The expansion of the rights and economic independence of associations and enterprises means, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program observes, that the center of gravity in all economic operations must now be directly in the labor collectives.

The reorientation of the system of economic management is a complex, prolonged, and sometimes painful process. While stepping up the search for more effective economic levers and for an efficient economic mechanism to combat waste, experts, economic leaders, and party committees must at the same time not slacken attention to the social motive forces of production and to the need to keep scrupulous account of everything at our disposal. Struggle against exaggerated reporting, exeption, and extravagance with what belongs to the whole people, however they may be concealed and wherever they may occur, must be stepped up.

It is less than a month until the 27th CPSU Congress opens. Let every day be marked by real shock work. It is a matter of honor for all collectives to work even more productively and economically, at a high standard of quality, and to cope successfully with the pledges adopted in honor of the congress of Lenin's party.

Uzbek Official Reports Economic Failures

GF291048 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The press in Uzbekistan published a report by the republic's Central Statistics Administration today on the Uzbek SSR's economic development in 1985 and the republic's social and economic progress during the entire 11th 5-Year Plan. In view of this, we have invited Mirazkir (Khodzhikis), director of the Uzbek SSR Central Statistics Administration, to our studio.

[Begin recording] [Khodzhikis] Like all the other Soviet peoples, our republic's workers also endeavored to realize their economic plans for 1985 intending to worthily welcome the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. The results achieved last year confirm that the productivity and outcome of social work continues to grow.

National income in 1985, that is to say the volume of the funds that contribute toward the welfare of our people, increased by 3.9 percent. The real income of workers, office employees, and kolkhoz workers increased as well.

Fruitful work has been carried out in the industrial field in applying scientific and technical discoveries in production. The production of 76 new kinds of machinery, equipment, and instruments began last year and the volume of the production of consumer goods increased by 2.4 percent. Agricultural workers supplied the state with about 5.4 million metric tons of cotton in 1985. Meanwhile, basic allocations totalling R4.5 billion from state capital funds were used last year.

However, many production unions and factories have failed to realize plans concerning the procuring and selling of products. Work output in a number of factories has been unsatisfactory and the products manufactured lack in quality. New factories that have been put into operation have failed to fully use the work forces.

Due to the delaying of agro-technical work by the leaders of a number of establishments, and due to lack of quality in the work carried out in that regard, plans concerning the supply of meat, milk, (?eggs), cotton, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, grapes, and melon products to the state have remained unfulfilled. Compared with 1984, the (?production of many products has been less).

The ministries concerned with construction and assembly work failed to realize plans related to contract work in 1985. As a result, plans to utilize allocations and state funds were not realized last year.

Many trade organizations, livelihood services factories, and collectives in the vehicle transportation domain failed to cope with their plans in 1985. [end recording]

Correction to CSA Figures on Industrial Sales, Growth

The following statistical table was originally published in the 27 January Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement on Pages S 4 and S 5. It is being republished to provide proper alignment of columns.

	Percentage Fulfillment of 12-Month Output	1985 as Percentage of 1984	
	Sales Plan	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	100.4	103.6	103.5
Ukrainian SSR	100.1	103.2	103.0
Belorussian SSR	102	106.2	105.2
Uzbek SSR	99.7	107.3	104.5
Kazakh SSR	100.1	104.5	103.1
Georgian SSR	99.5	107.0	105.4
Azerbaijan SSR	100.5	105.6	104.1
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.0	103.4
Moldavian SSR	100.5	100.7	99.3
Latvian SSR	102	103.3	103.6
Kirghiz SSR	101	103.7	102.9
Tajik SSR	101	104.3	101.6
Armenian SSR	100.9	106.6	104.0
Turkmen SSR	100.7	102.0	100.7
Estonian SSR	102	102.3	102.8

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SOVIET OFFICIALS COMMENT ON PROPOSALS AT MBFR TALKS

Soviet Envoy Addresses Meeting

LD301212 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, January 30 TASS -- Ambassador Valerian Mikhailov who leads the Soviet delegation to the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe spoke today at the opening of the 38th round of the talks. The ambassador stressed that the new round began under special circumstances. He called the attention of the delegates to the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on January 15, 1986 and extending a bold and realistic alternative to the current dangerous development of the international situation.

Touching on the situation at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armanents in central Europe, the head of the Soviet delegation described as a positive phenomenon the fact that Western partners took into consideration in general the proposals made by socialist countries on February 14, 1985 on making initial reduction of Soviet and American troops in central Europe in combination with a subsequent non-increase for a definite period of time of the levels of the armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in that region. It is actually the first time that the general framework of further discussions and certain contours of a possible accord have shown.

However, the proposals made by the NATO countries in reply, the Soviet representative said, still retain a lopsided and unrealistic character in many respects. Their chief shortcoming is that they replace efforts to bring about a real lowering of the level of military confrontation in Central Europe with arbitrarily bloated verification proposals.

A possible agreement in Vienna will, naturally enough, require alongside other things, the adoption of the necessary verification measures which would give both sides a reasonable amount of confidence that the commitments to reduce and not to build up the armed forces and armaments are indeed being honored and that there is no threat to either side. But these measures should come in line with sober realism as well as the substance and character of the agreement, and not cultivate a new source of suspicion and mistrust, Valerian Mikhailov said.

The ambassador expressed the hope that accord would be reached in Vienna both on the substance of the initial agreement and on measures of adequate verification of compliance with it.

Talks Center on Verification

AU301724 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, Jan 30 (AFP) -- Verification measures dominated the East-West talks on mutual and balanced reduction of forces in central Europe which resumed here today, the negotiators said after a nearly two-hour session. They said the talks hinged on a detailed document on verification measures put forward by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to delegates of the Warsaw Pact countries at the 38th round of MBFR negotiations since 1973.

Dutch Ambassador Jan Hein van de Mortel told the meeting that the 28-page document was complementary to the NATO proposal last December for a reduction of 5,000 U.S. troops and 11,500 Soviet ones in central Europe in the year following the signing of a Vienna accord.

Soviet delegation spokesman Nikolay Neiland said the NATO proposal, which was on the pattern of a Warsaw Pact proposal of February 1985, was "positive," but he termed "exaggerated" the verification measures demanded by the West. NATO proposed on December 5 a series of verification measures ranging from the establishment of permanent control posts to the provision of opportunity for each side to carry out 30 on-the-spot checks annually for the three years following the withdrawal.

Mr. Neiland said a Vienna agreement was possible, but verification measures should be "reasonable." Thirty on-the-spot inspections a year were unacceptable to the Warsaw Pact, he said.

Asked about prospects for a limited agreement before the next summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Neiland replied: "One must be optimistic and I should like this to be achieved. But I am not firmly convinced of it. We also do not know when this Soviet-American summit will take place and if it will be this year." U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said recently that his government wanted the summit to take place by next July at the latest, but that Soviet officials had in private expressed preference for a meeting in the autumn.

The current MBFR session will end on March 20 for the Easter holiday.

MBFR Solution 'Taking Shape'

LD301917 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has just written a major article on the problems of the second phase of the policy of detente in Europe. After making the point that relations between the great powers regarding the ensurance of peace are beginning to change, Brandt indicates that Europe can, and must, make use of this opportunity.

One of these great opportunities is provided by the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which resumed in Vienna today. I would like to remind you that these talks, in which both the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries are taking part, are now in their 13th year. However, they have not as yet produced any concrete results. Over the years, I have often been in Vienna's Hofburg Palace where the talks are being held. Each time, I witnessed a lengthy and fruitless so-called discussion of numbers. The subject matter was provided by interminable calculations, based on various criteria, of the number of armed forces confronting each other. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries proposed at one of the latest rounds that this pointless pastime be brought, at last, to an end -- especially since a rough parity between the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO had long been absolutely evident.

Instead of this protracted discussion of numbers, it was suggested that work should begin on examining a concrete program for reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. A draft version of this was tabled by us nearly a year ago. It was proposed that, as a first step, the number of Soviet Armed Forces in central Europe should be reduced by 20,000 over a year and the U.S. forces by 13,000. The other participants in the talks -- the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and Britain, the FRG, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Canada on the other -- would undertake, for that time, to freeze their level of armed forces and armaments in that area. That, I repeat, would be the first step. Next, it would be possible to agree on further, even larger reductions in the armed forces and armaments of all the states in central Europe.

Right at the end of the last round of Vienna talks -- it was at the beginning of last December — the representatives of the NATO countries eventually replied to our proposal. Now the outlines of a possible solution seem to be taking shape. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev points out in his statement, the Soviet Union and our Warsaw Pact allies are determined to achieve success at the Vienna talks. If the other side is really seeking this too, then 1986 could be a landmark for the Vienna talks as well.

U.S. POLICY AIMS AT 'DECISIVE MILITARY SUPERIORITY'

LD301738 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The Pentagon is going to award 550 contracts to develop and build various components for space weaponry in keeping with the "star wars" program this year and another 150 such contracts next year, according to the American magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY.

Hundreds of firms are already involved in what is called the "Strategic Defense Initiative" project. They include such giants from the U.S. military-industrial complex as Lockheed, Boeing, Mcdonnell Douglas, Rockwell, Hughes and Litton. The U.S. Administration's budget estimates for 1985 through 1990 provide for earmarking a total of 32.2 billion dollars for the SDI effort.

There is ample evidence, including statements by Washington officials, that the U.S. Government has already embarked on practical work to prepare for "star wars". Its coverup claims that the SDI effort at this stage is limited to nothing more than research cannot conceal the militarist, aggressive substance of this program, a large-scale plan to develop space strike weapons.

Importantly, these arms are to be created in addition to rather than instead of the enormous U.S. offensive nuclear potential, which is borne out by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's latest classified defense guidance directive for 1988-93. According to U.S. wire services, it was signed on December 31, 1985, and says that the Pentagon will be giving the "star wars" effort the same high priority as that enjoyed by its program for a strategic nuclear buildup.

It follows from all this that in Washington they continue to be guided not by a desire to limit and eliminate nuclear arms on earth, which is what the Soviet Union suggests doing, but by illusory hopes to gain decisive military superiority and acquire a position to deal a first nuclear strike with impunity through space militarization.

The Soviet Union has proposed making certain that mankind will enter the third millennium with plans not for "star wars" but for peaceful space exploration by the joint efforts of all nations. The development of space strike weapons, as the USSR has warned repeatedly, will kill hopes for nuclear arms reductions on earth. Outer space must be peaceful.

U.S. ATTITUDE TO ARMS PACKAGE EXAMINED

PM301919 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Ozerov article under the rubric "Journalist's Notes": "Reason Against Force: Into the 21st Century Without Weapons!"]

[Excerpt] It is common knowledge that for many years Washington was unwilling to learn what seemed an elementary truth: survival in our nuclear age is only possible on one condition -- that we are able to understand each other.

However, latter-day imitators of Herostrates have tried with might and main to militarize thought. What success books, movies, and television programs showing battles against Russians are enjoying across the ocean! The screens are full of "star wars." Children play computer battles (also against the Russians, of course!)

But perhaps reason has somehow begun to stir on the banks of the Potomac? This was people's hopeful thought during the Geneva meeting and they have still not lost that hope. At that time all attention was focused on the U.S. President's words about a "new start" in relations with the Soviet Union. How often R. Reagan assured us then that his administration is not seeking superiority over Russia and does not want war!

Fine words. But they are just words. Where are the deeds?

Unfortunately there are no deeds to be seen. We have been proposing very significant actions to strengthen security. What is more, we have been carrying them out unilaterally. The "other side," however, usually remains completely silent. Even worse than that: It tries to exploit our love of peace. For instance, we renounced nuclear explosions and have now extended our moratorium by another 3 months. In reply some people in the United States are cynically demanding: Let us conduct our nuclear tests more actively, now that an opportunity has appeared "to get ahead of Russia"!

The statement said clearly and definitely that this is Stone Age thinking. Then -- in the Stone Age -- the main concern was to arm oneself with a bigger club or a heavier rock. Now the concern is with weapons, primarily in space.

The U.S. President seemed to welcome the package of Soviet peace initiatives. However, neither he nor his entourage mentions the main obstacle on the path to disarmament -- the "star wars" program. The transoceanic leaders cannot abandon their sinister brainchild! However, we are proposing going into the third millennium not with programs for battles in the sky, but with large-scale plans for the peaceful exploration of space using the forces of all the peoples.

These are two diametrically opposed approaches. Even the Western press, including the press across the ocean, is forced to praise our stance. For example, THE NEW YORK TIMES, noting the "Soviet Union's new dynamism," writes that "Moscow's ideas signify a serious approach to the disarmament problem and the Russians have thereby issued a serious challenge to the main argument on which Reagan bases his 'Strategic Defense Initiative"-- the claim that a reliable space shield is the best way to abolish the threat of nuclear war."

Will U.S. statesmen cast off the shackles of the old way of thinking? Our planet's future depends to a large extent on this question. The U.S. Administration seems to be showing some elements of realism, but further progress is needed.

At the moment the U.S. side of the scales bears heavy "weights" which do not inspire optimism: pyramids of arms, sabotage, provocation, the refusal to consider the will of sovereign peoples, egoistical imperial schemes... In all, a reliance on strength.

But many centuries ago, Shota Rustaveli wrote:
People, do not take pride in strength.
Throw away your stupid toy!
For a small spark is enough
To burn down a great forest.

Some people across the ocean would do well to heed the great poet's wise call!

SOVIET, U.S. DISARMAMENT POLICIES CONTRASTED

LD301727 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Jan 86

["Themes of the Day" program; commentary by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov -- "Into the 3d Millennium Without Nuclear Weapons"]

[Excerpts] The situation in the world must raise serious concern. Mankind today faces the necessity of getting over the negative tendencies which have accumulated in the course of the last few years, of removing the obstructions created by the aggressive circles of imperialism in the way of bridling the arms race, and of eliminating the impending nuclear threat over the planet. People are waiting for and justly demanding a fundamental improvement in the international situation.

Being aware of its responsiblity to mankind, the Soviet Union has set forth new, far-reaching initiatives in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, which are aimed at ensuring a resolute move toward detente and a normalization of the international situation.

International responses to the Soviet proposals fill millions of pages in newspapers and magazines and thousands of kilometers of teletype paper. Of course, these responses are not all the same; they depend on what circles, what forces are behind this or that mass media organ. But if the essence, the main point is singled out from the stream of responses, there is every reason for saying: The statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is assessed worldwide as an epoch-making document in the consistent fight of our country for maintaining and consolidating peace and for concluding the 20th century under the badge of peace and nuclear disarmament, which would correspond to the basic interests and hopes of all peoples on the planet. This is really the way it is.

The nucleus, the pivot of the large-scale complex of our proposals -- which have provoked and are continuing to provoke an extremely wide positive response on all continents -- is the program for the full elimination of nuclear arms over a 15-year period.

What is it that constitutes the fundamental novelty and significance of this program? It is, first and foremost, the fact that -- unlike the wishes expressed from time to time of official figures of Western states, which may be good, but are often aimed only at misleading public opinion -- this program is realistic and absolutely definite both as to its procedure and the time limits for its implementation. Working out specific accords on the initial scope and the time limits for the reduction and elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass attack should, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, become the main, the central point of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit.

It should be noted in particular that the Soviet program has been drawn up with provisions for maintaining the present balance of forces in the world, but at a lower and lower level in every stage of its implementation. Thus, during the implementation of the program no threat to anybody's security will be created at any time.

How then has this initiative been met in official Washington? This question is all the more important, all the more logical because although the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev goes far beyond the current stage of Soviet-U.S. contacts and talks, being addressed to all states and all governments, it is quite obvious that the practical implementation of the idea of a nuclear-free world depends, especially in the initial stages, on the attainment, first and foremost, of a mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States. It is these two countries, which possess the largest arsenals of nuclear weapons, which must provide the example of radically reducing them.

The concept expounded by the United States is well known according to which it is supposed to be possible to eliminate nuclear weapons by creating qualitatively new weapons and stationing them in space. It is obvious that to build a policy on such a calculation means to commit an irreparable mistake; after all, the history of the arms race has convincingly proved that no new weapon lessens the danger for mankind, but on the contrary, it reinforces it. Should weapons emerge in space, the arms race would not only not be stopped, it would develop with unprecedented strength and in the most dangerous directions. Let us repeat, this is obvious. Nevertheless, in certain U.S. quarters they not only continue to push this militaristic concept, but state for all to hear that the plans for "star wars" preparations will continue to be implemented. Following Pentagon chief Weinberger, this has just been reaffirmed in an interview for U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz as well.

We have already said that, guided by the desire to do everything possible for implementing the nuclear disarmament program, our country, displaying goodwill, has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions for 3 months, urging the United States to follow this example. What then is Washington's response? Unfortunately, it is unambiguous. Relying on invented, false postulates about a need to overcome an imaginary lag behind the Soviet Union and on absolutely groundless references to difficulties in implementing checks of nuclear weapons tests, Washington refuses to reciprocate the Soviet initiative.

It is fitting to recall that last year the United States staged 16 underground nuclear tests, including seven after the Soviet Union had declared its unilateral moratorium. The development [obrabotka] and commissioning of more and more models of nuclear weapons, as is clear from Weinberger's statements in particular, will continue. Why? What is the aim? Why are nuclear experiments being carried out in the United States which, as is clear, nurture distrust and mutual suspicion? One can find an answer to these questions in the recent statement by Markey, for example, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. I am convinced that the main reason the White House refuses to join the nuclear test moratorium is the White House's desire to accelerate work on the main thrust of the "star wars" program, envisioning the creation of nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers, this U.S. legislator said. "Star wars", he stressed, is not only an obstacle to progress at the strategic weapons limitation talks, they are also an obstacle to talks on the complete and universal banning of nuclear tests. This is correct.

The facts show that the architects of U.S. foreign policy, although they are not sparing in statements of their own love of peace, certainly do not intend to slacken the pace in the implementation of the U.S. rearmament program, which is worked out for years ahead. This was acknowledged recently by the U.S. President as well: Speaking in the White House to representatives of a big business lobby, he observed that the draft federal budget for fiscal 1987, to be submitted to Congress in the next few days, will provide for a growth in military expenditure despite the fact that in the current fiscal year U.S. military allocations have been brought up to almost $300 billion, a record sum in the country's history. Despite this, the administration intends to increase these sums in fiscal 1987 by a minimum of another 3 percent.

Apart from all else, the immense international importance of the Soviet initiatives is that they again demonstrate with immense, gigantic force and cogency, the profound love of peace in the country of the Soviets. They make it possible to throw an even clearer light on the question of who is what in today's world; who really comes out for the peace and security of people and who, while sounding off about peace, would like to take things in the opposite direction.

There is no need to say which forces and which quarters in the United States have an interest in the preservation and even growth of tension in the world and in material preparations for war continuing at an ever faster peace. Suffice it to recall that over the last 5 years, the total profits just of the ten biggest U.S. military-industrial corporations that are implementing the U.S. rearmament programs have increased by 150 percent and that preparations for "star wars" makes it possible for the arms kings, the big bosses of the military-industrial complex, to increase these profits in a geometric progression. I think it is important to speak clearly and precisely, again and again, of the following: Those who are refusing to adopt specific measures aimed at ensuring a peaceful life for the whole of mankind and are launching fresh military adventures and reinforcing the arms race, are throwing down a challenge to the UN decision to stage an international peace year and are taking a heavy responsibility upon themselves before mankind. It is not only in our country, but throughout the world that people expect not words, but deeds of the United States; they expect a constructive stand at the talks on nuclear and space weapons.

As far as the Soviet people are concerned, and this is once again reaffirmed quite forcefully by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement, they are devoted to peace as the highest value, equal to the gift of life. Our country is quite determined to continue to do everything in its power to prevent war, to eliminate the deficit of trust which exists, and to halt the nuclear slide and keep the sky over the globe clear.

GORBACHEV STATEMENT 'CLEARLY' DEFINES TASKS

PM171042 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward a World Without Weapons"]

[Text] The United Nations has proclaimed the new year of 1986 peace year. What must be done to ensure it really does become a turning point in international relations and clears the way to ending the nuclear arms race on earth, preventing it in space, generally reducing the danger of war, and establishing trust among states? The answer to this question is given in the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet Government decision on a number of major foreign policy actions of a principled nature. The essence of the Soviet peace initiatives is contained in the just published statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The concrete Soviet proposals clearly define the aims, methods, machinery, and time scale for achieving comprehensive disarmament. The task is posed, above all, of freeing the planet from nuclear weapons by the beginning of the 21st century. The Soviet Union has advanced a practical program for curtailing nuclear arsenals -- both vehicles and charges -- down to their total liquidation.

In the first stage, over the course of 5-8 years, the Soviet Union and the United States are to halve their nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory and each will retain no more than 6,000 charges on the remaining carriers. It is also proposed to liquidate the Soviet and U.S. medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles in the European zone. These means must not be transferred to other countries and Britain and France must pledge not to build up their own corresponding arms. At the same time the creation [sozdaniyc], testing, and deployment of space strike arms must be resolutely banned.

Not later than 1990 it is necessary to begin the second stage, which will last for 5-7 years and during which other nuclear powers will begin to join the Soviet and U.S. disarmament measures in order to undertake a radical step through joint efforts -- to liquidate tactical nuclear weapons.

The Soviet-U.S. accord on banning space strike arms must evolve into a multilateral accord with the obligatory participation of the leading industrial countries. Then a reliable obstacle should be erected to the creation [sozdaniye] of combat systems which are based on new physical principles and which approximate means of mass destruction in terms of their strike abilities.

Finally, the third stage, calculated through 1999, draws the line -- the remaining nuclear weapons are liquidated once and for all and a universal accord is drawn up so that they are never revived again. In other words, the Damoclean sword of nuclear destruction, which has been threatening all mankind since 1945, will be removed.

What does the Soviet program's adoption give to the disarmament process? For some people in the West claim that accords in this sphere are quite unattainable. "The thing is that the two blocs, which by no means adhere to one and the same philosophy, cannot talk the same language," French Professor M. (Felden) writes. "They have quite different ways of thinking and values and do not adhere to the same criteria in their arguments; the result is almost total lack of understanding." There is no denying that our philosophy, our modes of thought, and many of our values are different. But our goals and criteria in the cause of achieving disarmament must be common goals and criteria. Strictly speaking, they are enshrined in a number of international documents, including Soviet-U.S. documents. Nuclear war must not be permitted -- there can be no victors. Accords can only be reached if the principle of equality and identical security is strictly observed. These are fundamental tenets! There is also the experience of conducting talks which have ended with the signing of very important agreements. Suffice it to cite the Soviet-U.S. ABM, SALT I, and SALT II treaties. That is to say that pessimism is being deliberately fueled by certain circles in the West; so as to prevent disarmament.

The latest Soviet proposals, which have provoked an unprecedented international response, open up huge possibilities. They envisage special procedures for destroying nuclear weapons and for dismantling, reequipping, or scrapping delivery vehicles. Our country is prepared to adopt any necessary measures of verification, including on-site inspections. If adopted, the Soviet program would lend the disarmament dialogue purposiveness and purposefulness and make it possible to break the dangerous tendency whereby the pace of the arms race outstrips the results of talks.

M.S. Gorbachev's statement draws special attention to the need to ban nuclear tests. As is known, as of 6 August last year the Soviet Union introduced a moratorium on nuclear explosions. Moscow repeatedly appealed to Washington to reciprocate. But no positive response was forthcoming. "By exploding ever new nuclear devices the U.S. side continues to pursue the unrealizable dream of military superiority," M.S. Gorbachev notes. "This is a fruitless and dangerous policy. A policy unworthy of the level of civilization which contemporary society has reached." Now, the Soviet Union has adopted another important decision. It has extended its moratorium by 3 months. The U.S. Administration has enough time to weigh our proposals and follow the Soviet Union's example. After all, halting nuclear tests means halting the endless refinement of nuclear weapons and leads to the actual freezing and ultimate liquidation of their stockpiles. That is why the Soviet Union once more calls on the United States to embark on the path of judicious and responsible decisions.

In order to ensure that the program to cut and reduce nuclear arsenals to naught is implemented consistently and effectively, the highest possible effectiveness of the machinery of disarmament -- bilateral and multilateral talks -- must be ensured. This applies primarily to the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons, the fourth round of which has started in Geneva. When they began their dialogue at the beginning of last year the sides determined its subject matter and aims: not to start an arms race in space, to halt it on earth, and to get down to the radical reduction of nuclear weapons, making their complete liquidation the ultimate task.

During the November meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan this line was reaffirmed in the joint statement which stressed the mutual desire to speed up the work at the talks.

The Soviet delegation which has arrived in Geneva has received instructions to conduct matters in strict accordance with this agreement. We expect just such a constructive approach from the United States also, primarily on the question of the nonmilitarization of space.

The package of Soviet initiatives embraces a wide range of disarmament and security problems. These include the question of banning and liquidating stocks of chemical ammunition. They include the tasks involved in reducing conventional weapons and armed forces in Central Europe, which are being discussed at the Vienna talks. They also include the confidence-building measures being discussed at the Stockholm conference. Ensuring security in Asia is also of vitally important significance for the Soviet Union as one of the major Asian powers.

Our new proposals are addressed to the whole world. The urgent need to implement them requires the efforts of all countries and peoples. Here the contribution of every person is important. "The course of peace and disarmament has been and will be the pivot of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state," M.S. Gorbachev stresses in the statement. "In actively pursuing this course, the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate broadly with all who act from positions of reason, goodwill, and awareness of responsibility for ensuring mankind's future -- without wars or weapons."

The resolute actions to protect peace and improve the international atmosphere taken by the Soviet Union attest once again to the organic and indissoluble continuity of Soviet domestic and foreign policy. Our creative plans, with which we are approaching the 27th CPSU Congress, and the course of accelerating our peaceful construction are confirmed and developed in constructive initiatives in the international arena. There is where our great strength and confidence in the future lie!

ARMS INITIATIVE EXPRESSES SOVIET 'SPIRIT'

PM171156 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Program of Peace and Humanism"]

[Text] The entire world is now witnessing the Soviet Union yet again raising aloft the banner of peace, freedom, and humanism which Great October hoisted over the planet. This is how Soviet people, our friends abroad, all progressive mankind, and all the sober-minded people of the globe received the statement published yesterday in the press by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the passionate appeal in it to strive for a breakthrough for the better in the international arena. This document is of immense political importance. It discusses how to maintain peace and how to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

It is this goal that is pursued by the decision made by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government at the very beginning of the year on a number of major foreign policy actions of a principled nature. Their purport is to promote to the greatest possible extent the improvement of the international situation. They are dictated by the need to overcome the negative and confrontational trends that have arisen in recent years and to clear the way for ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, ensuring an overall reduction in the war danger, and building trust as an inalienable component of relations among states.

What is the Soviet Union offering? What measures is it putting forward for improving the situation on our planet?

First and foremost, a specific program intended for the total elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide within a precisely defined period of time. Acting progressively and consistently, its essence is to implement and complete within the next 15 years -- that is, before the end of this century -- the process of ridding the earth of nuclear weapons. The program is not only being announced. It contains a comprehensively conceived and well-founded procedure for reducing nuclear arms -- both delivery vehicles and charges -- right up to their complete elimination.

In the first phase it is envisaged that in 5-8 years the Soviet Union and the United States will halve the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories and each side will not retain more than 6,000 charges on their remaining launch vehicles. Naturally, this reduction is only possible given a joint renunciation by both powers of the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike arms. The decision to completely eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles -- both ballistic and cruise -- in the European zone as a first step toward ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons is to be reached and implemented at this stage.

In the second phase, which should commence no later than 1990 and last 5-7 years, the other nuclear powers will start to join in nuclear disarmament. After the Soviet Union and the United States complete reducing their relevant arms by 50 percent, yet another radical step is to be taken: all the nuclear powers will scrap tactical nuclear weapons, that is, means with a range (operating radius) of up to 1,000 km. The third phase, during which the elimination of all remaining nuclear arms will be completed, will start no later than 1995.

Thus, by the end of 1999 there will be no nuclear weapons left on earth. By then a universal accord will have been worked out to ensure that these weapons never reappear.

The proposals in M.S. Gorbachev's statement regarding the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth are of epoch-making importance. They envisage mankind entering the 3d millennium without nuclear weapons on the basis of mutually acceptable and strictly verifiable accords. Instead of spending the next 10-15 years on creating [sozdaniye] new weapons in space that are extremely dangerous for all the peoples and which, as Washington tries to allege, are intended to make nuclear arms unnecessary, it is more sensible to tackle the destruction of those arms and ultimately, reduce them to zero. It is this path that the Soviet Union is proposing. The problem of eliminating nuclear weapons is of importance for all mankind. It can and must be resolved only jointly. And the faster the new Soviet program is translated into the language of practical actions, the safer life on our planet will be.

Other radical measures according with the aspirations of all mankind are also envisaged. Striving to take a practical step in the context of nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union has made an important decision: to extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which expired 31 December 1985, by 3 months. This moratorium, the Soviet Union states, will remain in force even longer if the United States for its part also ends nuclear tests. "Since last summer," M.S. Gorbachev points out, "we have been calling on the United States to follow our example and end nuclear explosions. Hitherto, Washington has not done this despite protests and demands from the public and against the will of most states. In exploding more and more nuclear devices the U.S. side is continuing to chase the impossible dream of military superiority. This is a fruitless and dangerous policy; a policy unworthy of the level of civilization that present-day society has reached."

Bold, new approaches, new political thinking, and recognition of its responsibility for the peoples' destiny determine the Soviet Union's other proposals also.

It believes it necessary to put the entire existing system of talks into motion and to ensure that disarmament mechanisms are as highly efficient as possible. It is also a question of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, where the achievement in practice of tangible results would mean filling the program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 with weighty material content. It is also a question, in the Soviet opinion, of the entirely realistic task of totally eliminating in this century such barbaric mass destruction weapons as chemical weapons. And the Soviet Union advocates not only the rapid and total elimination of these weapons, but also of their industrial manufacturing base -- under strict monitoring, including international on-site verification.

The Soviet Union firmly stands for the agreed reductions in conventional arms and armed forces, of which an accord at the Vienna talks could mark the start. Possibilities have emerged for reaching mutually acceptable decisions at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. It is of vitally great importance to ensure security in Asia and resolve the increasingly acute global problems that mankind is encountering.

Thus, the range of new foreign policy initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union is aimed at ensuring that mankind greets the year 2000 under a peaceful sky and space, saving it from fearing a nuclear, chemical, or any other threat of destruction and ensuring that it is firmly confident of the survival and continuation of the human race.

The Soviet people see the new, resolute actions by the CPSU and the Soviet Government in defense of peace and improving the entire international situation as an expression of the spirit of Soviet domestic and foreign policy, of their organic cohesion, and of the fundamental historic law emphasized by V.I. Lenin. Soviet working people express total approval for the new peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet State and state their resolve to strengthen their beloved fatherland's might through their selfless labor. Their voices are joined by those of army and navy servicemen who vigilantly stand guard over our motherland's security and are preparing to greet the 27th Congress of the Leninist Communist Party with new successes in improving combat training and increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT STATEMENT HAILED

PM271032 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Cause of Each and Every One"]

[Text] The attention of the Soviet people, their friends abroad, and the world public remains focused on the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on disarmament questions. The Soviet Union's new, major, and fundamental foreign policy initiatives were enthusiastically received by the planet's peace-loving circles at large and all progressive mankind.

The Soviet proposals accurately define the specific objectives, methods, machinery, and schedule for the attainment of comprehensive disarmament. An accurately timed program for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons everywhere with the prohibition of space strike weapons, put forward for the first time in the nuclear age, is the core of this large-scale package. The recently published message from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the U.S. Congress stresses again that mankind must enter the 3d millennium free from the burden of the most destructive weapons which threaten the life of all people.

The new decisive actions undertaken by the Soviet Union in defense of peace and for the improvement of the international situation are an expression of the essence and spirit of our domestic and foreign policies, of their organic fusion, and of the fundamental historic law which Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed and which our party firmly follows. The Land of the Soviets hoists even higher the banner of peace, freedom, and humanism, which the Great October unfurled over the planet.

There can be no outsiders or neutral people when the issue concerns the preservation of peace and mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear war, the statement says. This is the cause of each and every one. The contribution of each state, large or small, socialist or capitalist, is important here. The contribution of each responsible political party, of each public organization, of each person, is important here. No task is more imperative, more noble, or more humane than to fuse together all efforts for the attainment of this lofty goal. This task has to be performed by people of our generation, without shifting it onto the shoulders of our descendants. The Soviet people are profoundly aware of this responsibility and act of correspondingly. Our people ardently approve and actively support the party's international policy, which stems from the socialist society's humane nature. It is inseparably linked with the strategic tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving socialism and expresses the Soviet people's single desire -- to engage in creative labor and to live in peace with all peoples.

Guided by the will of the people, the CPSU and the Soviet State are doing everything within their power to solve the problem of the liquidation of nuclear weapons, which is of importance for the whole of mankind. Within the context of the measures undertaken for this purpose, the Soviet Union made an important decision -- it extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests for 3 months. The Soviet people acclaim this step. At the same time, they approve the warning, contained in the statement, that the Soviet Union cannot display unilateral restraint as regards nuclear tests indefinitely. This warning is even more topical in view of the fact that the United States disregarding all appeals and despite public demands, has so far failed to join the Soviet moratorium and is continuing to detonate more and more new nuclear devices.

The situation prevailing in the world arena does not allow the Soviet people to lower their guard. Facts testify that, hiding behind peace-loving rhetoric, the U.S. side is continuing its pursuit of the unattainable dream of military superiority and has not given up the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike arms. Influential U.S. circles are conducting an offensive against the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. Statements aimed against the "spirit of Geneva" are uttered from authoritative rostrums. And the point is that matters are not restricted to just statements. Actions are undertaken which are clearly calculated to fan hostility and mistrust and to revive the conditions of confrontation.

The Soviet Union rejects these types of actions and thinking. The Soviet State, on behalf of its people, has repeatedly warned that the United States will never be allowed to smash the military-strategic equilibrium. M.S. Gorbachev's statement says once more and most definitely that our material and intellectual potential ensures for the Soviet union the opportunity to create [sozdaniye] any weapon, if we are forced to do this.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program points out that, for as long as there exists a danger that imperialism may unleash aggression, military conflicts, and various provocations, it is necessary to devote unflagging attention to the strengthening of the Soviet defense might and the consolidation of its security. The CPSU will apply all efforts to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces are at a level precluding strategic superiority by the forces of imperialism, that the Soviet State's defense capability is comprehensively improved, and that the combat community of armies of the fraternal socialist countries is strengthened.

Wholly approving the party's Leninist foreign policy course, the Soviet people ensure its practical implementation by means of their selfless labor which is aimed at strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might. This has been and still remains the cause of each and every one in our country. The faster and more successfully the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development are resolved, the more conscientious and more efficient every single person's labor becomes and the higher organization and discipline become our socialist fatherland will be that much richer, its positions will be that much firmer, and its voice will be that much more authoritative in the international arena.

The deeds, aspirations, and concerns of the whole people are also shared by the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, who bear a particular responsiblity for the country's defense capabilty and for the protection of the gains of socialism. Turning to M.S. Gorbachev's statement, fully approving it, and drawing the necessary conclusions from it, they perceive it as their duty to display lofty vigilance in everything and to always be prepared to block imperialism's intrigues against the Soviet Union and its allies and to crush any aggressor.

The entire political and economic atmosphere in our country is now conditioned by the approaching 27th CPSU Congress. The party is approaching it with a Leninist program for a further advancement toward communism and the struggle for peace and international security. The active support for this strategic course by the whole Soviet people -- support in both words and deeds -- is the source of our optimism and of our confidence in the correctness of the chosen path and in the fact that the plans will definitely be fulfilled.

WORLD AWAITS U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIET INITIATIVES

LD311056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Report by correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev from New York]

[Excerpt] The U.S. side has not yet replied to the complex of Soviet foreign policy initiatives directed at eliminating all nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and eliminating all other means of mass destruction. Our correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev reports from New York:

Americans today, just like all peoples in the world, are waiting for a response from the administration which in principle has welcomed them [USSR initiatives] and promised to study them carefully with its allies. This was the first reaction from the White House to the new Soviet peace initiatives, which, to judge by what is being said in the local press, have taken Washington unawares.

There then followed attempts -- now sadly a tradition on the U.S. side -- to diminish the significance of the Soviet program, for the elimination of nuclear weapons and to bypass the basic tenets of our proposals, that is, not to permit the creation [Sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike weapons, and to stop testing nuclear weapons. Finally, statements came saying that President Reagan is still bound by his decision to support the "star wars" program.

This was followed by a silence which could better be described as a clamming up. This, however, was resolutely opposed by the U.S. public by numerous antiwar and trade union organizations who want to end the arms race and transform the atmosphere of the summit meeting in Geneva into tangible results in the area of disarmament and arms control.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM301149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Boris Katov "International Review"]

[Text] A Powerful Factor

The 10 days since CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement is a short time. But it is time enough to draw a definite conclusion that the whole world regards the USSR's major peace initiatives as a phenomenon of historic significance. For the first time in the history of the nuclear age a detailed, concrete, realistic, and therefore feasible program has been put forward, with a precise timetable for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

The scale of the discussion of the Soviet initiatives, currently being conducted everywhere, is extraordinarily wide. There is probably no state in the world today whose public, whose official and broadest political circles have not shown keen interest in our plan. Of course, the range of assessment is quite wide, but the prevailing feeling is one of hope, satisfaction, approval, and support for the USSR's bold step.

The following will give the most concise picture of the most important and characteristic official international reaction.

Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi: The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement is a great inspiration. We wholeheartedly congratulate him and hope that the other side's reply will be as positive. The program put forward by the Soviet Union is an alternative to nuclear arms in space. The document points the way to ridding the earth of nuclear weapons.

Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme: The Soviet Union has shown that it is seeing concrete results in disarmament and wants to rid Europe of nuclear weapons. We also welcome the USSR's decision to extend the moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

Argentine President R. Alfonsin: The USSR's new peace initiative is a positive step. It offers new opportunities for stepping up the struggle for peace worldwide. Socorro Diaz, chairman of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party ideological commission: The USSR's positions on the problem of maintaining world peace give all the peoples hope that the struggle against a nuclear conflagration will succeed. Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden: M.S. Gorbachev's plan, envisaging complete nuclear disarmament by the end of the century, is of immense interest to Australia and will be carefully studied. Australia welcomes the Soviet Union's extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests.

Equally indicative is the reaction of NATO states' official circles, especially as Washington, according to LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, was quick to warn them against "public pronouncements on the USSR proposals."

Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou said that "the USSR's bold and original proposals aimed at protecting life on our planet are a concrete plan for the elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons." The Italian Foreign Ministry expressed the view that the USSR's proposals contain interesting new elements concerning, in particular, the problem of verification and reduction of medium-range missiles. The Dutch Foreign Ministry published a statement which said: The government takes a positive view of the USSR's proposals on the elimination of nuclear weapons on our planet by the year 2000. Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray spoke positively of the Soviet initiatives.

According to an official statement from Madrid, "Spain, which made a free and sovereign decision to renounce both production and deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory, shares the aims of the USSR proposals." The French Government, the French External Relations Ministry said, notes that the USSR action program is based on the premise that the current U.S. -USSR talks will proceed much more quickly than over the past 15 years. France has already repeatedly emphasized that it wants to see concrete results within the context of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. According to the British Foreign Office, the Soviet proposals "are extensive and contain new elements."

In past days FRG Foreign Minister H. -D. Genscher has made several public pronouncements on the USSR initiatives. According to him, the Soviet proposals contain constructive elements. The West would do well to analyze them in detail and give a constructive reply. "The spirit of Geneva," Genscher noted, "must not be a short-lived phenomenon. The signs of goodwill displayed in Geneva must not only be utilized but must be reinforced with confidence-building measures."

What about on the other side of the Atlantic? To what extent are they taking into account the realities of the modern world, in particular, the not insignificant fact that on this occasion even "Washington's partners in the NATO alliance," according to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, "are insisting that the Americans meet Moscow halfway"? Obviously the U.S. leaders are in no hurry to take that step. Clearly, the inertia of habitual attitudes is still great. After the first promising reaction from President Reagan, the White House incumbent plunged into eloquent silence on the issue.

However, his assistants and associates were not idle. There was a plethora of reservations, excuses, and "clarifications." It looks like the U.S. Administration is not yet prepared to act from realistic positions which would really permit an acceleration of the process of reaching accords in the disarmament sphere. The administration's reluctance to abandon the space militarization program and stop testing nuclear weapons remains the chief obstacle on this path. It is sympomatic that in the course of the session of the U.S. Congress which opened this week, which is to approve the state budget, the White House firmly intends, according to the U.S. press, to secure full appropriations for the "star wars" program by reducing, in a situation where there is an immense budget deficit, expenditure on other items, mainly civil needs.

After a period of confusion and perplexity all the "hawks," servants of the military industrial complex,operating both inside and outside the Washington administration, have regained their composure and have become very active. The other day Assistant Secretary of Defense R.Perle followed the example of his boss, C. Weinberger, and made a brazen attempt to justify the "star wars" program. He made an appeal in the press for the accelerated militarization of space, stating that this "will make peace more stable" and make it possible to "reduce nuclear arms levels." P. Buchanan, one of the President's assistants, has been publicly advocating continuation of the course toward confrontation with USSR.

The Canadian newspaper (SOUTHERN NEWS) was looking into its crystal ball when it wrote: "The Soviet proposals are bound to be branded impracticable by the 'hawks' in Reagan's administration who will not trust the Russians under any circumstances. But in the rest of the world the USSR's steps will obviously be received in quite a different way.

As we have seen, this is the case. Not only in the rest of the world, but in the United States too. The USSR's initiatives have met with understanding among broad political,business, and public circles who are worried by visions of a nuclear apocalypse.

For example, D. Rockefeller, a major spokesman for the banking world, said last Wednesday: "The USSR's proposal on the destruction of nuclear weapons on earth by the end of the century merits the closest attention and serious treatment." It would be possible to cite a whole series of statements by senators and representatives, urging careful study of the Soviet proposals in view of the fact that it is vital for both sides to have Soviet-U.S. accords on problems of limiting the arms race as soon as possible. Of course it will be very hard for the White House to disregard this. As the U.S. TIME magazine said in its 27 January issue, "At present Washington is feverishly seeking an effective method of responding to the 'Soviet grand plan.'

One thing is clear: the time for verbal assurances of love of peace has past. Specific action is needed, along with a clear and constructive response to the Soviet proposals, as urged by the world public. The Soviet program for general nuclear disarmament is a powerful factor of world politics.

Peace and Security for Asia

All peoples, including the peoples of the states in the Asian-Pacific region, which is the object of imperialist forces' increasingly persistent hegemonist aspirations, have a vital stake in the implementation of the all-embracing Soviet peace program. The number of U.S. military bases there is multiplying, attempts are being made to knock together new militarist blocs, and the maximum effort is going into fueling tension. The Washington "crusaders" are contemplating opening up in East and Southeast Asia a kind of "second front" of struggle against the socialist world.

Many of the events of recent days and weeks fall within the context of this imperialist policy. These include the signing of an agreement between the United States and the small Pacific island state of Belau which enables Washington to deploy new military bases on the islands, last week's visit to Pakistan by Centcom Commander General Crist, the purpose of which was to further galvanize the undeclared war against Afghanistan and strengthen the Washington-Islamabad militarist axis.

This category of events also includes the decision announced in Seoul to start on 10 February U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces' "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers, involving about 200,000 servicemen and a large number of ships, aircraft, and other combat equipment, as well as the decision by the United States and Thailand on the "Cobra Gold-86" joint military maneuvers near the Thai-Cambodian border.

The miltarist forces' dangerous plans and their aggressive preparations in the region are countered by the peace-loving policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and the Asian peoples' increasing dedication to the idea of turning Asia into a zone of peace and security, a zone of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. "The safeguarding of security in Asia is of vital importance to the Soviet Union, as a major Asian power," M.S. Gorbachev's statement said.

Soviet diplomacy is working vigorously to perform this task. This is eloquently demonstrated by the outcome of last week's official visit to Japan by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and the results of his subsequent official friendly visits to the DPRK and MRP.

The talks in Tokyo were detailed and multifaceted. There was a discussion of questions pertaining to Soviet-Japanese relations and international problems of mutual interest. A prominent place was occupied by the discussion of the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives in which Japan was very interested.

In addition, as the joint Soviet-Japanese communique said, there was discussion of the great importance of political dialogue between the Soviet and Japanese leaders, the holding of regular bilateral consultations on questions relating to the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty, the further expansion of trade and economic relations, and cultural exchange, scientific and technical cooperation, and a number of other questions.

The talks participants spoke highly of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the results of the Geneva summit and noted that they see it as the start of a dialogue aimed at effecting changes for the better in the international situation. The talks demonstrated that the USSR and Japan, even given their present differences, could, by acting in the same direction, make a very useful contribution to peace and to the strengthening of international security. They constituted a "new start in Soviet-Japanese relations," the paper ASAHI noted.

The Soviet-Korean talks in Pyongyang and the Soviet-Mongolian talks in Ulaanbaatar can be seen as further convincing evidence of the socialist countries' peace-loving aspirations and their cohesion, close cooperation, and indestructible fraternal friendship.

Soviet-Indian relations and the friendship and cooperation between our two countries are a significant example of the fruitful potential of the policy of peaceful coexistence. Today India is celebrating its national holiday, Republic Day, a republic that enjoys great prestige and commands great respect the world over.

For the past 2 weeks, since 13 January, tragic events have been taking place in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen -- a small state in the Arabian peninsula. According to foreign agecies' reports, the situation there is gradually returning to normal. The authorities are taking steps to regulate municipals services, transport, and communications in the coutnry's capital, Aden.

The 24 January extraordinary plenum of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee spoke highly of the socialist community countries. The Soviet Union's, and the CPSU's position of support for the country and their solidarity. It was stated that the strengthening and development of relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries will continue to be the cornerstone of South Yemeni foreign policy.

Together with its friends and allies and all peace-loving states in the Asian region, the Soviet Union, surmounting the difficulties and obstacles, will continue to search hard for ways of safeguarding lasting peace and security in Asia.

SOBOLEV ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS MEMORANDUM

LD302222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has highly appraised the Soviet memorandum titled International Economic Security of States Is in Important Condition in Improving International Economic Relations. The memorandum, according to Perez de Cuellar, reflects the ideals of the United Nations. Here is a Latest News commentary:

The Soviet memorandum has attracted the attention of and drawn a positive reaction from the world community because it is a continuation of our country's foreign-political efforts so that the principle of arms instead of development, which has been imposed by militarism, may be replaced by an opposite tenet: disarmament for development.

The new international economic order is a question not only of justness and humanism. International economic security is an integral part of international security in general. Certain bourgeois figures are also showing an understanding of this connection. For example, the former FRG chancellor, Helmut Schmidt said that if the most acute social problems of the developing world are not solved, there will be inevitable shockwaves and conflicts in the very near future which, Schmidt said, will sweep away everything. And, while unjust international relations still exist, this problem will continue to be exacerbated.

The pumping out of funds by the industrial capitalist powers from the economies of their junior partners is now, in addition to the old channels, particularly active through the financial mechanism of foreign debt, and is growing together with an increase in this debt. On such a scale this phenomenon is comparatively new, but it is already clear how explosive its consequences could be. What is also dangerous for peace is the fact that the imperialist powers are using economic international relations as a political tool in their egotistical, and at times aggressive, aims. Examples are the economic aggression against Nicaragua, Libya and quite a few others.

In advancing concrete proposals in the field of international economic security, our country is once again displaying a sense of profound responsibility for the fate of mankind. Our own economic might and self-sufficiency in resources, and our relations within the framework of the socialist community, make us virtually invulnerable in the face of various boycotts and sanctions, not to mention, of course, the intrigues of the multinational monopolies. However, a rebuilding of international economic relations on the basis of justness and equality is a vital problem not only for the developing countries. In the final analysis, the peoples of the industrial countries of the West are also deeply interested in such a rebuilding, even though their governments hold an egotistical and short-sighted position.

The positive reaction in the United Nations to the Soviet memorandum on international economic security shows that the world community, on the whole, is fully determined to strive for the fulfillment of this vital task of the present day.

ZHUKOV OPENS MOSCOW PEACE COMMITTEE SESSION 30 JAN

LD302231 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS -- "Mankind has so closely approached the fatal boundary beyond which there can be an all-destructive nuclear conflagration that time has come to stop, to think, and through joint efforts to find solutions making it possible to start moving away from that boundary". Such are the words with which Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, declared open a meeting of representatives of the Soviet public in Moscow today. The meeting was dedicated to the International Year of Peace.

When discussing an action programme of the Soviet peace champions, those present pointed out the exceptional importance of the foreign-policy initiatives and concrete proposals in the field of disarmament set out in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet programme for complete elimination of nuclear weapons around the world expresses the hopes and aspirations of all the peoples, speakers emphasized.

"Intended for a period of 15 years, the Soviet programme for the elimination of nuclear arsenals", said Sergey Zaychenko, an automotive worker from the city of Kremenchug in the Ukraine, "means disarmament in the name of development, and means a withdrawal of billions of roubles, dollars and pounds from the military budgets in order to raise people's well-being and to combat unemployment, diseases and hunger".

A message from U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the participants in the meeting was read out. The U.N. secretary-general recalled in the message that the motto of the International Year of Peace is "to preserve peace and future of mankind". These two notions are inseparably interconnected. The prevention of nuclear war is an indispensable condition for all our aspirations, he emphasised.

Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, chairperson of the Soviet Women's Committee, pointed out that the problems of peace and disarmament had acquired paramount importance in the activities of various women's organizations.

The participants in the meeting adopted a statement expressing the hope that the peoples of the world will multiply efforts in the striving for a practical implementation of the lofty slogan of the International Year of Peace: To preserve peace and future of mankind.

NATO 'ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT' SOVIET INITIATIVES

LD291429 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The NATO headquarters, as a DPA report from Brussels states, has published a report which asserts that the Soviet Union is stepping up military spending with the aim of creating the most up-to-date armaments systems. Here is a Mayak commentary; at the microphone is Viktor Levin.

As one can tell from this report, the NATO headquarters report makes no mention of the Soviet peaceful proposals set forth in the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. However, in essence the report manifestly constitutes an attempt to cast a shadow over the Soviet initiatives and to justify a continuation of the militaristic policy. It is known that the NATO leaders are persistently striving to get all members of the bloc to systematically increase military allocations by a minimum of 3 percent a year. These demands not only do not give rise to enthusiasm in a whole number of West European countries, but are met with open resistance. Thus the bosses of the bloc are trying to twist their partners' arms. In order to make their demands seem well-founded, they refer to patently falsified data on the USSR's budget.

The NATO report repeats an old thesis. But, under present conditions, it also contains an absolutely definite concealed meaning: precisely, it attempts to discredit Soviet initiatives. Even the greatest hotheads in NATO cannot bring themselves to do this directly. The Soviet proposals are too outstanding [yarkii] but an attack on them is waged by degrees. By what methods? By the same methods which have long been part of the arsenal of NATO propagandist means, by juggling, falsification, through calculations that far from all people in the West have the possibility of getting an idea of the Soviet leader's statement from the primary source. After all, this document answers directly to current NATO thoughts.

There it is written in black and white that together with the removal of mass annihilation weapons from states' arsenals the Soviet Union proposes that conventional armaments and armed forces should also be a subject of agreed reductions. Especially singled out is the question of a ban on the creation of non-nuclear armaments based on new physical principles -- that is, in particular beam weapons, radiowave and genetic weapons. That is the very latest things which NATO is trying to rebuke us for intending to create.

It is of course naive to expect that the NATO headquarters should approve the Soviet initiatives. However, the facts should not be distorted so brazenly.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BODY MEETS IN PARIS

PM290913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report under the general heading "At the Service of Progress"]

[Excerpts] Paris -- The problems of the international exchange of information and the struggle against information imperialism were at the center of attention for participants in a session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Communications Development Program held in the French capital.

Speaking at the session, A. Krasikov, deputy general director of TASS and the USSR's representative on the Intergovernmental Council of the International Communications Development Program, stressed that from the very beginning of the program's activity certain Western countries wanted to use the program as a cover for the creation in developing states of a whole series of branches obedient to them, which would operate under the national sign but in practice would deprive those countries of cultural autonomy and make it easier for multinational companies to penetrate them further.

This session examined more than 100 concrete projects for aid to developing states in the creation and development of national information media and the establishment of cooperation on a regional basis.

Afther the withdrawal of the United States and Britain from UNESCO, Japan has become the main initiator of attacks on the anti-imperialist thrust of the International Communications Development Program. Japan's representative insisted that the developing countries renounce the struggle against information imperialism. But this demand was rebuffed by the majority of delegations.

A new presidium of the Intergovernmental Council was elected at the Paris session. It includes representatives of Benin, India, Nigeria, the USSR, France, and other countries. Gunnar Garbo (Norway) was reelected chairman.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SHUTTLE EXPLOSION

'Mysterious Circumstance' Reported

LD301719 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The tragedy off Cape Canaveral in which seven American astronauts died has shocked people around the United States. Millions of Americans are asking what went wrong aboard the shuttle Challenger which exploded in the sky of Florida only 74 seconds after lift-off.

The Challenger catastrophe gives rise to many questions to which there are few answers, says the CBS television company. Specialists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are now carefully investigating all data relating to the disaster.

Coast guard and naval ships of the USA continue combing a vast area of about 5,500 square miles in the Atlantic in search of Challenger's fragments that might give a clue to the causes of the explosion.

Quoting non-governmental experts THE WASHINGTON POST says that the blast most certainly resulted from a failure in one or more of many shuttle components that are supposed to control the rate at which the fuel burns. This "controlled bomb", the newspaper says, is supposed to burn its fuel at a furious but controlled pace for 8.5 minutes, hurling the shuttle into orbit.

The CBS reports that one mysterious circumstance came to light during attempts to trace the causes of the tragedy. The CBS learned that servicemen engaged in the rescue mission were ordered not to touch any green cylinder or green-coloured fragments they may discover. Instead they were told only to mark the place of the find and call a special team. NASA representatives said that these fragments contain substances dangerous to health but they did not specify what kind of substance they were, the CBS correspondent said.

Commentators say that the tragedy off Cape Canaveral will delay considerably the implementation of the American space program. It has already been announced that no more shuttles will be launched before the completion of the official inquiry. This seriously affects the interests of the Pentagon which was planning for this year four secret shuttle flights for military purposes. An official spokesman for the Pentagon admitted on Wednesday that the Challenger tragedy would seriously affect military space programs. The CBS correspondent at the Pentagon compared the loss of one shuttle with a simultaneous destruction of a quarter of all the U.S. Air Force.

Another important problem raised by the Challenger disaster is that of dangerous consequences of implementation of the "star wars" program. In the event of deployment of a space arms network by the USA, a tragic chance occurrence may have irreparable consequences.

Americans Reconsidering SDI

LD302216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrenteyev]

[Text] The U.S. press continues to publish reports concerning the death of the spaceship Challenger and the seven astronauts onboard it. [sentence as heard]

Many interviews with people who were present at the take-off, with astronauts who have been to space, and with those who are going to fly there are being published. The bourgeois press, trained in sensations, tries to obtain maximum effect from this tragic event.

During the search for debris of the ship, a large number of fragments have been found, including a cone-shaped object sized 4.5 meters. Presumably, that is the nose cone of one of the accelerators. Several guesses concerning the reasons for the crash of the ship have already appeared in the press, although the official investigation, according to NASA representatives, could last several months. The ABC network recommends questioning the Rockwell International corporation, a department of which produced the main thrusters of the Challenger. This company is one of the main contractors of the Pentagon in connection with the work on the "star wars" program.

The fate of the Challenger makes many Americans reconsider their views on the space military plans of their administration. Imagine, what would happen if a spaceship blew up after weapons had been deployed in space within the framework of the Strategic Defense Initiative, asks Robert Bowman, director of the Institute for Space and Security studies? Who would be able to tell then if such an explosion was a result of a ship malfunction, or if it was destroyed by antisatellite weapons? Computers would immediately react to the explosion, swinging the whole system into action.

Bowman has expressed hope that the catastrophe will help the administration to become more aware of the danger of the star wars program and push it closer to talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space weapons.

FRG Politician Cited

LD302347 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, January 30 TASS -- The U.S. space shuttle Challenger tragedy is a reason good enough to revise the attitude to the ominous plans of militarizing outer space, in particular the American "Strategic Defense Initiative", Karsten Voigt, a prominent West German politician and public figure who is a member of the Bundestag and a member of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said today.

The Challenger tragedy prompts the conclusion in relation to the SDI, he said, that a policy oriented exclusively at technology can represent a threat to world peace.

Japanese Question U.S. Technology

LD302032 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 30 TASS -- The disaster with the Challenger shuttle demonstrated the entire danger with which super-sophisticated technology is fraught and its ability to let man down despite all the backup systems, it was stated by the anchorman of the Japanese NHK television station. The tragedy also has another aspect even though it might not yet be appropriate to speak about it, it was stated in the news programme. The sudden explosion of the Challenger, of which no warning came from computers on board the ship and on the ground, might make many people wonder about the reliability of American-made technology.

U.S. Scientist Raps Computers

LD302350 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 30 TASS -- The Challenger tragedy has brought us back to reality and shown that it is impossible to create ideally perfect mechanisms, and first of all computers for military and commercial aims, it was stated by John Pike, a representative of the Federation of American Scientists. When the tragedy occurred on Tuesday computers failed to warn either the astronauts or mission control about the impending disaster, he went on. But it is exactly to electronic computers that one of the main roles is given in the "Strategic Defense Initiative" which provides for the development and deployment of an ABM system in space, the scientist said.

Article Assesses 'Tragedy'

PM301918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 86 First Edition p 1,6

[Article by V. Gubarev: "The Challenger Tragedy"]

[Text] There seemed to be a kind of jinx on the craft. There had been breakdowns in each of its 10 flights. Some of them were corrected literally a few seconds before launch, others required more meticulous repairs, so the launch had to be postponed.

"The prelaunch countdown ended normally, and the craft's three main hydrogen and oxygen engines had been switched on. Two had reached full thrust and the other was nearly there, when all three were ordered to be shut down. This happened 2-3 seconds before engagement of the solid fuel boosters..."

"The onboard computers gave the command to shut down the main engines because they had registered the failure of one of the valves in the No 2 engine to close. After the engines had been shut down the launch area was washed down with water to prevent a fire. The astronauts left Challenger 40 minutes later..."

"During the solid fuel booster phase the flight proceeded normally, but when the boosters separated, approximately 3 minutes 40 seconds after the launch, the gauge on one of the three main engines showed that the turbo-driven fuel pump unit had begun to overheat. The onboard computers shut the engine down. There was danger of damage to the engine and to the whole craft..."

I have cited a few episodes from the craft's life. They had been reported from the space center and from Mission Control. Unfortunately, the file in which I have collected the information about the shuttles abounds in reports about technical failures. Fortunately, it had always been possible to correct them in time -- either as a result of selfless and heroic work by the astronauts or because the experts managed to analyse the situation and take the correct decision.

This time there was a tragedy.

At an altitude of 15 kilometers one of the boosters exploded; the fuel tank filled with liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen was alongside it. A fiery torch flared for an instant -- many people at the space center were not even aware what was going on. Seven inhabitants of earth perished in the inferno, they perished on the threshold of space, without even crossing it.

Television cameras recorded the tragedy, and the ball of fire that claimed seven lives burned deep into the hearts of millions of people in the world, of each of us...

Their names will remain forever in the history of cosmonautics: two women -- Judith Resnik and Sharon Christa McAuliffe, and five men -- Francis Scobee, Michael Smith, Gregory Jarvis, Ellison Onizuka, and Ronald McNair.

In a telegram to U.S. President R. Reagan on behalf of all Soviet people M.S. Gorbachev expressed condolences to the U.S. people and to the families of the dead, noting that we share the feelings of grief at the tragic death of the astronauts.

It is 25 years since the first man was launched into space. It seems a long time to us. In fact, we have seen cosmonautics achieve tremendous successes. Long space expeditions are being carried out, automatic stations are transmitting photographs of satellites of distant planets in the solar system, there were flights to the Moon a long time ago, fundamentally new technology has been created which would have seem fantastic 25 years ago... Many of us have already become accustomed to space flights, and one cannot easily recall the names of the people who have been into space, nearly 200 already. And it must be said that certain people were in a hurry to call the profession of "cosmonaut" a specialty with, of course, its own special features, but, nonetheless, ordinary.

Tragedies in cosmonautics tell a different story...

There had been no tragedies in cosmonautics since 30 June 1971. There had been very difficult flights demanding of the cosmonauts and astronauts the utmost courage and heroism, but they always came out of the battle against the unknown with honor; they pushed on stubbornly and persistently, conquering space. The cosmonauts and astronauts were invariably the victors, although not everyone knew at what cost victory was achieved.

There was a meeting between cosmonauts and writers at the PRAVDA editorial office. We talked about it in detail in the paper, but I want to mention that the underlying theme of the conversation was the heroism of the person working in incredibly difficult conditions. "Flights are risky," Georgiy Grechko said at the time, "and we must not forget that for a moment. Believe the experience of all cosmonauts that there are no easy flights; something unforeseen always happens, and you have to be ready for it. This is the feature of our profession."

We are not always aware of the entire complexity and exceptionally risky nature of space flight, giving greater attention to their external, spectacular aspects. And suddenly, a tragedy....

THE GUARDIAN writes: "Lessons must be learned from the disaster at Cape Canaveral. The exploration of space is a desperately risky enterprise which should be undertaken by professionals and in which there must be room for the elements of advertising show which are constantly introduced in it by U.S. politicians who are vitally interested in using the space flight program for propaganda purposes."

Secondary school teacher Sharon Christa McAuliffe died in the Challenger flight.... She was the winner of a competition held in the United States in which 11,000 teachers took part. The "Teacher and Space" program was born during the 1984 presidential election campaign. McAuliffe won, and she was to have given school pupils two geography lessons from space orbit.... I am not arguing, it is probable that such "geography lessons" will be useful and necessary in the future, but now they are planned for purely advertising purposes.

For the time being astronautics must remain the domain of professionals, specialists, and scientists; it is impermissible to transplant all kinds of shows into it. And our collegues from THE GUARDIAN are absolutely right in this.

The Cape Canaveral tragedy has cast light on the complex situation that has developed inside and around NASA. A UPI correspondent recently reported from the space center: "The previous space flight year demonstrated the growing maturity of the shuttle flight program, and NASA hopes to carry out 24 space flights a year by the end of the decade." It is well known that the shuttle program is costly and that payment has to be made for flights by astronauts from other countries and for scientific research carried out at the initiative of scientists from the FRG, Britain, France, or other states. And a hefty payment, at that! This is why the European countries are developing their own delivery vehicles and why NASA, trying to win over its competitors, is forced to hurry. Including in the process of preparation for space vehicle launches. Of course NASA needs money. And it can be earned by commercial flights. Is it, however, sensible to risk people's lives, to harry engineers and technicians, and to cut down the time taken for maintenance work for the sake of such flights? And all this is done to involve rich firms in space programs.

Columbia was launched 12 January. The launch was initially planned for 18 December 1985, but it was postponed on seven occasions! The reasons varied: The launch team could not complete the checks, faults developed in the solid fuel accelerator control system, a gauge failed, then the weather at the space center deteriorated, which was followed by a liquid oxygen drainage valve refusing to open, and so on. Generally speaking, none of this is unusual: We are talking about a most complex space rocket system with millions of parts and components, and the slightest defect can result in disaster.

It must not be thought that the U.S. specialists were unconcerned with the crew's safety: They tried to foresee all possible breakdowns, but the haste showed.

Prior to every launch NASA spokesmen give numerous interviews whose purpose is advertising After all, without advertising you will receive neither additional appropriations nor backing in America. But there are two sides to the coin of advertising. It influences not only the spectators but also the actual performers. Hence the opinion of their own infalibility.

Not a single one of Challenger's previous flights took place without drawbacks, and quite serious ones at that. The crews were on the brink of disaster on two occasions. It did not happen then.

Challenger's last flight was also postponed. Officially due to the weather, although skies above the space center were clear, but in actual fact due to technical faults.

"We are inaugurating a sensational year for space science," state B. Edelson, head of scientific research at NASA.

How was it possible to further postpone Challenger's launch in view of the fact that it was carrying equipment for investigating Halley's comet and "sensational" results had already been announced?!

I have visited the United States, met with astronauts and scientists, and visited space centers. They do magnificent work there, much of which is a source of justifiable pride to U.S. science as some of it is to all mankind, because it has taken people of earth aloft and helped us gain a closer view of other worlds. When in America, however, I heard it said many times that the tallest building is found in America and that the best service, the best computers, the longest bridge, even the wealthiest casino are also in America. This may be treated with a sense of irony... But the words "the most" have a different ring when it concerns "the most powerful ICBM," "the most powerful nuclear submarine," or "the fastest bomber." Different ideas come to mind here, particularly concerning the attempt to achieve military superiority. Unfortunately, the U.S. space research program was also involved in the arms race.

An ABC correspondent reported: "The Challenger tragedy has wrecked the plans of the Pentagon, which was to have carried out two secret missions involving reusable spacecraft in the first half of this year. However, the main victim of the catastrophe, a leading specialist of a New York special space research laboratory acknowledges, was Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative program, which relied very much on these vehicles."

Unfortunately the tragedy's main victim was not SDI but the seven astronauts. And, when mourning their deaths, we should learn the lesson of the impermissibility of "star wars." Yes, Challenger is a complex space system but it exploded because of a technical fault. And the SDI system is a complex set of satellites, battle stations, and spacecraft, the "glittering future of the triumph of technology," as its advocates write. But do they ever think that the slightest fault in that technology could cause a world catastrophe? And who can guarantee that such a fault will not happen -- after all, the SDI system can only be tested once -- during a world nuclear war!

"Let us imagine that the spacecraft had exploded in orbit with arms systems deployed in space," R. Bowman, director of the Institute for the Study of Space and Security Problems stated, "who could then have found out whether the explosion was caused by an on-board system failure or whether it had been destroyed by an antisatellite weapon? Strictly speaking, no one could find out since the computers controlling the arms system deployed in space would respond to the explosion instantaneously. They would issue only one command -- to send those systems into action. This is one of the most likely ways that a nuclear war could start by accident...Mankind is now even more deeply aware of the terrible danger which the deployment of arms in space threatens the planet."

All the foreign news agencies report that America is deeply shaken by what has happened and that a period of national mourning has been declared. We Soviet people share the pain of loss with the Americans. The scientists, cosmonauts, and specialists who make space flights possible have expressed their condolences to their U.S. colleagues. The Challenger tragedy has shown once again the complexity of modern cosmonautics. But there is no doubt that the dead astronauts' work will be continued by their friends and comrades in the United States and the heroic conquerors of space in other countries. The progress of civilization cannot be halted and, while mourning the loss, it is necessary to continue going forward.

The Challenger tragedy has affected everyone in the world. Some courageous and heroic people have been killed and the best memorial to them would be a pooling of efforts in the face of that mighty and cruel space, which we are committed to use for the good of man, not to harm him.

TRUD Analyzes Explosion

PM311135 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Washington, January 30 -- The leadership of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced the official start of an investigation into the crash of the space shuttle Challenger and the death of its seven astronauts.

According to the NBC television network, "dozens of experts are studying the pictures and video recordings of the explosion from various viewpoints." Simultaneously, the search for Challenger wreckage has continued for the second day. A considerable amount of fragments with a total weight of several hundred kilograms has been retrieved. No important parts of the craft have been found, however.

Analyzing possible causes of the disaster, the ABC television network points out that "many questions should be addressed to the companies that build shuttle craft and their components."

"The Challenger's three basic propulsion units," the T.V. company observes, "were manufactured by Rocketdine, a subsidiary of Rockwell International Corp. Previous flights of the craft had been repeatedly postponed due to faults in the propulsion units."

In this connection, news analysts draw attention to the fact that it is Rockwell International which is one of the Pentagon's chief contractors working on the "star wars" programme.

Much comment has been generated by the reports that Coast Guard units, engaged in the search for Challenger debris, have been ordered not to touch any green cylinders or green-coloured fragments that they might find.

Instead, notes the CBS television network, they are to designate the location of such finds and call out a special team. NASA officials announced that such fragments might contain substances hazardous to human health.

These facts, in the pinion of Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, USA, confirm the reports that have filtered into the press to the effect that the Challenger carried new secret explosives that were to have been tested in zero-gravity. He stressed during a press conference in New York that faults in electronic equipment were revealed practically during each flight of the reusable spaceplanes.

"Quite definite conclusions follow, related, specifically, to the "star wars" programme. An anti-missile defence system with space-based elements would require hundreds of tons more equipment than that carried by the Challenger. As a result, the system would become a hundred times more unpredictable," Gus Hall stressed.

This opinion is shared by many authoritative American experts who believe that the Challenger's crash is a serious warning to those who are planning to deploy weaponry systems in outer space.

Robert Bowman, director of the institute studying space and security problems, said that the administration's Strategic Defence Initiative programme provides for space deployment of armaments that are controlled and directed by computers.

By the way, studies recently confirmed by a special consultative commission of the Pentagon prove the impossibility of devising a control system that would reliably guarantee against malfunctioning and response to false signals. Just imagine, Bowman said, that a spacecraft explodes in orbit when arms systems are deployed in outer space.

Who can find out whether the explosion was caused by faulty equipment on board the craft, or it was destroyed by anti-satellite weapons? Well, no one would have to, since battle-management computers would immediately respond to the explosion. They would issue only one command activating corresponding systems. This is a likely possibility which isfraught with a nuclear catastrophe.

Bowman expressed the hope that the Challenger disaster would impel the architects of the "star wars" programme to realize the threat and would encourage the administration for constructive talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space armaments. Weapons should be kept out of space, Bowman stressed.

However, according to reports in the American mass media, the U.S. Defence Department, on thecontrary intends to accelerate the implementation of its Strategic Defence Initiative. The CBS television network points out that the construction of a new launch site is nearing completion at the U.S. air base at Vandenberg, California. Using the new facility, the Pentagon and NASA will be able to launch up to 24 reusable spacecraft a year.

The CBS, quoting Pentagon sources, reveals that plans of the Defense Department, drawn up last year, provide for the construction of a new booster rocket in the event of a shuttle crash, which would cost two billion dollars.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, quoting Pentagon officials, that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger issued a secret directive to the Armed Forces giving top priority to President Reagan's SDI programme among other Pentagon schemes. The newspaper stresses that the statement included into the annual secret defense directive attests to the Pentagon's determinationto go ahead, come what may, with the "star wars" programme.

Zholkver Commentary

LD301912 Moscow Television Service inRussian 1545 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Now let us dwell on the other, as it were, space aspect of the Soviet proposals. In connectionwith the U.S. "star wars" program which lies behind the mask of the Strategic Defense Initiative, in an editorial article today PRAVDA again points out that it is impossible to create a universal space defense. At best it is an illusion from the technical, economic and political points of view. But any space shield can be very easily turned into a space sword. At the same time it is naive to seek solutions for the security problem by improving one's shield and one's sword. In our times there can be no security for the United States without security for the USSR, no security for NATO countries without security for the states of the Warsaw Pact -- without this there can be no universal ecurity. This is now being increasingly frequently admitted in the West, too. London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, for example, writes that President Reagan previously asserted that his Strategic Defense Initiative would be a shield against nuclear weapons.

However, now, when the USSR has proposed a total elimination of these weapons, such an argument is no longer valid.

Similar statements can now be heard on the other side of the Atlantic, too, even though, as THE WASHINGTON POST put it, the U.S. Administration continues to be paralyzed by the Moscow statement.

The broad discussion which has begun in the United States, especially in scientific circles, on this problem has taken on a new and dramatic aspect in connection with the disaster which befell the Challenger space shuttle. The reasons for the disaster have not yet elucidated, even though a search group and a multitude of commissions of experts are engaged in this. [Video shows U.S. televison clips of NASA officials and search for wreckage]

Some of this recalls that the launch of Challenger and of the other similar vessel Columbia before it had been postponed several times due to all sorts of malfunctions. There was not always enough time to rectify them as the launches were following one after the other.

The CBS Pentagon correspondent has reported that NASA cannot keep up with the demands of its main client, the military, which is continuing research in the sphere of the SDI. The correspondent reported that this might lead to the possibility that the number of flights reserved by the military, which is currently 10 per year, could be doubled.

Even now, after the Challenger disaster, demands are being heard in Washington that the implementation of the military space program must not be halted in any circumstances. However, at present many Americans, and by no means just these horrified students from the college where Christa McAuliffe, one of the members of the Challenger crew, taught, [video shows spectators watching launch disaster] are trying to understand the essence and the scale of what has happened. For example, THE WASHINGTON POST cites one of the scientists working in the Pentagon about the unreliability of the computers which were unable to prevent or to report on the Challenger disaster. What would have happened if this had been a military flight or, even worse, if it had had weapons on board as planned by the authors of all sorts of "star wars" plans? [Video shows shuttle explosion]

And, judging by everything, even now they do not intend to give up their plans. UPI today reported that in a directive from Defense Secretary Weinberger the "star wars" program is presented as of equal importance to the programs for the modernization of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces and even acquires, as he put it, top priority.

Belitskiy Examines Tragedy

LD310152 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Station science correspondent Boris Belitskiy Commentary]

[Text] First of all, there is something our science correspondent, Boris Belitskiy, would like to say on behalf of all of us here at the studios of Radio Moscow:

The news of the terrible tragedy that overtook the space shuttle Challenger and its crew of seven, including two women, has stunned us all, as it has people here generally. These feelings have been expressed in a message of condolences from the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to President Reagan.

As a nation that pioneered space exploration and pursues a vigorous, multipronged space program, we, too, have had space casualties and we, therefore, appreciate how deep is the sense of bereavement on the death of heroes exploring that new and dangerous environment, and we extend our profound condolences to the families, friends, and colleagues of these seven heroic men and women.

But there's also something else that has to be said, if only briefly on this sad occasion. The loss of these seven lives, as profoundly tragic as it is, could be completely overshadowed by casualties on a far, far greater scale. As you've probably heard, computer experts were baffled on Tuesday about why none of the five onboard computers detected anything wrong with Challenger's operation until the instant the craft exploded. Now just think of the endless number of computers it's proposed to involve in the administration's "star wars" program.

What if they detected nothing wrong during the testing or deployment of space strike weapons until it was too late? It would, therefore, be of immeasurable benefit to humanity if, in mourning the loss of these seven heroes of space exploration, more and more people came to realize how vital it is that outer space be kept an arena of peaceful research and applications, that it be kept weapon free. It is with this thought in mind that many people salute Challenger's intrepid crew.

Soviet Press Treatment

PM301441 [Editorial report] All Soviet central daily newspapers for thirty January report the explosion of the U.S. space shuttle "Challenger" prominently on their main foreign news pages, with IZVESTIYA's morning edition, TRUD, and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA also reproducing a TV shot of the smoke trail in the sky following the disaster. PRAVDA first edition and IZVESTIYA morning edition both front-page General Secretary Gorbachev's brief message of condolence to President Reagan.

In varying degrees of detail the papers report the events surrounding the shuttle crash, the scene at mission control, reactions among those present and among the wider U.S. public, and the already emerging debate on the causes of the "major malfunction" and the dangers of manned spaceflight in general. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's early edition, in the briefest report of all, attributed to TASS, notes without comment President Reagan's pledge that "the U.S. space program will continue." KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA, INDUSTRIYA, and the government paper IZVESTIYA stick to reporting the facts, with IZVESTIYA notably emphasizing the human stories involved and taking a sympathetic tone in reports from its correspondents L. Koryavin and A. Palladin under the headline "Tragedy That Has Shaken America". Palladin concludes his dispatch: "As the local TV stresses, one of the first condolence messages to the American people came from the USSR Embassy in Washington."

Other papers, in contrast, are not slow to point up the shuttle program's SDI connection and the implications for it of Challenger's loss. Reporting from Washington for the trade union paper TRUD, correspondent A. Burmistenko writes: "As today's WASHINGTON POST writes, the Challenger explosion also affects in the most direct fashion the interests of the Pentagon, which 'uses the shuttle's considerable load-carrying potential for launching large reconnaissance and communications satellites and also for carrying out experiments in the sphere of President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative," better known under the name "star wars."'"

PRAVDA's V. Gan, in his page five dispatch from Washington, waxes indignant: "Although you would think that the spectacle of people dying, as it were, in public would emphasize the acute need for mankind to pool its creative efforts in the difficult task of peacefully exploring outer space, there were figures in Washington who deemed it possible to champion its very rapid militarization. 'Sources in the Administration and Congress,' THE WASHINGTON POST observes in this regard, 'have expressed the hope that the Pentagon's part of the program will not suffer seriously as a result of the explosion.'"

TASS correspondent M. Knyazkov also refers to the "star wars" connection in his page three New York dispatch for the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA first edition: "In the middle of the day President Reagan appeared on TV screens. He said that America was overcome with grief. He also said that the United States would continue its program of space exploration. But the major question underlying many commentaries is: What could the notorious "star wars" program have in store for the world when, according to Pentagon designs, strike arms are to be deployed [prazmeshcheny] in space?

"Today the conquest of space still entails tremendous risk. But what kind of tragedy could result for mankind from a total 'malfunction' on a space strike station?

"Undoubtedly Americans will be asking official Washington this question again. And undoubtedly the Cape Canaveral tragedy will not stop mankind making further efforts in the peaceful exploration of outer space. What is important, however, is something else. The Challenger tragedy has clearly shown that space must be an area for peaceful, and only peaceful, cooperation among people."

Earlier in his report, Knyazhkov backs his concern over "malfunction" risks by citing a CNN interview with "American expert (G.) Williams" -- also cited in other press reports -- to the effect that "NASA 'has not studied the technical aspects of flights by reusable craft carefully enough.'"

The harshest tone in initial Soviet central press comment on the shuttle disaster is adopted by the youth paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA -- one of the latest papers to publish each day -- in its thirty January edition. In a Washington dispatch by TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy on page three titled "Tragedy in the Florida Skies" the paper refers to suggestions that "NASA has become too confident of the infallibility, perfection, and reliability of shuttle-type craft and has begun unwisely speeding up the program." "NASA representatives," the report goes on, "are blamining the Pentagon -- they are saying that it is the military department, which has reserved the lion's share of flights for itself, that is urging us on. Will the tragic lesson be heeded? Hardly. As THE WASHINGTON POST writes, 'Administration and congressional spokesmen are expressing the hope that Pentagon participation in the space program will not be seriously harmed.'

"Once again, for the umpteenth time, plans for the feverish militarization of space are gaining the upper hand over common sense, over concern for people. Another question is being asked here too: How reliable will the President's system of ABM defense in space, as described by the head of the administration, prove to be? Shuttle-type craft constitute an integral part of that system, after all. What if a disaster of this kind happens again? What if carelessness, technical defect, or simple accident pitch the world into an unintended nuclear war?

"America, numb with grief, awaits an answer from the White House to these 'confounded questions' of the space age."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SAVIMBI'S WASHINGTON VISIT

'Pompous Reception'

LD301814 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 30 TASS -- Jonas Savimbi, chieftain of the anti-Angolan splinter group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], has been received like a guest of honor in the U.S. capital.

After meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz behind closed doors for more than an hour, Savimbi said he was quite satisfied with the conversation and hoped it would lead to progress.

Commentators agreed that what he meant was a solution to the issue of providing American military aid to UNITA, which, according to press reports, could total as many as 300 million dollars.

Savimbi discussed the concrete details of such shipments in a meeting with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Admiral William Crowe, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the Pentagon.

The UNITA chieftain today meets with President Ronald Reagan in the White House.

The pompous reception given to Savimbi in Washington is easy to explain. The Washington report on Africa bulletin commented that the U.S. Administration was thus seeking to shape public opinion in the country to set the stage for announcing military aid to UNITA, which would enable the latter to step up subversive activities against Angola.

The visit by the bandit group's chieftain was harshly criticized by sober-minded U.S. politicians and public personalities. Congressman George Crockett said granting military aid to Savimbi would only exacerbate the situation in southern Africa and encourage South Africa to stage further armed forays against its neighbours.

Talks With Weinberger, Shultz

LD301913 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] U.S. weapons concerns get fat on the proceeds of producing not only nuclear weapons but also conventional ones which are supplied not only to the U.S. Army but also to a multitude of military formations of U.S. mercenaries. Among these the name that has been cropping up particularly frequently recently is the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs which operate in Angola.

Savimbi, the leader of these gangs, has been received with pomp in Washington over the past few days. He conducted official talks with Pentagon chief Weinberger and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. [video shows clips of these meetings] The U.S. congress is now engaged in a broad discussion of the plans for increasing allocations for armaments for the UNITA gangs which engage in terrorist and sabotage actions in Angola.

I would like to note that in the past few days Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations have been taking place in Moscow. The Soviet side was represented by Comrade Shevardnadze, Ponomarev, Sokolov and other officials. The consultations discussed the possible development of the sitaution around Angola in connection with the U.S. Administration's open support for and increased aid to UNITA, which is evidence of its direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Angola. The USSR and Cuba confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people in defense of their independent political choice.

Savimbi Regarded as 'Traitor'

LD302217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrenteyev]

[Text] AFP reports from Washington on the reception of Savimbi, the ringleader of the Angolan counterrevolutionary grouping UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] who has arrived here, by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. The honor which is being paid to him in the U.S. capital is being regarded everywhere as proof of the intention of the United States to step up their support of the Angolan counterrevolution. Over to my colleague Vladimir Pasko: Indeed, Savimbi is being received on a high level. He meets members of the government and has even been received by the President; he is going to be given the floor at meetings of influential organizations. But who really is Savimbi, the reciptient of such honors in the United States? Savimbi passes himself for a fighter for the free world. He is depicted in the very same way by his American patrons. It is exactly in this spirit that the (Virginia), one of the advertising agencies, which has made a $600,000 contract to distribute a picture of Savimbi and his aides, incidentally, side by side with photographs of U.S. congressmen -- presumably, to make it look more significant -- intends to speak of him,judging by reports in the press.

In his home country Savimbi enjoys a different reputation. There, he is regarded as a traitor to the people, who, after Angola had been declared a people's republic, embarked on the path of armed struggle against its government, and who, while doing it, enjoys the overt support of the racist RSA. Killings of peaceful inhabitants, explosions at electric power transmission lines, oil pipelines, as well as other acts of sabotage, taking hostages, including foreign specialists who work in Angola, including representatives of Western countries -- these are the methods of Savimbi's struggle against the people's government.

It is interesting to note that the U.S. Congress, not wanting to associate itself with the terrorist activities of the UNITA ringleader, adopted a decision formally prohibiting the government to interfere in the internal affairs of Angola some time ago. Although this requirement has never been adhered to -- the United States has been rendering aid to UNITA via the CIA and the RSA -- apparently, to some extent, it has played a restricting role. But last summer, this decision was revoked. Moreover, the patrons of the counterrevolution have raised the question of wide expansion of the aid to the grouping headed by Savimbi. Now, judging from the press, what is involved is merely the question of choosing the way of rendering it -- overtly or through secret venues. Official propaganda justifies the support of Savimbi by the desire of the administration to reach a peaceful settlement in Angola. But these are but words; the true reasons for the aid are different. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote a few days ago in connection with presenting Savimbi as a freedom fighter, that in reality, what makes Savimbi attractive is the fact that the Angolan Government, against which he comes out, is a Marxist government. It could hardly be more explicit than that.

KESHTMAND SPEAKS ON SOCIAL BASE OF DRA REVOLUTION

LD222302 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Mikhail Leschinskiy report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A press conference devoted to the people's authorities' policy on broadening the social base of the Afghan revolution has taken place in Kabul.

[Begin recording by Mikhail Leschinskiy] Besides local journalists the press conference was attended by a large group of representatives from major papers, news agencies and television and radio companies from Western countries.

The journalists' questions were answered by re-elected members of the republic's government and Afganistan's Revolutionary Council. They were appointed to these posts and elected to the Revolutionary Council in accordance with the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] on broadening the social base of the revolution. So, who are these people? They are representatives of democratic women's organizations. Also members of so-called nonrevolutionary organizations, and even those who formerly were at the front of the counterrevolution and then came over to the side of the people's power, were present at the press conference. Obviously, the Western journalists were very interested in both Afghanistan's internal life and in its foreign policy.

Replying to a question from the Soviet television correspondent, Comrade Asad Keshtmand, deputy head of the PDPA Central Committee International Department, said that the party and government measures for broadening the social base of the revolution, besides having a great internal effect, will have a great international effect. This will make it possible to strengthen Democratic Afghanistan's international situation and international prestige, although by now Afghanistan already has diplomatic relations with 80 countries of the world, emphasized Comrade Keshtmand.

In conclusion, Comrade Keshtmand said that obviously strengthening Democratic Afghanistan's international prestige is a complicated process as it is taking place under the conditions of imperialism's overt, armed aggression against the republic. But we are convinced of the rightness of our cause and look to the future with optimism, he said. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON TRIBAL FIGHTING IN KHYBER PASS AREA

Ratebzad Press Briefing

LD292022 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 29 TASS -- The undeclared war waged by imperialism and regional reaction against Afghanistan cannot hamper the steady improvement of the political situation in our country and the process of forging the unity and cohesion of all patriotic forces around the revolutionary government and the People's Democratic Party, said Anahita Ratebzad, a member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and chairman of the organisation of peace, solidarity and friendship of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). Anahita Ratebzad, who is on a stop-over in Moscow, addressed a press conference today for Soviet journalists.

The barbaric crimes by the counter-revolutionary scum spark outrage not only among the DRA people but also among fraternal tribes living in the zone of tribes' settlement in Pakistan.

They opposed the use of their territory as a springboard for gangster attacks on Afghanistan.

Anahita Ratebzad said that the DRA people express solidarity with the free Pashtun tribes battling for their freedom and independence, denounce the reprisals by the Pakistani authorities and demand that a stop be put to them without delay.

Responding to questions by journalists on the situation in Afghanistan, A. Ratebzad underlined that the central government bodies, including the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, incorporate non-party representatives of various social groups, tribes and nationalisties. Free and equal elections of municipal authorities are held in the country for the first time, she said.

The decisions passed by the Loya Jirgah and the High Jirgah of frontier tribes, and the activity of Jamiiat ul-Ulema contribute towards forging the unity of the Afghan people. All this on the whole extends the social base of the Afghan revolution and cuts the ground from under the counter-revolutionary forces, A Ratebzad said. About 30,000 counter-revolutionaries laid down arms, ceasing their fight against the people's power.

The idea of peace and peaceful co-existence of peoples is particularly dear to the Afghan people living in conditions of unceasing aggression. A Ratebzad said. Therefore, our people, party and government fully support the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, containing the proposal for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the next 15 years. This is the programme of saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe. It is of immense importance not only to the present but also future generations.

Council Official Interviewed

PM301038 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Revolution's Goals and Tasks]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Jan -- The measures now being taken to expand the April Revolution's social base have been preceded by such important steps as the nationwide discussion of the theses of the "national democratic nature of the revolution and its urgent tasks under present-day conditions," the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, the expansion of the DRA Revolutionary Council -- 71 percent of whose members are currently non-party people -- and elections to organs of local self-government.

This was states to this TASS correspondent by (K.M. Chamkani), deputy chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and chairman of the tribal jirgas' Standing Consultative Council. Afghan leaders, he said, are currently holding numerous meetings with representatives of the people, traveling around the country, explaining the revolution's goals and tasks in order to make each person aware of their meaning, and are exposing hostile propaganda.

Touching on the question of Pakistani aggression in the Pushtun tribal zone, (K.M. Chamkani) stressed that the Pakistani regime has pressed the regular army into service against the Pushtuns. As a result of this aggression women, old folk, and children have been killed and hundreds of homes have been destroyed. If Islamabad does not withdraw its troops from the tribal zone, (K.M. Chamkani) stated, other Pushtuns will come to the aid of the Afridi and Shinwari.

(Kc. M. Chamkani) made a high assessment of the relations of friendship and cooperation linking Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The USSR, he said, has always given Afghanistan fraternal aid in developing its economy, culture, education, and other spheres.

BAKHTAR Cited on Tension

PM291329 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jan 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Kindling Aggression"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Jan -- The Islamabad military regime is conducting a policy aimed at escalating aggression against the Pushtun tribes in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province. According to a Bakhtar new agency report, the Pakistani Army Command is massing new military units in the area of Jamrud with the aim of expanding its punitive actions.

The military authorities, BAKHTAR reports, have sent an ultimatum to the leader of the Afridi tribe Wali Khan Kuki Khayl demanding that tribal jirgas in the Taudah Menah district be stopped, and threatening to bomb the district if he does not comply. In a reply letter, the Pushtun leader stated that the Taudah Menah district is located in the free tribal zone. The Afridis will not bow to the diktat of the Pakistani authorities and will not allow anyone to foist his will on them.

Tension is rising in the area of Bajaur. Reports say that Pushtun tribes are hampering the construction of strategic roads there. For instance, fighters of the Etman Khayl tribe on two occasions attached Pakistani Army construction units sent to the Takhtah Kandu area. They have thus thwarted the authorities' plans to build roads which would provide them with easier access to Pushtun settlements. A detachment of the Afridi tribe destroyed a bus near Parachinar which was being used to transport weapons to an Afghan counterrevolutionary gang. As a result of this armed action some 10 bandits were killed.

The Etman Khayl, Mamund, and Shamuzay Pushtun tribes have held a jirga at which they called for the immediate withdrawal of forces from the Khyber. Participants in a jirga of the Baram Kheyl, and Eysi Kheyl tribal clans in the area of Mohmand voiced the same demand. They expressed support for the April Revolution in Afghanistan, emphasizing that that country was a true friend of the Pushtun tribes.

The tragic events in the Khyber area and in other parts of Pakistan bordering on the DRA, the DRA news media note, are the result of a deal between the Islamabad military regime and Washington. Visits of U.S. emissaries to Pakistan have become more frequent of late. A few days ago, for instance, G. Crist a ranking U.S. military leader who heads the so-called U.S. Central Command (Centcom) has arrived in Islamabad. During his talks with the Pakistani authorities, the Pentagon envoy reportedly submitted a list of new "recommendations "connectedwith the escalation of aggression against the independent Pushtun trubes.

The cause of the heightened activity of U.S. diplomacy is obvious -- the tribes' unanimous decision to block the counterrevolutionary gangs' access to the DRA is thwarting U.S. plans to further expand the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. Allocating hundreds of billions of dollars for weapons for the dushmans, the CIA did not dream that the bandits, armed to their teeth, might be stopped in Pakistan on the approaches to the Afghan border before they even reach the territory of the DRA? This is why the U.S. advocates of the policy of state terrorism are urging their Pakistani satellite to expand the punitive operations against the Pushtuns in order to break their will to resistence and to reopen their settlement area for bandits to pass through.

U.S. FINANCES 'MURDERERS' OF AFGHAN CHILDREN

PM301245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Without a Shadow of Embarrassment"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 January -- The other day a meeting was held in Washington between the U.S. President and representatives of the Afghan counterrevolution.

The organizers of this farce were not sparing in their expressions of sympathy for the Afghan children allegedly perishing or being maimed "as a result of attacks by Afghan and Soviet soldiers." Passing off black as white without a shadow of embarrassment, states a commentary by the BAKHTAR agency, the U.S. Administration is trying to mislead world public opinion and shift responsibility for the crimes of the Afghan counterrevolution onto the shoulders of its victims.

However, it is already known to the world whose hands are stained with the blood of thousands of totally innocent children, women, and old people: Precisely the U.S. Administration is encouraging and financing bands of murderers and saboteurs sent into Afghan territory. In the current financial year along, Washington has given the rebels $470 million in the form of "aid," the agency recalls.

Local and foreign journalists, the commentary notes, have repeatedly witnesses the criminal activities of the Afghan counterrevolution with regard to children. The young Abdul Sabur lost both arms as a result of the detonation of an American mine which was disguised as a toy. No hypocritical "sympathies" can erase from Afghan's memories the explosions arranged by counterrevolutionaries in a number of regions of Kabul, which have ended the lives of dozens of Afghan children. Defenseless children perish during armed dushman attacks on schools and hospitals and as a result of the poisoning of wells by the rebels.

The truth is, BAKHTAR points out, that the DRA revolutionary authorities devote primary attention to the younger generation, and considerable effort must be expended in order to care for those who have been left orphaned or crippled through the will of rebel leaders who are received in the White House with such pomp. The DRA Government has been compelled to form a broad network of "Watan" children's homes throughout the country, where the young victims of imperialism's and reaction's undeclared war live and study.

The meeting between the U.S. President and representaives of the Afghan counterrevolution, the agency stresses, is nothing more than another political show intended to justify the increasing scale of aggressive intrigues against sovereign Afghanistan.

PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PROGRAM 'THREAT TO PEACE' IN ASIA

PM281812 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Candidate of historical sciences A. Polyanskiy article: "Readers Ask: Does Pakistan Possess Nuclear Weapons?"]

[Text] Airport customs officers in the U.S. city of Houston seized an unusual item of contraband the year before last. A Pakistani citizen was trying to smuggle out of the United States a consignment of crytrons, electronic switches which can be used in the mechanism of a nuclear bomb. A noisy scandal erupted in the United States in this connection. Accusations of complicity were voiced against the government. But the American press did not bother with this matter for too long. The crytrons were forgotten.

It did become known some time later, however, that Islamabad had acquired a large consignment of electronic devices, including the aforementioned switches. In the opinion of the Indian press, the fact that Pakistan has obtained this equipment is evidence that it will possess nuclear weapons in the near future. This country already has the necessary technology enabling it to produce two nuclear bombs annually.

The Pakistani leaders formed the intention to join the "nuclear club" a long time ago and, obviously, not without Washington's blessing. Way back in the fifties and sixties the United States trained a large group of Pakistani nuclear physicists and supplied Pakistan with its first nuclear reactor.

Ignoring the treating on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the United States financed Pakistan's nuclear program. Furthermore, Washington is so interested in its ally's nuclear capability that it even committed a serious breach of its own legislation. The Symington amendment, which was passed by Congress, prohibits military assistance to any country elaborating projects for the creation of nuclear weapons. In addition to this, Washington regularly supplies the Ziaul Haq regime with F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The Pakistani Air Force already has 40 of these aircraft in service. According to British press reports, Islamabad is now seeking from Washington deliveries of specialized equipment to ransform Boeing-707 passenger airliners into military tanker aircraft. This will enable the Pakistani Air Force to hit strategic targets throughout India's territory. Verbally, Washington "restrains Pakistan from producing nuclear weapons," while in actual fact it supplies the delivery means for these weapons.

Well-known U.S. journalist J. Anderson recently declared that he has succeeded in learning from U.S. intelligence community documents that Pakistan is already capable of carrying out a nuclear explosion or starting production of atom bombs without testing them.

The United States' NATO allies have also rendered much assistance to Pakistan in its nuclear research. According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, West German, French, and Belgian firms have supplied Pakistan with equipment for nuclear projects.

Islamabad's nuclear ambitions cause legitimate anxiety in many nonaligned states, and primarily in India which perceives this as a grave threat to its security and to peace and stability in Asia. In an interview with the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi emphasized the dangerous nature of Pakistan's nuclear program. "We believe that the situation is developing adversely in this respect. We have evidence that Pakistan is developing its own nuclear weapons, which are more than likely to be used against India ," R. Gandhi declared.

Indian Minister of External Affairs B.R. Bhagat also soke of the Indian Government's anxiety and alarm in connection with Pakistan's intensive development of a nuclear program during his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz in New York last October. This is why the Reagan administration has recently been making attempts to deny by all means that it is helping Pakistan to implement its plans for the creation of a nuclear bomb. Moreover, people in Washington declare that the United States is allegedly even "exerting influence" on Islamabad to force it to halt the development of nuclear weapons. But the facts indicate the opposite.

Pakistan's development of its own nuclear weapons is a serious threat to peace and security in Asia. The public in Asian countries has repeatedly called on the Pakistani authorities to think over the consequences to which such a step may lead. But these appeals are being ignored by Ziaul Haq's military regime and its Washington patrons.

COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD301244 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] In Moscow today an agreement was signed on reciprocal trade between the USSR and the SFRY for 1986-1990 and a protocol on trade in 1986. The documents were signed by Boris Aristov, Soviet minister of foreign trade, and Milenko Bojanic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade. The signing ceremony was attended by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Boris Srebric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, and the relevant associates of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. Following the signing of the documents the two sides exchanged speeches.

Boris Aristov, Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, said that the signed documents are of great importance for the strengthening and expansion of economic cooperation between our countries. Their realization will contribute to the successful development of the national economics of the USSR and Yugoslavia. In the past 5 year plan, Aristov went on, trade and economic ties comprised an important component in the (?overall) cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia. This is shown by the volume of trade whose value has exceeded $37 billion, which is much more than planned. The coming 5 years envisage further increases in Soviet deliveries to Yugoslavia. [Words indistinct] development of trade between our countries [words indistinct] the inclusion of deliveries of Soviet machines and equipment, and the further development of specialization and industrial cooperation. Our countries will continue to pay attention to the development of scientific and technical cooperation in priority directions such as electronics in the national economies, automation, nuclear power industry, the creation of new materials and technologies. Our talks were traditionally friendly in character and took place in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, said Boris Aristov in conclusion.

Milenko Bojanic, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign trade, made a speech in reply.

[Begin Bojanic recording] [Words indistinct] for me to add a few words about the successful conclusion of our trade talks. I would indeed like to say that since last year when we set out, with determination, to remove commercial complications and today during the signing of the two documents, an excellent working atmosphere. In particular, friendship and comradeship prevailed thus enabling us to understand each other fully and to draw up very important documents to serve not as a [word indistinct] or a barrier to but as a basis for the development of cooperation. We are very pleased with our cooperation which we have jointly put into effect in the past 5 years. [Word indistinct] cooperation over this period has been very successfully realized and has considerably exceeded the planned projections. We shall, of course, continue to rely considerably on this kind of cooperation in the future.

The agreement on our trade for 1986 to 1990 and the protocol on trade for 1986 are very important documents which will facilitate the activities of our economic organizations and [word indistinct] and oblige our aides and assistants [words indistinct] to immediately begin work on the realization of this (?program.)

We are very close in our view of the importance of these documents and in our understanding that their [word indistinct] is only a basis and not word indistinct) for our cooperation. [words indistinct] if numerous opportunities and possibilities we talked about (?are realized) we hope that it will bring new qualitative elements. Since the tasks stemming from it are very difficult, we shall have to invest a lot of effort, [words indistinct] to encourage, make suggestions, [words indistinct].

I wish to convey our gratitude to you personally and to express our hope that all the problems we might encounter will be successful tackled [words indistinct].

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA ON JOINT ENTERPRISE

LD302232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Sofia today a Soviet-Bulgarian inter-governmental agreement was signed on the establishment of a joint enterprise for the manufacture of automotive electronic goods, the first such enterprise in the history of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CEMA member-countries. On the Soviet side the agreement was signed by Comrade Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and on the Bulgarian side by (?Doynov), member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers of the republic.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON ARMS RACE, GERMAN ROLE

LD302139 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, January 30 TASS -- The German Democratic Republic wholly backs Mikhail Gorbachev's programme of ridding the world of nuclear arms by the year 2000, and regards it as a historic chance, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of German and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, has stressed in an interview with the West German newspaper ZEIT.

The leader of the GDR pointed out that the new package of Soviet peace initiatives reaffirmed the USSR's resolve to advance towards stronger peace. The Geneva summit meeting and its results are of great importance for all of mankind. It created favourable conditions for preventing a nuclear disaster, ending the arms race on earth and keeping it out of space.

On the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative", Honecker pointed out that this programme enhances the risk of nuclear holocaust. The U.S. persistent desire to go ahead with the implementation of the space arms plans hinders already now progress at the disarmament talks.

The concentration of death-dealing weapons is nowhere as great as in Central Europe. This means for both German states that any military confrontation with the use of conventional or nuclear weapons would have devastating consequences.

Speaking on the special responsibility of the two German states for the destinies of peace, Honecker said that the two most terrible wars in the history of civilization started on German soil.

A third world war, a nuclear catastrophe would mean the self-destruction of mankind. "We believe," said the leader of the GDR, "that at present, when the 'star wars' programme of the United States is pushing the peoples towards a nuclear abyss, both German states should press for compliance with the existing arms control agreements and refrain, for their part, from any actions that might generate another round in the arms race."

POLISH SEJM ISSUES RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD302241 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 30 TASS -- The Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish People's Republic welcomes the programme of totally liquidating nuclear and chemical arms by the year 2000, outlined in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. This is said in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Polish Parliament and published here today.

Having studied questions of the international situation and the main tasks of Poland's foreign policy, the Sejm stressed the historic importance of the Soviet proposals and fully supported them. The resolution voices profound hope that this important Soviet action will herald a new landmark in international efforts to achieve nuclear detente, safeguard peace and jointly solve the problems of our time. The Polish Sejm shares the alarm of broad sections of the world public over the activity of the West's military-industrial complexes which want a further development of nuclear and conventional armaments and an extension of the arms race into outer space. The implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is fraught with a destabilisation of international relations and the beginning of a new stage in the arms race, it is said in the resolution of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON TOLKUNOV MEETINGS IN PARIS

PM290955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Disarmament: The Common Task"]

[Text] Paris, 23 Jan -- The delegation of the USSR parliamentary group headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, which is here at the invitation of the French Senate's Franco-Soviet friendship group, has had meetings and talks with French parlaimentarians.

In particular, the Soviet delegation had talks with L. Mermaz, speaker of the French National Assembly and A. Poher, speaker of the Senate.

During the meeting with L. Mermaz, L.N. Tolkunov dwelt in detail on the new Soviet peace initiatives, aimed at eliminating nuclear arms, which are set forth in recent statement by M.S. Gorbachev,general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The speaker of the French National Assembly gave a positive assessment of the Soviet Union's proposals put forward in this document.

The sides also exchanged opinions on questions concerning bilateral interparliamentary ties and Franco-Soviet relations. In this context it was noted that the official visit by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave new impetus to the development of the two countries' relations.

In a talk with the Soviet delegation, A. Poher stressed that the two countries' parliamentarians could make a substantial contribution to the development of Franco-Soviet relations. He also noted that M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France confirmed that a real possibility of continuing dialogue between the two countries now exists.

A. Poher expressed the opinion that all countries should participate in the resolution of such important international problems as the prevention of nuclear war, which could lead to mankind's destruction.

A. Poher gave a dinner in honor of the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians.

Speaking at the dinner, L.N. Tolkunov noted that meetings between the two countries' parliamentarians have become an integral, useful part of the broad political dialogue between France and the USSR.

Touching on the international situation, the head of the Soviet delegation noted that the main problem today remains that of ending the arms race, and since recently of preventing its spread into space. He pointed to the need to overcome the negative, confrontational trends in the world, which have increased in recent years, and to clear the way for the curtailing of the nuclear arms race on earth and its prevention in space, the general reduction of the danger of war, and the establishment of trust as an essential component in relations between states.

It is this, he went on, which is the purport of the Soviet Union's recent peace initiatives and its foreign policy actions, including the summit meetings in Paris and Geneva. The Soviet Union appeals to all peoples and states, first and foremost nuclear states, to support the program for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000. It is quite obvious to any unprejudiced person that nobody will lose from the implementation of this program, but everyone will gain. It is a question of a problem of significance to all mankind, and it can and must be resolved only together, and the sooner the better.

Soviet parliamentarians, the head of the Soviet delegation went on, see it as their task to work toward these goals together with the parliamentarians of other countries, including France.

Touching on Franco-Soviet relations, he also noted that Soviet parliamentarians, like all the Soviet people and the Soviet leadership, advocate the all-around development and strengthen of Soviet-French cooperation in various spheres. We would like political dialogue between the USSR and France to be a constant factor for strengthening European security and stabilizing international relations in general.

The Soviet delegation also had a working meeting with the French Senate Franco-Soviet friendship group, at which the sides discussed a wide range of problems of ensuring security on the European Continent and continuing the process of relaxation of international tension.

The session examined the new Soviet peace program.

The participants in the meeting drew attention to the serious danger involved in the transfer of the arms race to outer space. They also analyzed various aspects of Soviet-French relations.

J. Chaumont, chairman of the Senate Franco-Soviet friendship group, and Yu. M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France, took part in the Soviet and French parliamentarians' conversations and meetings.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN CRITICIZED ON REMARKS

LD302101 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The new U.S. ambassador to Sweden, Gregory Newell, explained in an interview to the Swedish news agency. TT that the submarine violations of Swedish territorial waters raise a question which has not yet been answered: What are the objectives of the Soviet Union? Here is Oleg Okulovskiy:

Good evening. First, one can take it for granted that Mr Newell has not read the latest reports by the Swedish commander in chief. The report is on possible submarine violations of Swedish waters, but at the same time it is clear from the report that there are no signs which would show the nationality of the submarines. In addition, Swedish statesmen, for example, the minister of defense and the minister of foreign affairs, have pointed this out several times. Are these adjustments perhaps quite simply totally unknown to the ambassador? I think that he is well informed about them even though he is a new man in Scandinavia.

These judgements and general knowledge of the real state of affairs in Sweden after the submarine fever probably urged Gregory Newell to give the above mentioned and degrading statement in the TT interview.

Washington is not interested in the possibility of Sweden being cured of its periscope sickness for good. This sickness has long made it possible to release an anti-Soviet fuss in the press of the neutral country. At the same time it has forced Sweden increasingly closer to NATO and above all closer to the military policy of the Pentagon.

However, today there are clear signs that the periscope sickness is declining in Sweden, which presumably has caused concern in the Pentagon. So Mr Newell is not allowed to do anything but stimulate this sickness and bring it back to the clearly anti-Soviet form.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON ITALIAN PARTY LEADER VISIT

Gorbachev-Natta Meeting

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 January in its First Edition carries on the front page a TASS report, minus the dateline, under the headline "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With A. Natta" which has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page G 1 of the 29 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT revealing the following variations:

In paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...was stressed that the large-scale complex of peace-loving initiatives put forward... (rewording);

In paragraph six, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...of outer space, to aim for specific results along the path of balanced and verifiable reduction of nuclear... (rewording);

In paragraph seven, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...further deployment and gradual dismantling of the deployed... (rewording);

In paragraph nine, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...that the further activation and development of... (substituting "activation" for "intensification");

In the penultimate paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...political positions and program tenets which are to... (substituting "program tenets" for "policy guidelines");

In line six of the same paragraph, PRAVDA has "tenets" instead of "guidelines."

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 January in its First Edition carries on page 2 a TASS report on General Secretary Gorbachev's dinner speech under the headline "In Honor of the Italian Communist Party Delegation" and the subhead "Speech by M.S. Gorbachev." The PRAVDA article has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on pages G 2-6 of the 29 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and aside from omitting the first three paragraphs, reveals the following variations:

On page G 3, paragraph four, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...is petty and imposed from outside, as an important... (rewording);

In paragraph eight, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...small number of enemies, of opponents of disarmament... (inserting "enemies, of");

On page G 4, first paragraph, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...nuclear war, even supposing that no one... (substituting "supposing" for "provided");

In paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...like to touch briefly upon only two... (inserting "briefly");

In the last paragraph on page G 4, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...much too dearly -- even irreparably so -- not only to... (inserting additional clause);

On page G 5, first paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: ...Soviet Union is a principled and implacable opponent of the "star wars"... (rewording);

In paragraph two, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...left-wing forces have at times much wider areas...(inserting "at times");

In paragraph five, lines two and six, PRAVDA has "teaching" instead of "doctrine";

On page G 6, paragraph two, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...for that dialogue developing and assuming forms...(substituting "developing" for "growing:);

In the last paragraph, from line two, PRAVDA reads: ...wish you, the Italian Communist Party leadership, and the fraternal Italian party successes in the struggle... (rewording).

BRIEFS

UK DATA BASE AGREEMENT -- London, 28 Jan (TASS) -- An agreement envisaging distribution of TASS information by the data base of the British firm Datasolve has been signed here today. For the first time, several thousand subscribers abroad have got, with the aid of electronics, access to the full texts of the Soviet agency's reports. There is already material about the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, the new initiatives of the USSR on restricting the arms race and disarmament, and other documents in the data base. The information is being distributed in Western Europe as well as in Australia and several other countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 28 Jan 86 LD]

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED GOING TO YAR

NC311142 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jan (MENA) -- Egyptian authorities have granted a request from the Soviet Embassy to allow a private plane flying the Soviet first deputy foreign minister from Larnaca, Cyprus, to Sanaa, YAR, to cross Egyptian airspace this morning.

SOVIET, YAR COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD301746 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS -- The first session of the Inter-Governmental Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation and also on trade between [words indistinct] the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) has been (?an important step in the) further development and broadening of (?trade) and economic relations (?between) the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic.

At the session which closed here today, the Soviet delegation was led by Yevgeniy Osadchuk, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic -- by Muhammad Sayid al-'Attar, deputy prime minister and minister of development. A protocol has been signed on the results of the work of the commission.

The protocol says among other things that economic ties between the two countries develop successfully. Thus, for example, the work to draw up a chart for the use of water resources of the Sanaa River carried out with the participation of Soviet experts is continuing. These documents are to be turned over to organisations of the Yemen Arab Republic in autumn this year.

Agreement has been reached on cooperation of the sides in the study of the possibility to use the water resources in Anisa Basin, in carrying out projecting and prospecting work for the construction of three small irrigation dams in Anisa [spelling as received] and Sanaa basins.

The Soviet side has reaffirmed its preparedness to cooperate with the Yemen organisations in the construction of an irrigation dam in Harad area and also in the construction of motor (?roads.) The point at issue are the al-'Udayn-Jarahi [spelling as received] 15-km road.

On top of that, [word indistinct] have been outlined for the modernization of cement works in Bajil, which was built earlier with the USSR's technology is to be used at that works with an output capacity of 250,000 tons of cement a year.

PDRY OFFICIALS NOTE YSP POLICY 'UNCHANGED'

LD311143 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Aden, January 31 TASS -- TASS correspondents V. Zhadayev and A. Semin reporting.

According to Radio Aden, Salim Salih Muhammad, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), received accredited representatives of national-liberation movements of Arab countries.

He expressed gratitude to the movements for the solidarity with and support for the progressive regime for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.). The policy recorded in the YSP Program and the YSP rules in domestic affairs as well as on the Arab and international scene remains unchanged, Salim Salih Muhammad stressed. Imperialism and Zionism will not manage to topple the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen or to steer it away from the road of socialist orientation chosen by it.

The radio broadcast the text of a statement made by 'Ali Salim al-Dayd, a member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, at a meeting with representatives of local news organizations. He stressed that the YSP would follow the course of socialist orientation. The P.D.R.Y. will build its relations with the countries of the region on the principles of cooperation and good-neighborliness, strengthen relations with the Soviet Union and other friendly socialist countries, 'Ali Salim al-Dayd said.

There are indications everywhere in the capital of the P.D.R.Y. that the city is returning to normal life. Stores and workshops are re-opening. Filling stations are working. State institutions return to their usual activities. Highways have opened to traffic. Work is under way to restore power supply lines. Water is coming to practically all districts. The port of Aden has re-opened to foreign ships. The South Yemeni airline has resumed domestic and international flights. According to Radio Aden, authorities permitted foreign newsmen to visit Abyan Province where the situation had stabilized in recent day.

SOVIET SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS TEHRAN VISIT

LD302057 Kuwait KUNA in English 2020 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 30 (KUNA) -- A ranking Soviet Foreign Ministry official confirmed Thursday [30 January] reports about a visit by a Soviet delegation to Tehran scheduled for early February. Deputy Director of the Press Department of the Foreign Ministry, Valeriy Sokhin told KUNA that First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko was assigned to lead the Soviet delegation to Tehran for talks dealing with bilateral relations and regional issues of mutual interest.

The official cautioned at the same time against exaggerated expectations, saying "It is a routine visit within the framework of exchange of friendly visits between Iran and the Soviet Union". He added that the visit is at an official invitation by the Iranian Foreign Ministry extended more than one year ago.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Sokhin indicated that this issue "might" be discussed during the delegation's visit to Tehran. Observers here believe that the Soviet delegation's visit to Tehran has to do mainly with ways of ending the Iraqi-Iran war as well as improving Soviet-Iranian relations which witnessed tension especially during the past year because of the extensive media campaign launched in Moscow against the Iranian obstinacy in continuing the Gulf conflict.

U.S. MOVES AGAINST LIBYA CRITICIZED BY ARAB LEAGUE

Arab League Meets

LD302141 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, January 30 TASS -- A special session of the Arab League Council of Ministers has opened here today.

It was convened on Libya's demand in connection with Washington's escalating military provocations against that sovereign state. Addressing the session, the league's Secretary General Klibi stated that a dangerous situation in the region has been created by the American Administration's military threats that are accompanied by an anti-Libyan political campaign and economic sanctions. Klibi called on the Arab countries to show unity and solidarity in face of the American-Israeli pressure.

Resolution Denounces 'Military Threats'

LD310850 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, January 31 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Igor Bereznikovskiy: The League of Arab States, LAS, has denounced Washington's military threats and economic boycott against Libya, say resolutions of an emergency meeting of the LAS Council of Ministers, distributed here. The influential Arab organization expressed its solidarity with Libya, and warned the United States against threatening the Libyan Jamahiriyah, a sovereign Arab state, with aggression. The LAS Council recommended that Arab states ask the U.N. Security Council to consider the issue of U.S. threats against Libya.

Klibi Condemns U.S. Threat

LD281847 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The Afro-Arab Cooperation Commission met in Damascus. Participants in the meeting sharply condemned the anti-Libyan campaign of blackmail and threats unleashed by the United States:

[Begin recording of Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League; in Arabic fading to Russian translation] Libya has become subject to the aggressive policy of the United States primarily because of its consistent anti-imperialist policy and its refusal to accede to separate deals on a Middle East settlement, which Washington and Tel Aviv are imposing on the Arabs. The allegation that Libya has become a stronghold of terrorism and presents a threat to the security of the United States is groundless. We condemn economic sanctions and provocative military preparations by Washington against Libya. The aggressive policy of the United States presents a serious threat to peace in the Mediterranean and throughout the world. [end recording

GEYVANDOV EXPLAINS SOVIET STANDS IN MIDEAST

JN260938 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 26 Jan 86 p 15

[By Therese Haddad]

[Text] Amman -- Konstantin Geyvandov, senior political commentator in IZVESTIYA, organ of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has stated that Moscow is eager to promote cooperation with Jordan and that relations between the two countries call for admiration and pride. In an interview with SAWT AL-SHA'B during his current visit to Jordan at the head of a Soviet press delegation, Geyvandov said that the Soviet Union hopes Arab countries will settle their differences and that serious efforts will be exerted to end these differences in the Arab peoples' interests.

Geyvandov stressed that the Middle East problem is a main and constant source of interest for the Soviet Union. In this respect, he pointed out several proposals Moscow has submitted for a just and comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the region, proposals which are close to the Arab stand, particularly the Arab initiative issued by the Fes summit. He affirmed that no solution to the Middle East cause can be attained without a united Arab stand and an Arab consensus. The Arabs, if united, constitute an influential force, he said.

Geyvandov said that two major points must be taken into consideration in a settlement in the region: the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their soil. He added that these two points are the basis for a peaceful settlement and that the Soviet Union is working with all friends to promote such a concept and achieve it.

On an international peace conference,Giyvandov said that there is more than one concept on this conference. Moscow believes that this conference must be attended by all parties concerned with the conflict, as well as the two superpowers. He also emphasized the importance of participation by Jordan and the PLO through independent delegations for each of them.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Geyvandov said the Soviet Union has, from the beginning, expressed its opposition to this destructive war, which brings only losses to the two parties and which is not in the interest of any party in the region. He added that the Iraqi-Iranian war weakens the Arabs and moves them away from the Palestinian cause, the basic cause of conflict in the region. He added that Moscow calls on the two sides to end this war and hold a peaceful dialogue.

On the recent events in the PDRY, the Soviet guest said that these events came as a shock to the Soviet Union. They are part of U.S. and Israeli attempts to create problems in the Arab arena, as shown by the Lebanese cause, the Gulf war, and constant Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people, their land, and their holy places. He said that these attempts seek to obstruct the peace process in the Middle East. That's why what took place in Aden is part of this trend.

Geyvandov said that the conflict in Aden is a domestic issue among Yemeni factions and that the Soviet Union opposes any interference by anyone in PDRY domestic affairs. He also emphasized that Moscow is determined to pursue close cooperation with the government in Aden.

Geyvandov condemned U.S. measures against Libya and said that the Soviet Union supports Libya and condemns the anti-Libyan U.S. campaign.

On the recent Reagan-Gorbachev summit, Geyvandov said that this summit is important for many reasons, chief among which is attenuation of tension which has prevailed between the United States and the Soviet Union over the past years. The Soviet people and Government are confident that this summit is a continuation of the dialogue between two superpowers and is a change from the stand of confrontation to that of dialogue and negotiation in all fields. The agreements reached in the Geneva summit are important because they enable the two parties to move from the position of confrontation and challenge to that of dialogue within the framework of peaceful coexistence among countries that have different social, economic, and political systems. Geyvandov said: I believe that this summit will contribute to settling affairs.

USSR-ANGOLAN-CUBAN CONSULTATIONS HELD IN MOSCOW

Press Briefed

LD301642 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS -- A briefing held for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Center of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR here today dealt with Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations which took place in Moscow on January 27.

Speaking at the briefing, Yuriy Yukalov, head of the ministry's Second African Department, said the tripartite meeting paid prime attention to discussing the situation in southern Africa. Among other things, it considered the possible development of the situation around Angola following increases in U.S. aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

The Soviet Union and Cuba, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the USSR said, reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle by the Angolan people and their treaty-based commitments to Angola.

It was pointed out that efforts to achieve a Namibian settlement have come into a deadlock through the fault of Pretoria and Washington. The participants in the consultations rejected attempts to "link" a Namibian settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as aiming to solve the Namibia problem in a neo-colonialist manner and change the social and political system in Angola. The Namibian issue can only be settled through unconditional compliance with corresponding U.N. decisions, including the Security Council's Resolution 435.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry's spokesman stressed that Angola unswervingly abides by its commitments under the Lusaka accords. The platform now being put forward by the Angolan Government and the good will of the Angolan leadership attest to the desire of people's Angola for a just settlement of the conflict in the region and for a fair and constructive dialogue with a view to ensuring peace and stability in the south of Africa.

IZVESTIYA Reports Consultations

PM301721 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Soviet-Angolan-Cuban Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations were held in Moscow 27 January to discuss several topical international problems and above all the situation in southern Africa.

In assessing the international situation the sides stressed that to ensure a breakthrough for the better in its development special importance would attach to the implementation of the Soviet Union's package of new peace initiatives addressed to the United States, the other nuclear powers, and all peoples of the world set out in the 15 January statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was noted that the fulfillment of the Soviet program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and measures to halt the arms race on earth and prevent it in outer space and other proposals would ensure a shift away from confrontation and toward international detente and the consolidation of peace and would help to create conditions for eliminating seats of tension in various parts of the world.

Here the sides drew attention to the fact that the new Soviet proposals are based on the principle of identical security for all. They do not encroouch on anyone's interests and they are of a mutually advantageous nature.

Those taking part in the consultations resolutely opposed the fact that the implementation of measures in the disarmament field has been made dependent on so-called regional conflicts and they opposed their use in accordance with the U.S. concept of "new globalism" for interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states and fuelling confrontation between East and West.

A the same time it was emphasized that the conflicts arising in various parts of the world contain the threat of developing into a universal war and that it is important therefore to seek to eliminate them by collective efforts on the basis of fair principles through negotiations while completely respecting the peoples' independence and right to self-determination.

Special attention was paid to the all-round examination of the situation in southern Africa, where, through the fault of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which enjoys the support of imperialism and primarily of the United States, a seat of acute international tension has arisen and continues to exist. It was noted that since the last trilateral consultations (March 1985) the situation in this part of the world has not improved. On the contrary, having encountered the growth of the resistance of the majority of the population of the Republic of South Africa to the inhumane apartheid system and the expansion of the Namibian people's struggle for their liberation the Pretoria racist regime has launched bloody acts of repression within South Africa itself and galvanized its aggressive actions against neighboring independent African states.

By means of unceasing acts of aggression against sovereign Angola and direct participation on the side of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] puppet grouping, the South African racists, with the United States' connivance are trying ultimately to achieve the elimination of the progressive system in Angola and to foist on that country the status of a vassal of the Republic of South Africa and world capital. The United States is pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" with the regime of apartheid -- a policy which is denounced not only by the international community but also by broad circles of the progressive public in the United States itself.

The consultations examined the possible development of the situation surrounding Angola in connection with the overt support and increased aid to UNITA from the U.S. Administration, which is evidence of direct interference in sovereign Angola's internal affairs. Observing their treaty commitments and in accordance with the well-known resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council in September-October 1985, the Soviet Union and Cuba advocate the resolute halting of the aggressive encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. They confirmed their solidarity with the Angolan people's continuing selfless struggle in defense of their independent political choice.

The Angolan side thanked the USSR and Cuba for the international aid rendered to the People's Republic of Angola in repelling foreign aggression.

The sides confirmed that the seat of tension existing in southern Africa must be eliminated by political means, under conditions of the total renunciation of the policy of state terrorism and interference in the internal affairs of the states of this region. A large role in this process belongs to the United Nations and to the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

It was emphasized that the real normalization of the situation and the attainment of peace in southern Africa can be ensured only if the Republic of South Africa and the states which support it, primarily the United States, are prepared to consider the interests of Angola and the Namibian people, for whom the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] is the sole and legitimate representative.

The USSR, Angola, and Cuba resolutely denounce the attempts of the Republic of South Africa to legitimize its colonial dominion in Namibia by creating a puppet government in that country. They believe that it is urgently necessary to continue to seek real headway in resolving the Namibian question through the unconditional fulfillment of the appropriate UN resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolution No 435, which are the sole internationally recognized basis for its settlement.

The sides also expressed their invariable support for the just struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) for the elimination of the hated regime of apartheid, and their total solidarity with the demand of that heroic organization to lift the state of emergency, immediately free Nelson Mandela and all political detainees, halt the so-called treason trials and all trials of antiapartheid fighters, stop the victimization of Winnie Mandela and other patriots, lift the ban on the ANC's activity, and remove troops and police from the black townships.

The platform put forward by the Angolan government in September 1984 and the subsequent additions to it, which were universally recognized, remain the just basis for achieving an all-embracing agreement which would ensure Namibia's independence and security and peace in southeast Africa. The good will of the Angolan government and its readiness to settle the conflict in the region and to hold dialogue on a constructive and honest basis with a view to ensuring peace and stability in southern Africa found its confirmation again in the 8 January and also the 23 January 1986 statements by Angolan President J.E. Dos Santos. These statements say that as long as the regime of apartheid exists in South Africa, there still exists a danger for Angola and the other independent states of southern Africa.

The sides noted the timeliness and usefulness of the Moscow Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations for further coordinating the three countries' actions in defense of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Angola and achieving a just and honest settlement in southern Africa.

The exchange of opinions was held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

Taking part in the consultations were: On the Soviet side -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister: B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy defense minister; L.F. Ilichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; and A.I. Kalinin, USSR ambassador to Angola.

On the Angolan side -- P. Maria Tonha [Pedale], member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and Angolan Defense Minister; M. Alexandre Rodrigues (Quito), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and Angolan minister of the interior; L. Ferreira do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of planning; P. Benga Lim Foguetao, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and chief of the Angolan general staff operations directorate; and Henrique Teles Carriera, candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and commander of the Angolan Air Force and Air Defense.

On the Cuban side -- J. Riaquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee; L. Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and Cuban ambassador to the USSR; O. Rosales del oro, chief of the Cuban revolutionary Armed Forces General Staff; R. Puentes Ferro, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to Angola: and A. Hidalgo, senior official on the PCC Central Committee apparatus.

Havana TV Reports 'Communique'

FL301954 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] On 27 January 1986, conversations between the USSR, Angola, and Cuba were held in Moscow. These conversations dealt with certain international problems, especially that of the situation in southern Africa. We now offer you the tripartite communique issued after the meeting.

The parties stressed the fact that, to guarantee a substantial improvement in the international situation, it would be of decisive importance to carry out all the peace initiatives of the USSR directed at the United States, the other nuclear powers, and all the peoples of the world, and formulated by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the CPSU in his declaration of 15 January last.

It is pointed out that the adoption of the Soviet program for the complete destruction of all nuclear weapons, of the measures to reverse the arms race on earth and prevent it in space, and other proposals, would guarantee a change from the present confrontation to international detente, and would contribute to the creation of conditions to eliminate hot spots in different regions of the world, and to the strengthening of peace.

At the same time, the parties stressed the fact that the new Soviet proposals are based on the principal of identical security for all, do not harm any nation's interests, and are mutually beneficial. The participants in the meeting stated their firm opposition to making the carrying out of world disarmament depend on so-called regional conflicts, and to using regional conflicts -- in accordance with the United States' new globalism concept -- to interfere in sovereign states and worsen the East-West confrontation.

Simultaneously, the parties emphasized the fact that the conflicts in various regions of the world threaten to cause global war, for which reason it is important to try to eliminate them through collective efforts, and through negotiations based on justice, and with absolute respect for the independence and right to self-determination of the peoples.

Special attention was given to the examination of the situation in southern Africa, where the racist South African regime, supported by imperialism, with the United States in first place, [as heard] has created and maintains a hot spot of grave international tension. It was noted that, during the time that has passed since the last tripartite consultations held in March 1985, the situation in that region of the world has not improved.

Quite the opposite. Confronting the growing opposition of most of the population in South Africa to the inhuman system of apartheid, and the intensification of the struggle of the Namibian people for its [words indistinct], the racist Pretoria regime has carried out bloody repressive measures in its own country and has intensified its aggressive acts against the neighboring independent states.

With the complicity of the United States in constant acts of aggression against the sovereign state of Angola, including direct action in support of the puppet National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] group, the South African racists pursue the sinister goal of eliminating the progressive regime and converting this country into a vassal of South Africa and of international capital.

The United States is continuing its policy of constructive engagement with the apartheid regime, condemned not only by the international community but also by large portions of progressive U.S. public opinion.

During the conversations, the possible evolution of the Angolan situation was studied in the light of the proposal of the U.S. Administration to provide help to the UNITA, which would constitute an act of open interference in the internal matters of sovereign Angola. Complying with the obligations contained in existing agreements, and in accordance with the resolutions approved in September and October 1985 by the UN Security Council, the USSR and Cuba call for a complete end to the aggressions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, and reiterate their solidarity with the prolonged and unselfish struggle of the Angolan people in defense of their independent political option. The Angolan side manifested its gratitude to USSR and Cuba for the internationalist aid they give the People's Republic of Angola to throw back the foreign aggression.

The parties ratified the fact that the hot spot that exists in the cone of southern Africa must be liquidated by political means, with complete renunciation of the policy of state terrorism and of intervention in the internal affairs of the nations of the area.

In this process, the United Nations plays an important part, as do the Organization of African Unity and the nonaligned countries movement. It was stressed that correcting this situation and achieving peace in this African region can be guaranteed only if the Republic of South Africa and the governments that support it -- principally the United States -- are willing to take into consideration the interests of Angola and of the people of Namibia, whose sole legitimate representative is the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

The USSR, Angola, and Cuba emphatically condemn South Africa's attempt to legalize its colonial domination over Namibia through a puppet government. They consider continued efforts are urgently needed aimed at achieving real progress in the solution of the Namibian problem through the unconditional implementation of the 1978 UN Security Council Resolution No 435 and other UN agreements which represent the only internationally recognized basis for its solution.

Likewise, they expressed their unvariable support to the fair struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the African National Congress, ANC, for the dismantling of the disgraceful apartheid regime and their total solidarity with the demands of this heroic organization to lift the state of emergency, the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, all political prisoners, the elimination of the so-called treason trials and other political actions against the anti-apartheid fighters, the cease of repression against Winnie Mandela and other patriots, an end of the ban of the ANC and the withdrawal of the army and police from black townships.

The Platform proposed by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in September of 1984 and the subsequent additions to it, which are universally recognized, continue being a fair foundation in achieving a total agreement which would guarantee Namibia's independence, peace and security in southwestern Africa.

The Angolan Government's goodwill and readiness to solve conflict in the region by establishing a dialogue based on a constructive and honorable foundation aimed at achieving peace and stability in southwestern Africa were once more reasserted in the statments in Angolan People's Republic's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos made on 8 and 23 January. These statements indicate that as long as the apartheid regime exists in South Africa, it will constitute a serious threat to Angola and the rest of the southern African independent countries.

The parties underscored that the Soviet-Angolan-Cuban talks held in Moscow to continue coordinating the actions of the three countries in defense of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Angola and for a fair and equal settlement in southern Africa, were opportune and useful.

The exchange of views was held in a friendly, fraternal atmosphere of complete understanding. Taking part in the consultations were, on the Soviet side, Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Politburo member and foreign minister. Boris Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committe, Marshal of the Soviet Union [MSU] Sergey Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and USSR defense minister, Oleg Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, MSU Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy defense minister of the USSR and chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; L.H. Ilichev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and USSR deputy foreign minister; R. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and A. Kalinin, USSR ambassador to Angola.

For the Angolan side were: Jose Maria Tonha (Pedale), member of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan defense minister; Alexandre Rodriguez (Guito), member of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan interior minister; (Lopo) Do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of planning; Pedro Benga Lim Foguetao, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and chief of the Angolan General Staff Operations Directorate; and Henrique Teles Carriera, candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Commander of the Angolan Air Force and Air Defense.

On the Cuban side were: Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]; Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; Division General Ulises Rosales Del Toro, first deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, chief of the General Staff, and PCC Central Committee member; Rodolfo Puentes Ferro, PCC Central Committee alternate member and ambassador to Angola; and Alcibiades Hidalgo, senior official of the PCC Central Committee.

ANGOLAN MINISTER SIGNS TRADE DOCUMENTS

LD302123 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 20 TASS -- Talks conducted here by the Minister of Planning of the People's Republic of Angola Lopo Do Nascimento have become a new step in further developing equal trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola.

He signed a number of bilateral documents, in particular on greater cooperation in the joint construction of economic projects.

Under these documents, a TASS correspondent learned at the USSR State Committee for External Economic Ties, it is intended for organisations of the two countries to build a meat packing plant in Angola, to set up and equip several machine and tractor stations and other economic projects and to draw up a masterplan of developing the petrochemical industry in Angola.

Agreement has also been reached on various deliveries from the USSR to Angola, in particular to transport means and medicines for a hospital in Lubango.

REPORTAGE ON MUSEVENI LEADERSHIP IN UGANDA

New Administration Envisioned

PM281145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Events in Uganda"]

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jan -- The Military Council and government which held power in Uganda are declared disbanded. Yoweri Museveni, head of the National Resistance Army, says in an address broadcast on radio. A National Resistance Council has been created to govern the country.

In the near future, he announced, a new, broadly based administration will be formed in Uganda and will include both the military and civilians. Its creation is to be preceded by dialogue between the National Resistance Army and other internal political groupings, including groupings from within the Military Council.

Museveni Sworn In

LD291416 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, January 29 TASS -- The head of the National Resistance Movement and the National Resistance Army of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, today was sworn in as president of this East African country.

Speaking before foreign diplomats and journalists here, he said the new leadership of Uganda intended to pursue a policy of non-alignment and develop good relations with all states, with the exception of South Africa and Israel. The national resistance movement was going to launch a program for national reconstruction to solve the country's more pressing financial and economic problems. Museveni urged all military-political groupings in Uganda to pool their efforts to build a new life.

'Fundamental Changes' Beginning

LD301809 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala January 30 TASS -- Unity, democracy and stability are the aims of Uganda's new leadership, said President of the Republic Yoweri Museveni, speaking here after the inauguration ceremony. He stressed that the advent to power of the National Resistance Movement signified the beginning of fundamental changes in the life of the country.

Our government, said the President, will be firmly opposing the attempts to divide the Ugandans on tribal or religious grounds. The National Resistance Movement affiliates representatives of different peoples and strata of the population, and exactly this makes it strong. We are planning to form in the country a broad network of local self-government bodies elected democratically at all administrative levels. Their priority tasks will be to control activities of state power, to cut short abuses, to maintain public order. The local bodies will be entrusted to select the personnel of the new National Army.

The National Resistance Movement, said the President, believes that it is the inalienable and legitimate right of the people of Uganda to have a democratic government. Power in its entirety should belong to the people, and the government is called upon to fulfil its will.

ANC BLOWS TO RSA REGIME, CROCKER VISIT DISCUSSED

MD281502 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Oleg Lavrukhin commentary]

[Text] In South Africa, anti-apartheid demonstrations continue unabated. The authorities are trying to suppress the protestors by brute force. Bloodshed has become a regular feature. Other reports from South Africa say the management of Randfontein gold mine, located in the West Rand, has dismissed 800 mineworkers for allegedly participating in an underground miners' strike last week. The strike, sponsored and supported by labor unions, led to a confrontation between the workers and SADF and SAP troops. The security forces opened fire on the miners. A total of 8 people died and 40 others were seriously injured. Concerning the demands of African miners, workers in the Durban and Cape Town suburbs, and other significant areas heavily populated with African workers, Oleg Lavrukhin, our news analyst, has some comments to make.

The impatience, disgust, and protest of Africans in South Africa is prompted by their disillusionment with apartheid in that country. Meanwhile, the blows being inflicted by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the ANC's military wing, are escalating rapidly. In the Durban area in the past few days, Umkhonto we Sizwe bombed an electrical substation and also attacked prominent government targets. How have the racists responded to the challenge and protest that has been going on relentlessly for the past 16 months? The racists are headstrong in applying barbaric and vulgar methods of supression. According to ANC statistics, 1,500 persons have been killed by SAP and SADF contingents in the past 18 months.

Meanwhile, it has been revealed that President Pieter Botha's address to parliament on 31 January will contain some new measures on reform. It has become a common occurrence that such optimistic reports are circulated whenever Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has visited South Africa. It is quite clear that Chester Crocker is still determined to connive with apartheid. He is intent on creating confusion within the ranks of those fighting against apartheid. Presently, Mr Crocker is busy with research on how to spare the apartheid regime for complete destruction.

Despite the call by the United Nations for voluntary economic and political sanctions against South Africa, there are still some elements bent on retaining ties with the notorious apartheid regime, a government that has been convicted of heinous crimes by all mankind.

'REALISM, CONFIDENCE' DESCRIBE NICARAGUAN ATTITUDES

PM301051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Second and final part of report by A. Bovin: "Nicaragua in Struggle"]

[Text] For several years now, the United States has been increasing its military, political, economic, and psychological pressure on Nicaragua. The aim Washington has set itself is to surround and isolate Nicaragua, disrupt the normal course of life within the country, set its neighbors against it, and provoke a critical aggravation of the situation both within the country and around it. It was precisely the United States that constantly impeded the Contadora process and ultimately froze it, because it determinedly refused to pledge to cease aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

In isolating Nicaragua it has failed. Rather the reverse is true: U.S. policy is meeting with growing incomprehension and condemnation throughout the world, the part of U.S. allies. But instead of stopping to think and heeding the sensible voices heard even in the United States itself, the administration has taken the bit between its teeth.

So that readers can feel the intensity of Washington's passions and appreciate the level of political argumentation with which the White House operates, I will cite several pronouncements by the U.S. President.

Regarding the leaders of the country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations: "...These people are no more than murderers -- a band of inveterate communists." A refined political vocabulary, is it not?

Regarding the reasons for the U.S. "profound concern," it would appear that the United States is troubled by "...the specter of Nicaragua developing into an aggressor country in the international arena, into a base for subversive activity and terror." In actual fact, the bashful Americans did not complete their mining of Nicaraguan ports. There was an uproar and they became uncomfortable...But the Nicaraguans will not be shy, any day now they will lay mines (Soviet- or Cuban-produced, of course) along the Pacific and Atlantic U.S. coast and even in the Potomac.

Regarding the Soviet Union and Cuba: "The hand of the Soviet Union and its puppet Cuba can be perceived among others in the actions of terrorist movements such as "M-19" in Colombia, Alfaro Lives! in Ecuador, and, of course, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador. It (the hand, that is, -- A.B.) is also apparent in the subversive activities of the Nicaraguan Government against its democratic neighbors. And the connection between the governments of Soviet allies, such as Cuba and Nicaragua, and the international drug trade and terrorism is becoming increasingly clear each time. Well really, you can take it or leave it [khot stoy, khot paday], as they say....

No, it is not the "hand of Moscow" and not the "hand of Havana," but precisely the hand of Washington which has held Latin America in its mortal grip for one and a half centuries now and which has tended and cared for several generations of Latin American dictators and, with their blessing (or even without their blessing), shamelessly robbed the continent. Precisely this hand, the hand of Washington, pushes people into the struggle for humane conditions of existence.

And the "drug trade"? The whole world knows what role is played by the United States in the world drug trade. And the United States knows.

But the political enemy must be defamed and slandered at all costs: Without putting too fine a point on it, without using kid gloves, --Nicaragua and Cuba (and behind them -- the Soviet Union) are not only terrorizing poor Americans, but are even poisoning them with drugs....

It is useless to argue. It is a hopeless case. But the question can be raised: What is the reason for such an inadequate, almost hysterical perception of events in Nicaragua? Washington, which so values force, cannot fail to understand that neither Nicaragua nor Cuba is in a position to undermine U.S. security in the foreseeable future. Possibly I am wrong, but, in my opinion, even in the Pentagon safes where everything is, there are no plans for repelling a Cuban naval assault on Florida or a Nicaraguan air attack in Texas.

And so what is Washington afraid of? Why does it speak of a "second Cuba" with such bitterness? Perhaps the class instinct is at work. It fears the fact that more and more states are refusing to heed advice from Washington. It is afraid lest the thirst for independence, rejection of the U.S. way of life, and the desire to create a society where there are no starving, illiterate, unemployed, and outcasts will weaken U.S. positions in Latin America.

Those who now lead the United States do not believe in the laws of history. They believe in force, in their own, U.S. force -- the force of arms and the force of money. And they provide money, they provide arms.

Speaking recently in a "contras" camp located on Honduran territory, one of the counterrevolutionary leaders, Adolfo Calero, said: "We have overcome a number of difficulties facing us in the equipment sphere and now, thanks to the great friend of democracy, Ronald Reagan, our fighters have the means necessary for waging war." They have always been generous, these "great friends of democracy" from Washington. They assisted Chang Kay Si and (Si Syn Man), they kept Franco and Salazar afloat, and they armed the Shah of Iran and the "black colonels" in Greece. Now they secretly patronize Pinochet and Stroessner and cooperate -- "constructively," of course -- with racists in the Republic of South Africa. In the name of "democracy" and only in the name of "democracy".

And, of course, in the name of "democracy" they train and equip the "contras" and through their hands wage a war of attrition — in order to prevent the new Nicaragua from standing on its own feet and the Sandinists from improving the life of the people. The counterrevolutionaries' prime targets are workers carrying out agrarian reform, teachers trying to eliminate illiteracy, doctors, members of cooperatives, and also various economic and social objectives. It is a war against progress, against development, a war aimed at ensuring that everyone everywhere lives as Washington would like.

There are different opinions in the world as to the probability of direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. In the White House, assurances of the "absence of intentions" alternate with a significant silence. They doubtless understand that Nicaragua is not Grenada, that there would be much bloodshed, including U.S. blood,-- and a great deal of political unpleasantness. However, analysis, calculation, and logic may give in to adventurism. Consequently, Managua is taking the possibility of military adventurism into account, all the more so in view of the fact that the United States is increasing its military activities in Honduras. Airfields. warehouses, and training camps have been formed and roads built leading to the border. According to data provided by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, 72,000 U.S. soldiers have undergone training in the course of maneuvers on Hunduran territory. Together with the Honduran Army, they have worked through all the stages of conducting offensive operations with the use of tanks, heavy artillery, aircraft, and battleships.

Nicaragua -- both the army and the people -- is preparing for defense. They are being helped by friends. And again hysterics in Washington. But what is actually the reason for these hysterics? "The administration claimed," Wayne Smith, formerly of the State Department, writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that lending support to the 'contras' would lead to some kind of settlement of the conflict in Nicaragua. But as the 'contras' continue to even step up their war against the Sandinists with our assistance, surely it is logical for Managua to ask the Russians and Cubans for additional assistance to counterbalance the ever increasing pressure?" In my opinion, it is logical.

The Nicaraguans are grateful for assistance. But they stress in every way possible that breaking the counterrevolution is their task, and their task only. I will cite the newspaper BARRICADA: Ultimately, "we must understand that Nicaraguan interests, which are threatened by the United States, can be consistently defended only by Nicaraguans themselves. We do not ask that someone do it for us. It is also true that peace and stability in the region can only be defended by Nicaragua, because in reality we are the only country in Central America to maintain genuine political independence." Paradoxical it may be, but Nicaragua is defending against the arbitrary rule of the United States even those who at present, together with the United States, are trying to smother the Nicaraguan revolution.

Evaluating the results of last year, Managua is guardedly optimistic. They have begun, they explained to me, to inflict strategic defeats on the counterrevolution. Several major formations have been beaten and have retired beyond the border. But the situation remains tense and the struggle will be a long one.

The country is living struggle and resistance and is striving to win. The country is living the present and forming its own future. The constitution of the new Nicaragua is being drawn up. It will be based on the principles of political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment. It is intended to prepare this most important political document by the summer and submit it for discussion by the people.

...At the television studio in Managua I was asked: With what words can you describe your impressions from your meetings and talks with Nicaraguans and from what they have told you?

I replied: Two words are suitable here -- realism and confidence.

Realism, because there are no illusions. Because the difficulties, problems, and contradictions which the country encounters are analyzed seriously in the process of laying and forging a path leading to national independence and social justice.

And confidence. Confidence in the fact that the revolution will defend itself and that the "contras," backed by the United States, will be utterly defeated. Confidence in the fact that the domestic tasks set by the course of the revolution will be successfully resolved.

"Nicaragua sobrevivira" -- "Nicaragua will survive!" These are the words of people who believe in the revolution, believe that Nicaragua will never return to the past. I also believe this.

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Further on Moscow City CP Conference Proceedings

Yeltsin Report

AU291530 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 86 pp 1-3

["Accountability Report of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom: Report by B.N. Yeltsin, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] Comrades. For the 26th time the Communists of the Moscow city party organization of the CPSU are meeting to collectively discuss — if we use Lenin's words — the question, to state and hear various opinions, to recognize the view of the majority, and express this view in their decision.

The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum represented a special landmark for the entire party and country in the past accountability period. At that plenum the party brought to light the existing unfavorable tendencies and worked out the concept of accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technological progress and the qualitative transformation of all aspects of society's life.

This strategic course of the CPSU has met with the complete understanding and approval of Communists and all working people. It has begun to be implemented in life, although not as actively and quickly as one would want. The rates of growth of production are increasing, and the economic and social indexes are improving.

The October (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum gave a fresh impulse to the growth of political activeness of the working people. Its documents are discussed widely and with interest by the entire party and all people.

In other words, a refreshing turn is visible and is felt everywhere, in the economic, social, foreign, political, and moral respects.

The CPSU is carrying out its peace-loving foreign policy with initiative, consistently, and actively in all the main areas of international relations. The course of peace and disarmament has been and continues to be the pivot of this policy.

In recent months the Soviet Union and our party have taken a whole series of decisive steps aimed at attaining these goals. The Geneva summit meeting was a major political event of last year.

Communists and all working people of the capital ardently support the decisive new actions of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to protect and improve the entire international situation. The statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee gives rise to hopes for the fulfillment of the centuries-old dream of the people of the planet, the dream of a world without wars and weapons.

Muscovites once again declare their determination to continue to strengthen our country's might through their selfless labor.

Comrades. Our party is advancing to its regular 27th congress. This congress will undoubtedly be of historic importance. It will determine the goals for the current 5-year plan period and for a longer-term future period, and the tasks regarding the achievement of a new quatitative state of Soviet society. The Moscow city party organization is preparing for that event with a special sense of responsibility.

In conformity with the decisions of the October (1985) Central Committee plenum, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the draft amendments to the party Statutes, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the 12th 5-Year Plan Period and Through the Year 2000 will be discussed at this conference within the context of examination of the accountability report of the party gorkom. These drafts have already been discussed in all party organizations in the city and the Draft Basic Guidelines have been discussed in all labor collectives. Virtually all the Communists and working people of Moscow have participated in these meetings and one-fifth of them spoke at meetings. More than 40,000 proposals and observations have been introduced.

Precisely today it is necessary to frankly say to the delegates that the questions of improving the party leadership in the socioeconomic development of Moscow, of the necessity of raising the responsibility of members of the elective organs, and of intensifying control over the fulfillment of decisions have been raised in sharp forms at the meetings in party organizations and labor collectives. The calls for more active work to strengthen discipline, order, and organization in the capital are persistent. The question of the work style of the gorkom and other party committees has been clearly singled out as a separate, so to speak, "sore" point.

A considerable number of proposals and critical observations concerning the gorkom and party raykoms, the executive committees of the city and rayon soviets, and the leaders of enterprises and organizations were made in the course of considering the precongress draft documents in party organizations, The first and, for the time being of course, still very modest measures are being taken to implement these observations. We must proceed from the need to ensure that no sensible idea and no concerned participation in discussions will be overshadowed by formalism or indifference and that every author of any proposal or observation will receive a convincing and exhaustive answer. And the main thing is to ensure that persistent organizational work will be carried out to realize these proposals and observations and to eliminate shortcomings.

The idea was expressed in many collectives that the restructuring of economic and social life must begin with cadres and with every individual and his own attitude to work. It is in conformity with this key that we must conduct our further discussions on perfecting the work of the gorkom and the city party organization. The delegates of the conference, members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee must be frankly told from the position of the demands of the April plenum that the party gorkom and its bureau and secretariat have not managed, first and foremost, to carry out the necessary psychological restructuring of the party and other cadres.

The party gorkom's exactingness toward its own work has weakened at some stage. A situation of ostentation, overemphasis of successes, and of hushing up shortcomings developed in the style of work, and this situation engendered complacency and inertia. Many processes that were also not noticed in good time and the acute nature of which was suppressed were not objectively assessed. Unsolved problems accumulated more and more.

Many prolonged processes turned out to be of a profound nature. Muscovites and also the entire country noticed that discipline in the capital was declining and bureaucraticsm was flourishing and that all this was compensated by distorted (or to put it more correctly, a reversed idea of "as it should be") accountability, that is, window dressing.

The ailment turned out to be chronic to such an extent that even the paths to what is new, to the reorganization, indicated by the party Central Committee, were in many respects only formally taken, and even the exposed shortcomings were eliminated insufficiently actively, without the neessary determination, or forcefulness, that is, it can be said, listlessly, timidly, and at times even in a cowardly way and again and again with circumspection in relation to authority.

Of course, it is first and foremost the bureau of the party gorkom that is responsible for this. This is a frank discussion and therefore I say frankly as a Communist: The fact that Moscow and its city party organization were virtually beyond the sphere of criticism contributed to this situation in many respects. And recent observations have shown that they have become somewhat accustomed to this, and that they do not take criticism as a normal and salutary phenomenon in our society but as a personal offense. It is possible that to some these appraisals will seem too harsh. But they have to be made sooner or later.

The special role played in our party by the Moscow city party organization — within the framework of which the Communists of all central union apparatuses, ministries, and departments work — binds us to this self-critical appraisal. In accordance with the state of affairs, formerly great respect was shown in the party for the work experience of this organization. This, too, must be stated at the conference, the highest forum of our city party organization. And it must be stated openly and honestly, not belittling in any way at all the successes that have been achieved.

It is on the basis of these positions, too, that the results of the gorkom's activity in the accountability period must be examined, and that the strategy and tactics for the qualitatively new stage of society's development must be collectively worked out.

Raising the Level of Party Leadership in the Economy

Comrades. In analyzing party leadership in the economy we must base our work on Leninist instructions, the goals of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, and proceed from the facts that planning and discipline play a decisive role in the economy, that narrow pragmatism and mercenary views of the economy are alien to Communists, and that all results of economic operations must be politically evaluated. The party gorkom places primary emphasis on a more complete utilization of the capital's enormous industrial potential.

The economic and social development plans of Moscow for 2 years and for the 5-year period have been fulfilled in a majority of indexes. The growth was 11.9 percent.

The party raykoms of the Krasnogvardeyskiy (first secretary, Comrade Nizovtseva,), Baumanskiy (Comrade Nikolayev), Fruzenskiy (Comrade Gryaznov), Sovetskiy (Comrade Vino gradovl Kuntsevskiy (Comrade Golovkov), Perovskiy (Comrade Averchenkov), and Kuybyshevskiy (Comrade Komzolov) Rayons have accumulated positive experience of party leadership in the economy.

What is the secret, let us ask, of the good work of the industrial enterprise in Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon?

First of all, the party raykoms shows a high degree of exact ingness toward the leading cadres and it devotes constant attention to instilling in them the party and the political approach to solving economic tasks.

The rayon's industry prefulfilled its 5-year plan tasks for the growth of production volume, and, what is very important for the city, at the same time reduced the number of workers by nearly four percent.

Fedor Fedorovich Kozyrev-Dal, first secretary of the CPSU raykom, works creaitvely, skillfully mobilizing the raykom's appartus and the party aktiv.

The activity of the party organization of the I.A. Likhachev automobile plant is marked by a business-like attitude and an approach that is full of initiatives. The plant's party committee (secretary, Comrade Nosov) systematically directs the work of communist leaders toward introducing progressive equipment and technological processes.

A similar approach distinguishes the work of party committees of the Znamya Revolyutsii (Comrade Nikitayev), Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod (Comrade Ryabkova), and Plastik (Comrade Antonov) enterprises, the Moskva clothing association (Comrade Zhabina), the Frunze cotton mill (Comrade Volodkina), and other enterprises.

However, comrades, the discussion today is mainly about what has not been accomplished, what has been omitted, and what mistakes have been made.

At the CPSU Central Committee conference on the questions of acceleration of the scientific-technological progress it was emphasized that the leading industiral regions should set the example of assiduous economic management and utilization of intensive methods of development. "The Central Committee," M.S. Gorbachev said, "places great hopes in Moscow's working class and intelligentsia and the great scientific-production potential of the capital."

Statistics show that, as far as saturation with intellectual potential is concerned, Moscow occupies the leading position in relation to virtually all main brain centers of the world. All cadres of the country's central administration, too, are in Moscow. But whoever is given much is also expected to give much. And therefore, it is incumbent upon the city to play the role of the greatest center of socioeconomic transformations in the country and, so to speak, give the tone to these transformations.

But, however bitter this may be, it is impossible not to admit that in time this tone began to lose the necessary note in many respects. Extensive methods continues to be used and, in some respects, are even being multiplied in the development of the city's national economy.

While the annual rates of growth of equipment funds available to labor have been preserved nearly at the level of earlier rates of 6-7 percent per annum, the average annual rates of industrial production have declined threefold as compared with the eight 5-year plan period. Moscow has shifted from an annual rate of growth of 5 percent to an annual rate of growth of 1.3 percent in the average per capita output of industrial products. This rate is several times lower than the rate for the country as whole. This is a substantial economic defect.

In what respect has the party gorkom failed to do its work in the economy?

First. The organization and accomplishment of new and considerably more complicated tasks required that inertia be overcome and obsolete methods be abandoned. But the gorkom failed to exercise the proper party influence on a considerably large group of leaders who, under the force of established ways of action and thinking, have failed to grasp what is taking place and are reorganizing themselves slowly, waiting for something to happen. Hence, irresponsibility and a continued desire, as before, to shift purely economic functions onto the party organs. Many continue to work at their former speed and they are already lagging.

Second. The party exactingness toward the criteria of socioeconomic development has declined. The clarity and definition of future prospects has been lost. Non-intensive rates of economic growth were deliberately incorporated in plans, thereby holding back the fullest utilization of available potential and reserves of enterprises. The annual plans for the preceding 5-year plan period provided for growth of a mere 4.3 percent but in fact this index was exceeded nearly threefold. You cannot call this heroism. This was not a guided policy but an erroneous policy that was harmful in every respect, including in the moral respect, in creating a situation of tranquil complacency. An analogous approach was adopted in the planning of labor productivity.

The fallacious practice of annual corrections of the plan toward reductions in virtually all branches has grown deep roots. Every year about 200 enterprises regularly lowered their originally established tasks.

The number of enterprises failing to fulfill their tasks concerning labor productivity has increased. The associations of Moskabel, the Trud fur enteprise, the Dinamo, Salyut, and Krasnyy Oktyabr plants, and several other enterprises have worked intermittently over a long period. Against the background of calls for making everything exemplary (and not simply normal and working well), the indifference of the gorkom, raykoms, and ministries toward these enterprises leads us to very grave conclusions. The system of work with lagging enterprises simply has not been organized. It is necessary for all to start working from this point, even if only now, to prevent a recurrence of past mistakes.

The city has failed to ensure the fulfillment of set tasks in the output of products in physical terms. In the 5-year plan period the tasks were not fulfilled in the output of 40 of the 87 major types of products.

All party raykoms are by far not acting in the same way in their leadership in industry. Let us consider, for example, the Lyublinskiy CPSU Raykom (Comrades Nemtinov and Kozhokhin). On the surface everything was done. The plenums and the bureau sessions were regularly held and various plans and measures were worked out. Briefly, there were enough papers. But a thorough analysis and — this is the main thing — organizational work that would be able to really have an impact on the actual state of affairs were lacking. There were 175 questions included in the agendas of the raykom bureau during the accountability period, but the essential problems concerning the analysis of the work of party committees and bureaus of the lagging enterprises were not among these questions. Many indexes of the rayon deteiorated. The rayon failed to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan in the output of major types of products and has regularly failed to fulfill its yearly delivery contracts.

Following the initative approved by the raykom to change the equipment to the 1 and 1/2- to 2-shift system of operations, the shift index did not increase but instead declined. It is necessary to recognize the economic, social, moral, and political consequences of this situation.

The Gagarinskiy (Comrades Karabasov and Vysotskiy), Leninskiy (Comrades Protopopov and Davydov), Brezhnevskiy (Comrade Tikhomolov), and Sevastopolskiy (Comrades Matveyev and Voyevodin) Party Raykoms have been ineffective in dealing with the affairs of industry. First secretaries should seriously ponder what their personal role is in everything taking place in their rayons, and also about how the state of affairs has changed in the rayon during their term as first secretary.

During the accountability period the party raykoms, party committees, and the gorkom bureau have not always adopted a principled and exacting position in relation to the question of effective utilization of production capacities. The resolutions of the plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom concerning this question have not been implemented in production collectives.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan period the industrial output-fund ratio declined by 18 percent, that is, it fell by an annual average of 3.4 percent (which is considerably worse than in the country as a whole). A decline in the output-fund ratio was noticed in most of the branches. If this did not happen, the volume of industrial output in the 5-year plan period would have increased by 34 percent (as against the actual increase of 11.9 percent) as a result of the utilization of the aforementioned reserves alone.

Because they failed to run their production operations at full capacity during the 5-year plan period, 78 newly commissioned production installations alone failed to deliver products valued at a total of R300 million. The Zheleznodorozhnyy, Kuybyshevskiy, Timiryazevskiy, and Pervomayskiy Raykoms (secretaries Comrades Konyukhova, Komsolov, Grafov, and Vasilev) exercise poor control over these questions. Unfortunately, many party committees cannot know the fact that the ministries (and ministers, too, are in Moscow) release excessively preferential plans for product output for the first years of newly commissioned plants. The branch departments of the party gorkom silently agree to this state of affairs. And our lack of principled attitudes costs the state hundreds of millions of rubles.

It is necessary to intensify the control over mastering production capacities and the attention of the entire city party organization must be riveted to this question. The appropriate control system must be set up in the immediate future. The gorkom must reorganize itself and advance from statements of negative phenomena to energetic practical actions.

It has to be admitted that the control by the party gorkom and the activeness of party committees and leaders of many enterprises concerning reconstruction and technological reequipping have noticeably declined. There are enterprises in Moscow which stand as a reproach to the ministries and city organizations because of their extraordinarily low levels and standards of technical equipment. Enterprises in the city still use large quantities of obsolete and physically worn-out equipment, 30 to 40 percent of which has been in use for more than 15 years already, and until now the yearly renewal of machine tools has not exceeded 2 to 2.5 percent (instead of the norm of 6-7 percent). And the funds allotted for reconstruction often are not used for the renovation of the active part of production funds, that is, for technical equipment supply, but for the construction of new production buildings. The reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises of the light industry must become a subject of special party concern. Many of them are located in old and decrepit buildings of pre-revolution construction. This is an intolerable situation. The social work conditions do not meet even the elementary requirements, although the majority of workers in these enterprises are women.

And on the whole, we must raise the proportional share of reconstruction to 80 percent of the volume of capital investments in the city. And, what is the main thing, we categorically must not allow any reconstruction on old projects or the output of obsolete products by new production funds. A really intense party exactingness is required in this connection.

A fundamental improvement of the quality of products is the central problem.

Of course, there are changes in the city. Nevertheless, only two thirds of enterprises are delivering quality-mark products. In 1985 alone, 104 manufactured products altogether were deprived of the mark of quality as a result of verifications by state control. The sale of poor-quality products for a total of two billion rubles was prohibited during the 5-year plan period.

Under the city's "Quality" program, the proportion of manufactured goods of the highest quality category must be increased to 70 percent of the volume of products that are subject to certification and the corresponding percentage for the products of the machine building industry must be raised to 85 percent. All newly introduced manufactured goods must be produced only with the mark of quality. In the course of the sale of these products, the party organization must head a constant struggle for the honor of the capital's mark.

Comrades. During the accountability period, party organizations devoted considerable attention to the struggle against waste and loss and to the improvement of utilization of production resources.

This is a very topical problem for the city. In 1985, for the first time in all the years of the 5-year plan period, a trend of some reduction of consumption of certain types of resources began to show. Nevertheless, there are still unutilized reserves. About 100 enterprises failed to fulfill their tasks in reducing their expenditure of materials. Every year the city's enterprises throw away an average of 30 percent of metals expended by them, as a result of violations of technological processes and losses from defective products. Socialist obligations concerning the economy of various types of resources have not been fulfilled by 20 of the 33 rayons.

This year the city's collectives have a sumed obligations to provide for up to 70 percent of the increase of their demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials by economizing in their consumption. This is not a simple task, but it is a realistic one. It is realistic if this work is readlly broadly developed and developed immediately, if the task is brought home to every individual brigade or production section, and if people are made morally and materially interested in it.

A revolutionary turn must be made in this task because economy of resources must become a decisive source of satisfying the national economy's needs, for fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials.

Comrades. Under the conditions of reorganizing the economy it is the question of strengthening of order and discipline that assumes a special significance in the work of party organizations. Changes in this respect are very weak. The "Honor and glory in work!" initative of our enterprises, which has been much talked about, is well known. However, no complete system has been set up for the work of the gorkom, raykoms, and party committees in reducing losses, absenteeism, absences with the permission of the administration, late arrivals for work, idling, and cadre turnover.

The results attest to this situation. In the 5-year plan period the number of workers guilty of absenteeism has not decreased, and in the sphere of services it has even increased. Losses virtually have not decreased in 2 years. They amounted to a total of about two million man-days in industry. The collective brigade-level responsibility for violations of work and social discipline has not been introduced anywhere in enterprises, although this system is now widely spreading in the country.

It is scandalous that the main portion of losses — about 59 percent of them — are due to absence from work with the permission of the administration. Our principled party position must be to factually exclude this type of loss from our vocabulary, and prohibit any direct squandering of working time.

The party Central Committee considers it necessary to tackle a new and very large layer of reserves, that is, a reduction of losses though sickness. The CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution and the work of a number of enterprises in this connection has been approved. But there are no Moscow enterprises among them. There is certainly enough to think about in the public health system. Meetings with a number of workers in the health services have shown that they do not take into account this aspect, and that many of them do not even know the pertinent figures. They do not close the sick-leave lists on Sundays [sentence as published]. Humanism must be combined with economics.

Order and discipline are also loosened by situations in which working people are pulled away from their main workplace. Analysis has shown that last year every working person employed in the city's industry spent an average of 4.5 days working away from his enterprise.

The raykoms and even the gorkom were very bashful in raising the question of contract form of assistance to the countryside and the construction organizations.

Comrades. The question of labor resources is one of the most acute questions in the city. Last year alone, the Moscow city Planning Commission received requests from enterprises and organizations to bring more than 60,000 people to the city. This results in an artificial increase in the city's population through these "quota workers" ["limitchik"] and it makes the city's social development more difficult.

The possibility of receiving workers for a limited time has spoiled, or I would say, even corrupted leaders. The word "quota worker" is not according to Dal, it has been invented by Moscow people. "Quota workers" are promised apartments and they come from all parts of the country, usually with a "specific" quality. And, having acquired their apartments, they leave. And the enterprises again request another "quota limit" ["limit"] and thus we have a closed, vicious circle. Their own collectives are not stabilized and they receive fewer apartments.

Comrades correctly stated at the plenum: What is needed is a specific and comprehensive program for labor resources. For, in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the size of the able-bodied population will presumably decrease by another 180,000 people. And the main point where a start has to be made: Reductions in the number of workers employed must be determined for every enteprise by decisions of the city executive committee, and the admission of "quota workers" must be prohibited altogether for this 5-year plan period. Muscovites themselves must accomplish the tasks faced by Moscow collectives. This is a question of principle, a political question, and I think that the delegates will support this solution to the problem.

The city's population increases by 65,000 to 70,000 people annually. With this trend another one million people will be added by the year 2000. The city should not be turned into an unmanageable formation. It is clear that a radical reorganization is needed.

At present the question of how and in what direction the city should develop has not been yet solved. Yet another resolution is obviously needed to repeal most of the preceding ones, and to adopt a resolution on the comprehensive socioeconomic development of Moscow city, including a reconstruction of the city center which has now become very urgent.

Of course, the question of increasing labor productivity is the main, the cardinal question. The city has assumed the obligation to overfulfill by 1.2 times the planned tasks for productivity. The task is very difficult. But we must firmly stand by our word in this connection. This, as well as a 4-percent increase in industrial volumes, must be an index of priniple of everyone.

Reduction of manual labor is one of the main reserves as more than 36 percent of people working in Moscow are engaged in manual labor. And this proportional share is virutally not declining.

The development of collective forms of work organization is an important aspect of raising labor productivity to a higher level. A considerable amount of work has been accomplished in this respect. At present 72 percent of all workers in the city work in brigades. But only 56 percent of them are engaged in work based on unified work schedules.

The restructuring of production organization on the basis of the brigade form of work organization is also progressing slowly and it also is not taken into account in the process of planning and designing new workshops and plants.

There is an intolerable lack of attention devoted to the formation of youth collectives.

The implementation of the resolution of the bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom on the development of the brigade form of work organization is not being properly controlled and none of the raykoms has been called to report on this question.

Many party committees act incorrectly in principle by entrusting all work connected with the development of collective forms of work solely to economic leaders and the service establishments of enterprises. This is a very great error! This is definitely a party question!

Precise planning is the main foundation for this multifaceted, complicated, and interconnected work. And the party gorkom and its secretaries and departments, which justifiably demand of the city Planning Commission that it introduce elementary order must at the same time also help the commission to ensure that it will not act as an outside observer but will instead actively participate in the preparation of plans and long-term programs of the city.

Leadership in the economy involves, first and foremost, leadership of people.

The gorkom's Economic Department (Comrade Bolotin) is doing poor work in this connection. It is primarily necessary to more thoroughly analyze and persistently continue to restructure the economic thinking of cadres by improving their knowledge and teaching them to "count money."

The quality of compilation of the plans for Moscow's socioeconomic development is low. Many position items in these plans are not coordinated, not well thought-out, and not balanced and they do not meet the requirements of the capital's long-term development and the needs of the city's population.

The apparatus of the city Planning Commission (Comrade Stepanov) does not conduct its work on a contemporary scientific basis. One of defects in this connection is the fact that the city plans are poorly coordinated with the plans of enterprises and ministries.

It is very important for us to ensure that the preparation of plans will be approached from below, from the brigade level through the socioeconomic development plans of workshops, enterprises, and rayons to the city program.

Comrades. The tasks faced today by the party organizations of ministries and departments are not simple at all. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee's resolution on the work of the party committee of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, they must increase the role and responsibility of workers of the apparatuses and strive for essential improvements in the style of work.

The departments of the party gorkom have been simply afraid to deal with this; and yet it is necessary to make bolder use of all forms of party influence on the party committees of ministries and help the leaders of central apparatuses overcome inertia and slowness in the style of work of administration organs, and to more resolutely continue to restructure the structures and forms that are becoming obsolete.

Accelerating scientific-technical progress is a crucial issue in our party's economic policy, the main line of our entire work. Energetic measures in this sphere are required by both our domestic tasks and the international situation.

The gorkom is all the more responsible before the Central Committee since in Moscow there has been accumulated an enormous scientific-technical potential which still does not produce the returns we need.

Certainly, a definite system of party influence on enhancing cooperation between science and production has emerged in the city. The work of institutes, higher educational establishments, and their party committees has been repeatedly examined at Bureau sessions.

Nonetheless, the effectiveness of the measures taken has been too little, too modest for the required standards.

In the city, there are more than 3,000 institutes and design bureaus. And they are directly responsible for the fact that the level of most industrial and other city enterprises is evidently low.

We highly rspect scientific collectives. In Moscow's scientifc research institutes, design bureaus, and higher educational establishments there are 833 full and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The gorkom must devote much attention to institutes, must demand from them, must coordinate, control, and assist them. After all, this is a paradox. The potential is great, but the city has been systematically falling short of the state plans for adopting science and technology. In 1985, 203 tasks were not accomplished.

The gorkom's Science Department has a poor feeling for the specifics of scientific institutes, and branch science is under other sections. For this reason it is also poorly coordinated in the gorkom.

The progress made by institutes in reviewing and cutting the number on subjects, in eliminating useless and petty subjects is poor. In general, the gorkom should substantially strengthen party control over scientific subunits.

Now about capital construction. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, capital investments totaled R18.3 billion. Unique new units have appeared in the city. The number of Communists in construction has increased, and so has the number of basic and shop party organizations and party groups.

And nonetheless, comrades, construction remains one of the most annoying bottlenecks, and party control over it needs to be very seriously improved.

Why? In this sphere, party demands on planning have been particularly reduced, and the practice of correcting plans to suit the actual fulfillment has become widespread. The plan was fulfilled each year, but in the 5-year period volumes did not increase.

The gorkom and raykoms have actually been under the thumb of economic functionaries aspiring for brilliant reports obtained by juggling figures. I think that, on the whole, the builders collectives themselves did not know that, worked intensely, and considered that their bonuses were won honestly.

But what is the real picture?

First. In the 5-year period, the volumes targeted for construction and assembly works were not reached. Three major main administrations (Glavmosstroy, Glavmospromstroy, and Glavmosinzhstroy) only managed to fulfill the plan by correcting it. This is precisely what was persistently attended to by the Moscow Gorispolkom.

Second. Each year, the city has been falling short of the plan for putting fixed assets into operation.

Third. The annual and the 5-year plans for commissioning houses (an incredible case in the country), and facilities for health, consumer, cultural, and municipal servies were underfulfilled. A heavy burden of responsibility lies on the conscience of the gorkom's Construction Department (Comrade Vankov).

Particularly deplorable is the failure in housing construction. In 1985, nearly 300,000 square meters of housing space were not put into service. The USSR People's Control Committee has revealed cases of gross violations of the procedure fixed by the government for commissioning projects, of misrepresentation in state accountability, and of eyewash, which resulted in a number of houses and facilities for cultural and consumer services being struck off the state statistical accountability lists.

And, although the gorkom bureau called a number of leaders to party responsibility, the issue of book doctoring practices, defects, and poor quality has not been closed, has not been taken off the agenda. Some share of responsibility for the omissions lies on Comrade Selivanov, Moscow Gorispoilkom first deputy chairman.

The present position of the gorkom bureau is clear and firm. An end must be put on deception. Only fully completed projects may be commissioned.

We in the gorkom have neglected the work of the Moscow subway construction trust which used to work well, but has begun to fall short of the plan, and in 1985 alone reduced construction volumes 10 percent.

It is highly important for the gorkom to engage the capacities of ministerial and departmental organizations in the construction of facilities — primarily for social and service purposes — in Moscow. The initiative of enterprises has been handled too formally, from behind a screen of documents, and has been brought to naught. The rights of the builder are to be immediately granted to a number of enterprises, and the direct labor method has to be enhanced.

It is highly important to further industrialize construction production. The production of advanced goods and materials has to be organized. Comrade Osipov (the Moscow Building Materials Industry Main Administration) practically does not attend to this business.

What we also need is a clear and principled investment policy. Some time ago authorization was "exceptionally" given for the construction of 15 million square meters of building, and 1 million square meters are being commissioned annually. Consequently, we have already got a program for 15 years. But there continues to be a shower of decision . Since the choice is so great, what is being built frequently does not meet the most pressing needs of the state and of the population.

Gorkom Secretary Comrade Pisarev personally has failed to change the style of his work. One must not chase projects, and must not substitute for the gorispolkom in settling economic problems to the detriment of work among construction collectives, among cadres, and among party organizations. The main criterion in evaluation will be the stabilization of collectives and the growth of volumes, and not the number of staffs, conferences, minutes, and so forth.

We expect a real improvement in the matters of construction, and there is every ground for this. The city has qualified and strong cadres of builders, assembly workers, and planners. There is a basis for reequipping the base. And also, party control over this branch has to be more efficient.

Comrades. In the period under review the gorkom and party committees have somewhat increased their attention to the work of transport and communications.

As far as the work of railroads is concerned, we have managed to boost the role of basic party organizations in this branch, and to improve executive and plan discipline. However, there are still many problems. Car demurrages on the spur tracks of enterprises amount to 30 percent of car turnover time. A number of subway routes and suburban trains have been overloaded. There are not enough entrances and exits, and additional ones have to be built urgently.

The administration's party committee and the railroad chief (Comrades Antipov and Paristyy) are expected to be more persistent in developing the Moscow railroad junction in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The problems that have accumulated there have become intolerable. We would like to ask Comrade Minister Konarev to find a way to cut this knot. The number of trains passing through Moscow is growing constantly and sharply. The stations, however, have not been designed for such a traffic, and for this reason the trains run and are being handled too slowly, there are frequent delays.

There are quite a few problems at civil aviation and river fleet enterprises.

The situation in motor transport is even worse. The Main Moscow Motor Transport Administration (Comrade Vasilyev) and the Main Moscow City Transport Administration (Comrade Shipilov) do not meet the needs of either the population or enterprises. The plan used to be fulfilled with the usual corrections. The inhabitants of Moscow are now not simply complaining; they are indignant at the performance of passenger transportation.

Up to 35 percent of the existing motor vheicle fleet is, for various reasons, idle daily. An automated traffic control system has not been applied.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan (when the population, naturally enough, was growing), the circulation of all kinds of city surface transportation hardly increased. Transport leaders consider that they have been working well. But we consider that some of them have simply lost their party conscience.

The work must be organized in such a way as to energetically engage in it all collectives, enterprises, party organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol, and local soviets. It is necessary to build houses, depots, repair bases, and parking lots, to replenish the fleet, and so forth.

Under these conditions, the serene attitude of the gorispolkom (Comrade Ulezlo) and of the gorkom's section (Comrade Yermolov) is simply disheartening.

"We must be maximally attentive with regard to everything concerning man, his toil, material prosperity, and recreation. For us this is a key political problem," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized.

In the final account all our efforts in the economy are aimed at improving the people's living standards. This is the party's supreme goal., and this has been confirmed in the city by some real results.

Unfortunately, many things have been neglected. What matters most is the fact that, in outlining a strategy for developing the social sphere, the gorkom has slackened its control. As a result, party, administrative, and econoic leaders have not regarded housing problems, sociocultural construction, concern for developing the trade network and the sphere of services as their main task. The number of complaints filed by the inhabitants of Moscow in the Central Committee, particularly about these problems, is growing. In 1985, their number doubled compared with 1982. In many indexes of the social sphere, the provision of the inhabitants of Moscow has dropped behind the norms.

In Moscow, many people still live in communal apartments. Nearly 1 million city inhabitants are waiting in rayispolkom and enterprise lines. At the same time, there have been many cases of infringing the principle of social justice in the distribution of housing and the rules of registering citizens.

The city's architecture has lost its specifically Moscow features. And the indignation of architects is quite understandable, although also they could and should be called to account.

In view of the acute housing problems, it is incomprehensible why young people's housing cooperatives are being built so slowly. The prohibition to build houses for small families in the city is absurd, and no one knows who issued it. Attention to the young family in the city has slackened.

The problem of providing the population with kindergartens and nurseries remains acute. Preschool establishments are overcrowded. The situation of commissioning is also identical in this sphere. The number of places offered to children in 1976 was 2.15 per 1,000 inhabitants, but in 1985 it shrank to 0.75.

Each year, the gorispolkom has been falling short of its own plans for the construction of children's preschool establishments, and many times it corrected these plans. As a result, what city soviet sessions resolved was one thing, and what was translated into reality — something different.

The situation and performance of the city's municipal services do not meet the needs and requirements of Muscovites. There are delays in the reconstruction of the energy supply and the canalization systems, particularly in the city center. In heat supply sources, all reserves have been practically exhausted.

In the city's municipal services, the industrial methods of work are being introduced poorly, and the share of manual labor exceeds 70 percent. The sanitary situation and the timely cleaning of city streets and territories have become the "talk of the town."

There are many justified complaints about the sphere of trade. They do not result from miscalculations committed just yesterday. Disintegration of the trade system has been going on for a number of years, and now we are gathering the fruit. And what matters most in this respect are cadres, their training, distribution, education, and constant work among them. If we fail to settle the cadres problem, to resolutely purge the sphere of trade from light-fingered people, and to man it with fresh and reliable forces, the city will always be short of something, shortages will be created artificially, and the militia and prosecutor's offices will constantly find delinquents there.

Also the material base has to be strengthened. The inhabitants of the city have been provided with store space below the country's average, particularly in the foodstuffs group. The needs for some articles have not been fully met, there are irregularities isn trade in milk, milk products, eggs, sausages, and bread, and the choice of fish and meat products is too small. Improvements are also needed in trade organization itself, particularly in the potato and vegetable trade. There are lags in the system of public catering, particularly in the production of semi-finished goods and in their supply to dining rooms.

Comrade Gorkom Secretary Matveyev must change the style of his work. He must change over from constant summons and dressings down to systematic work among cadres, and to organizational work aimed at settling major problems. We have a sound nucleus of cadres, and what we need now is to create around this nucleus a framework of honest people.

There are lags in consumer services. In addition to developing the system of consumer services, we must urge the development of this system at enterprises.

Food, meat and dairy enterprises have increased the volume of production, but some of them fell short of the 5-year targets for the overall level of production and labor productivity.

The gorkom's food and processing industry section has failed to ensure a comprehensive approach. With the assistance of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, it is possible to settle in the 12th 5-Year Plan the problem of expanding food enterprises and putting them in order.

The gorkom and the gorispolkom have approved a comprehensive program for promoting the production of goods and services in Moscow city in the period 1986-2000. All industrial branches, irrespective of their specialization, are expected to contribute their part in its implementation.

Comrades, for party organizations it is a matter of paramount importance to cultivate the health of the Soviet people, and to develop the system of health services. In Moscow, this problem is particularly acute.

This results from the shortcomings in party leadership, and from the unsatisfactory work of the gorispolkom (Comrade Koreleva, deputy chairman). Taking into account the level of this activity, Comrade Vorokhobov, chief of the Main Administration for Health Services, should have been dismissed from his post a long time ago. The patience of the Ministry of Health, which very adversely evaluated the level of health services in Moscow, should have been exhausted, in my opinion, a long time ago. It is time for us, along with the ministry, to set about settling this problem.

Compared with the planned norm, the city has only been 65 percent provided with out-patient and clinic services. Capital investments for health service purposes were utilized no more than 80 percent.

The effectiveness of the work performed by party organizations in health services to train medical cadres is still low. There are frequent cases of bribery, extortion, illegal charges from the patients, abuse of official status, and other breaches of moral and ethical norms on the part of various categories of medical workers.

The gorispolkom is now working out a program for developing health services in Moscow in the period 1986-90. The implementation of this program calls on party and administrative organs, on health services workers and medical scientists to do their utmost to significantly improve the quality of medical aid to the inhabitants of the capital city, and to insure that the population of Moscow is provided with — to start with, at least therapeutic — complete annual services in the clinics system.

Ideoeducational Work Among the Working People Is an Important Task for Party Organizations

Comrades. Unity between word and deed is also indispensable in ideological work, which is increasingly moving into the foreground.

What matters now most is to ensure the stability and irreversibility of the positive processes that are taking place in our society. Not all people are confident of this, but literally all would like to see firm guarantees that the party's goals will be put into effect without fail.

The city party organization possesses great possibilities for accomplishing this task. There are both qualified deological cadres and a sound material base. But the results thus far have been insignificant.

Most party functionaries have simply failed to reform in line with the new requirements. Reports continue to be full of blather about massive measures, lectures, about crowded — but frequently useless — aktiv meetings, exaggerated plans, and farfetched initiatives.

Dogmatism, formalism, and isolation from reality still make themselves felt also in the political training encompassing 4.6 million inhabitants of Moscow. Few propagandists make use of the method of dialogue with the students on the basis of the latters' independent studies of original sources.

Gorkom and raykom functionaries themselves must participate more frequently in the work of political schools and seminars, in meetings and talks, must attentively listen to people and their suggestions, must join in discussions on specific problems, and must help settle them.

It is to be admitted frankly that the organization of a streamlined system of ideoeducational work directly in brigades has been grossly underestimated.

It is the duty of all leading cadres and, of course, of each Communist to actively participate in educational work.

Ideological, educational work implies primarily the party's links with the masses. Many raykoms continue to reconcile themselves with the reluctance of ideological and economic cadres to engage in an open, direct, and honest dialogue with people.

Precisely such a pointed and direct conversation with people prompts leaders to take earlier operative, concrete measures. And the more frequently one advises one's own conscience, the sooner one cracks the shell of indifference, conceit, and of the feeling of superiority, and cultivates the constant feeling of duty before people.

This is a strong form of mutual education. But what has taken root is the idea that we alone educate the workers class. This is wrong. The class has educated us and continues to educate. Only the forms are different.

Constantly improving the forms of work among people means being closer to them and meeting them more frequently. This helps to save a lot of costs. An example in this respect has now been set by the CPSU Central Committee. Such direct, frequent, and frank conversations with people have not been practiced by party leaders for along time. Since I am familiar with the appraisal given by Muscovites, I can say that their influence on people is not transient, but lasting and strong. This factor will be at least as effective as economic measures.

Also, the work of the city mass media should be closer to the concerns and interests of Muscovites, as well to concrete tasks for the capital city's socioeconomic development.

In the newspaper *MOSKOVSKAYA PAVDA*, press organ of the Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom, there are still many insipid and impotent materials, the paper lacks pointed analytic articles tackling the crucial problems of life in the capital city, the activity of party organizations, and the ideological education of the city's inhabitants. The paper has among its contributors very few gorkom secretaries and gorkom section chiefs, raykom secretaries, and city soviet leaders. Also Comrade Markov, editor, does not pay attention to strengthening the editorial board's creative links with raykoms. Gorkom sections poorly assist the paper. Many leaders do not consider it necessary to reply to critical articles.

There are also quite a few superficial and chance materials in the columns of *VECHERNAYA MOSKVA*, *MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS*, and in Moscow city television and radio broadcasts. Editorial boards do not care about expanding the circle of active authors and workers' correspondents, and have simply lost them. The time has come for the gorkom also to attend in earnest to publishing houses.

Comrades, in the period under review the city party organization accorded a prominent place in its activity to questions concerning the consolidation of socialist legality, law and order, and the eradication of offenses. Quite a few decisions were adopted, aktivs meetings and conferences were held. But one has to admit again that the situation in the city has not improved appreciably.

The gorispolkom's Administration for Internal Affairs (Comrade Borisenkov) must be more energetic, principle-minded, and informal in the struggle against negative phenomena, and must change the style of its work. It is necessary to raise the level of work performed by leaders of administrative subunits (Comrades Skaredov, Almazov, and Romanov), which do not coordinate the activity of all law and order organs enough. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism has abated recently. The line taken by the party on eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism is consistent, permanent, and steadfast. And this is precisely the way the gorkom and the entire city party organization should put it into effect.

Comrades! The city party committee has carried out the first steps to implement the reform of the general educational and vocational schools. The material basis is being strengthened. The training program is being perfected and the preparation of cadres of teachers is being conducted. But as a whole it should be noted that the Moscow soviet executive committee is lagging behind the time-spans set for the implementation of the school reform.

The standard of work of a number of schools and vocational-technical schools does not meet the demands of the reform. The set-up for training school pupils for work is in need of serious improvement. The influx of school dropouts into production has to all intents and purposes not increased. Less than 25 percent of the total number of trained workers in the city was made up of those who had completed vocational and technical education.

The gorkom department (Comrade Kislova) controls this work poorly. Further expansion and improvement of the training of young workers is frequently held back by the lack of a proper academic and material basis. The directors of enterprises have not been taught to concern themselves concretely and systematically with the vocational-technical schools, and some do not even visit them.

Since 1979 more than 50 different resolutions have been adopted on questions of strengthening the material-technical basis of academic institutions, but most of them have not been fulfilled. It is evidently time for the gorkom and the raykoms to stop trying to persuade everyone and to demand strict responsibility for the implementation of their decisions.

Comrades! In contemporary conditions the capital's party organizations must steadfastly strive to make workers in literature, cinema, and theater, and artists, composers, and other artistic workers constantly seek more active forms of influencing man and promote his more rapid cultural and spiritual growth.

In the task of forming a new person insufficiently effective use is being made of the potential of the social-pedagogic and cultural-sports complexes, of cinema, physical culture, and sport. Working people are being involved in active forms of amateur artistic activity and people's creativity only poorly.

There are also many unsolved problems in major sports.

We cannot be satisfied by the slow improvement in the indices of young people's readiness for military service. Fuller use must be made of the experience accumulated in the course of preparing for and celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, in order to significantly improve the military-patriotic and international education of young people.

We should make fuller use of the rich life, work, and political experience of the older generation and of veterans of the party and of work in educating young people.

An increase in the effectiveness of ideological and mass- political work largely depends on raykom first secretaries. A model of a caring, responsible attitide to ideological work is provided by the first secretaries of the Sverdlovskiy (Comrade Khilkevich), Leninskiy (Comrade Propopov), Krasnogvardeyskiy (Comrade Nizovtseva), and Gagarinskiy (Comrade Karabasov) Raykoms.

But such raykoms as those of the Brezhnevskiy, Kalininskiy, Proletarskiy, Moskvoretskiy, and Vorshilovskiy (Comrade Zemskov) Rayons should gain a more thorough understanding of the problems of ideological work. The gorkom's Department of Propaganda and Agitation and its head, Comrade Arkhipova, also bear responsibility for omissions in educational work and for shortcomings in the development of the city's social culture.

In general, the standard of educational work today does not meet the demands of the CPSU Central Committee. Reorganization is needed more swiftly here than anywhere else. But it is not happening. This reorganization must be started with Gorkom Secretary Comrade Roganov.

The implementation of very complex tasks, and particularly social tasks, requires that the CPSU gorkom improve party leadership of the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. There is a lot that we have not achieved in this work. Certain permanent commissions of Moscow city and rayon soviets work without initiative. Sessions of the city and rayon soviets lack an acute and practical nature. Leader-deputies as a rule do not report on their activity as deputies at these sessions. The party groups of soviets make virtually no use of the possibilities of work with communist deputies.

It is necessary for the gorkom bureau, too, to support the soviets' authority in every way and to provide a strict evaluation of those Communists who do not fulfill its decisions.

The Bureau is confident that Comrade Saykin's entry into the Moscow soviet's executive committee will bring with it substantial changes in the work of Moscow's soviets.

The most mass organization of working people — the trade unions — have a most important role. However, the Moscow city Trade Union Council and the branch committees are still exerting a weak influence on labor collectives. A sort of stagnation has set in the work of the city trade union, and swiftness of thought and action have been lost. Trade union work must not consist only of dealing out prizes, apartments, and travel allowances, and organizing Pioneer camps and New Year's parties. Trade union organs must not lag or fall back from the rates of the changes occurring in the country. Moreover, it is necessary to actively prepare people for work in the new conditions. Comrade Petrov, chairman of the Moscow city Trade Union Council, personally worked passively as a member of the gorkom bureau.

Comrades! The gorkom plenum on leadership of the Komsomol which was held during the accountability period confirmed the necessity of intensifying the attention paid to work with young people. The potential of the city Komsomol organization is enormous. And a considerable amount of good is being done.

But have we not recently been evaluating the affairs of the city Komsomol organization all too often by the number of mass events — even if they are colorful — which have been held, and by the number of participants in them? Shortcomings in the work of Komsomol organizations are shortcomings in the work of party organizations. Excessive guardianship, constraints on independence. clearly reduced exactingness toward Communists working in the Komsomol, and inadequate assistance and support are the areas in which the gaps in our party leadership of the Komsomol are concealed.

Today the party is advancing a demand for all-embracing, broad, and effective control. People's controllers are direct participants in the positive shifts in the city. Working people are being increasingly involved in the struggle against disorder, poor management, and violations, and in places with bungling, too. But this must be done without reduing the functions of people's control of those of a merely punitive organ.

As far as the social organizations' work as a whole is concerned, their main problem is duplication. It is the art of the party organs to avoid this, so that each organization fulfills its own functions without taking on tasks that do not belong to it. We sometimes lack this art.

Comrades!

At the center of attention of the gorkom in the accountability period were questions of perfecting the activity of raykoms and primary party organizations and of increasing their militancy and activeness. Within the city party organization, the ranks of which amount to more than 1,120,000 people, work has constantly been done to improve the deployment of Communists in the most important sectors of production and social activity, and the structure has been constantly perfected. A total of 51,500 people have been admitted into the CPSU's ranks and 800 primary and workshop party organizations and about 2,600 party groups have been newly formed.

The report and election campaign in the city party organization has been a most important stage in the precongress preparations. Its results could be characterized by citing a large number of figures concerning the participants in meetings, the proposals which were advanced and submitted, and the constantly improving data obtained by the elected party aktiv from questionaires. But would this be a complete and objective characterization of the meetings and conferences which were held? Perhaps not.

The report and election campaign and talks with the first secretaries of the raykoms showed that we are making poor use of the experience of the country's leading party organizations, which have taken a greater step forward in questions of perfecting party work and which have begun to work in a more contemporary manner in some respects, and especially in that of style. In devoting a lot of attention to holding events and conferences which were too often general and frequently for show alone, as well as aktiv meetings which were boring and did not invigorate anyone, the gorkom departments have not always had a good knowledge of the state of affairs in the rayon party organizations, and have been poor at generalizing and spreading existing experience. The secretaries and heads of departments of the Moscow Gorkom have rarely visited the raykoms and primary party organizations, have not met with the apparatus, and have conducted few personal meetings and talks with the raykom secretaries, other party workers, and the aktiv. Contact with the masses has begun to be lost. This is the most serious disease of party committees.

We have recently been talking a lot about reorganization. But we are not always offered the opportunity of being convinced in practice of how party organizations have been able to make this reality, that is, to create an atmosphere of a creative search for and renewal of forms and methods of work in order that each Communist well knows not only what must be done but also how to do it.

It is known that failures in work, like successes, do not occur without concrete individuals, and for this reason, comrades, the question of cadres has been and continues to be a most acute one. We continue to lack the proper principled and consistent attitude here, gross violations and errors are committed, the true Leninist approach is lacking, and the same leaders are transferred laterally from post to post. The gorkom has not displayed a proper principled attitude. As a result of poor work with reserves, inert and unenterprising people lacking a genuinely practical attitude and the ability to ensure that new tasks were fulfilled were frequently given work as leaders. A number of leaders became accustomed to shortcomings and themselves committed various violations. Among them are Trofimov, former first deputy chairman of the Moscow city soviet executive committee, and Khimakov, former chairman of the Voroshilovskiy Rayon soviet executive committee. In 2 years, 86 leaders of enterprises and organizations have been expelled from the CPSU, and many have been punished and removed from their positions.

The gorkom itself has frequently not fulfilled the CPSU Central Committee's demands that the misdemanors of leaders be subjected to party evaluation directly in the primary organizations.

The party commission attached to the gorkom (chairman, Comrade Buchin) has let this work out of its control. The commission's loss of principle in evaluating the misdemeanors of a number of Communists, irrespective of their rank and position, and sometimes even its removal of their culpability, have led to a situation where the gorkom bureau still has a great deal of work to do here.

We must begin an open and frank struggle for the honest and pure image of the party member. People look to us, the Communists, as an example in all areas — in work, in personal behavior, deeds, decisions, and actions.

The errors committed in the selection, deployment, and education of cadres are largely the result of an incorrect style of work. We cannot allow the disregard for democratic principles and collectivist leadership or the depreciation of the role of publicity, criticism, and self-criticism which are still to be found. Strict observance of the principle of collectivity in discussing and making decisions must be an obligatory condition of our work. This largely depends on the secretaries of a party committee, and particularly on the first secretary.

We must set and solve the task of creating an atmosphere in every party organization which would completely exclude a lack of objectivity in evaluations, and which would create the condition for open, honest, and principled discussion. Less value is being attached to criticism from below in particular.

We need criticism and self-criticism as we need air, and an example must be set by party workers, and primarily secretaries, bureau members, and leaders.

We do not always make full use here of work with the letters and requests of working people. Repeated application , and unsigned letters sent even to the central organs, are evidence of our shortcomings. The General Department of the gorkom (head, Comrade Kigin) needs to organize this work more carefully, while the gorkom Secretariat needs to increase exactingness toward leaders and workers of the apparatus for an attentive attitude to people's needs and to work in receiving citizens. Organizational work to control the decisions made is a weak link in the gorkom's activity.

In the accountability period 12 questions were discussed at gorkom plenums. However, no information was heard about the course of the fulfillment of any one of them.

Poor control work led to the fulfillment of only 47 out of the 81 critical remarks expressed at the last conference and aimed at the gorkom, the Moscow soviet, and the central departments.

The number of adopted resolutions of the gorkom bureau does not vary from year to year. We have overloaded the raykoms with paper, which has constrained their initiative. The gorkom was justly criticized for such superfluous paperwork by Communists at the rayon party conferences.

What we need in the Moscow city party organization is party life which is healthy, principled, concrete in its manifestations and cares, and typified by the humanity, openness, and publicity of schemes and decisions, by the modesty of Communists, and by wholehearted concern for the task.

In perfecting the style of work, we must place the accent on the main task, which is that of inculcating personal responsibility and discipline in cadres. Some lack a desire to devote themselves boundlessly to the task alone. Some people work only from the beginning to end of the working day.

Fairness, modesty, cohesion [podtyanutost], moral purity, exactingness, and inculcation in cadres of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved and with themselves — this is what must characterise the work of the gorkom, its bureau, raykom secretaries, and every Communist in the city.

Comrade Communists!

The Moscow Gorkom has come to the 26th report and election party conference with a report, the purpose of which is critical analysis of the path which has been covered in these years. It may be that the report expresses a somewhat harsh attitude to shortcomings. But comrades, please understand me correctly: All this is only for the sake of the most rapid elimination of these shortcomings and the solution of the pressing problems in the city.

The exacting discussion of how the new composition of the gorkom is to work in the responsible period of the history of the party and country will today be rightfully continued. We may be confident that today the results of what has been done will be summed up in a practical manner, shortcomings will be revealed fearlessly, and ways of increasing the effCtiveness of the gorkom's work will be suggested.

Comrades! The history of the Moscow party organization is a rich one. In the years of revolutionary transformations the Moscow Bolsheviks formed one of the reliable detachments of the Leninist party. The years of the first 5-year plans were a time of the greatest enthusiasm and work heroism by Moscow's workers class. Moscow held out in the most difficult period of the Great Patriotic War. Muscovites were among the first people in the country to restore the economy which had been destroyed by the war, and turned Moscow into a center of science and culture and into a great industrial center.

Moscow is our state's capital, and this places a particular responsibility on the city's Communists.

The working people of Moscow have adopted difficult obligations for 1986. The Muscovites contribution to the common cause of economic and social transformations in the country, as well as the fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, will depend on their fulfillment of these obligations. This must enter the consciousness on each of us. Rigorous fulfillment of plan tasks and conscientious, creative, and highly productive work are not only an obligation, but also a patriotic duty. It is necessary to prove by one's entire work that the Muscovite's word is not at odds with his deeds. And the unity of word and deed will always be a criterion for the political honsty of the city's Communists.

There will be many more difficulties in our path. Our strength will lie in skillfully determining the most vitally important tasks and setting about solving them in a concerted manner. In order to do this we must work purposefully and selflessly, with an awareness of the lofty duty of the capital's party organization.

Tested in revolutionary battles, tempered in combat and work, and with deep traditions and rich experience, the Moscow city organization of the CPSU has always been and will continue to be a reliable support for the party's Central Committee.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the gorkom and the city's Communists will wholeheartedly to everything — with great exactingness toward themselves and in the party spirit — for the sake of a better life for Muscovites, for the sake of strengthening the party's authority in the country and in the world, and for the sake of strengthening the economic and defense might of our beloved motherland!

Ovchinnikov Named Congress Delegate

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[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS — The Muscovites have named Academician Yuriy Ovchinnikov among the first delegates to the CPSU's 27th Congress which opens at the end of February. This is not fortuitous: He is one of the best known and respected persons of the country.

Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is a specialist in biotechnology. He is reckoned the major expert on the structure of proteins. He often appears on television, writes in the press, and points out with pleasure the growing role of this branch of science. Its further development is provided for by the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Ending in the Year 2000. Valuable medicinal drugs have been synthesised by gene engineering methods under the direction of Ovchinnikov: insulin, interferon, and a growth hormone.

The scientist received a brilliant education at Moscow University where he attended lectures of the leading chemists of the country. When a student, he won recognition in the scientific community. Researches in the synthesis of antibiotics, including that of tetracycline and in decoding the structure of many proteins have brought world renown to the young researcher. At the age of 36 he was elected an academician. And when he was 40 he was elected the vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Everything that Ovchinnikov is engaged in he does on a large scale with enthusiasm and an enviable persistence. his colleagues consider that he was lucky at the start. but he himself is convinced that he owes his success in many undertakings to his work capacity and to constant striving to polish his knowledge when Ovchinnikov is asked what his attitude to success is, he answers in earnest and with an enchanting smile: "In order to cope with success, one should become aware of its relative nature."

Belorussian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

LD302256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The congresses of the Belorussian and Uzbek Communist Parties began their work in Minsk and Tashkent today.

Exactingness, a principled assessment of what has been done and a considered, analytical approach to the choice of paths for the implementation of plans, are what distinguish the atmosphere of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and speeches by delegates stress that the party's course of development of initiative and a creative approach to matters, the improvement of the style and methods of the work of party committees, the enhancement of the responsibility of cadres, and the strengthening of discipline and order, is giving visible results. The main index, national income, has grown by 32.5 percent over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, with the task set at 23.3 percent; social labor productivity has grown by 30 percent, which also significantly exceeds plan drafts; the output of top-quality production has increased. Analyzing the results of their work, the delegates noted that it yielded quite a few examples of how to work, achieving high results with the least expenditure, and it has enriched the party organization with the experience of managing the economy in new conditions.

At the same time serious shortcomings have also appeared. Thus, the republic has not achieved a decisive improvement in the intensification of production and in increasing its effectiveness. For the time being, the funds invested in the development of the economy are yielding low returns. one of the main paths to the fundamental speeding-up of scientific-technical progress in the economy, the delegates said, is judicious use of the great scientific potential which is at the republic's disposal. It is essential to link scientific research more closely with prospects for the development of priority industries, first and foremost machine-building, radio-electronics, and the chemical and petrochemical industries. Among the primary concerns of the workers in the agro-industrial complex the delegates cited the completion of the transition to intensive techniques of cultivation of staple crops and obtaining harvests which correspond to the natural and economic conditions of farms. It is essential to secure that each one of them should work on the principles of self-repayment and guarantee extended reproduction on account of its own funds.

Much attention was paid at the congress to problems of perfecting ideological and educational work, increasing the level of political guidance, and the organizational activity of all party sections. [video shows scenes from the congress, including Slyunkov at the rostrum]

Latvian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

PM301131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Special Correspondents V. Loginov, O. Meshkov, and N. Pro zhogin report under the general heading "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congresses": "Latvia: Time for Strict Evaluations"]

[Text] Riga — Everywhere now you hear people saying that the time we live in is a special time, one of innovation and breakthrough. All that is so, it is correct. But it is also no secret that some people, although willing to update the "vocabulary," are in no hurry (are they unwilling or incapable?) to change their work style and they remain committed to the old ways. And sometimes you will observe that while there is plenty of loud talk about restructuring there is not much action. Can this be accepted today? No, definitely not!

That, briefly put, was the main theme of the exhaustive exchange of opinions held at the Latvian Communist Party Congress by delegates discussing the results of the period elapsed and the great tasks of the future. Quite a few instances were cited characterizing the present-day atmosphere in the republic. Here is just one such instance. Many people here recall the early months of last year. A critical situation developed: Not only the annual target but also the 5-year plan target were in danger of nonfulfillment. Nevertheless, a way was found to halt the decline and finish the year with good indicators. The energetic measures taken by party committees after the CPSU Central Committee April plenum were of assistance. Delegates were unanimous in saying that this plenum had accelerated the passage of time, as it were, and prompted more vigorous and responsible actions.

Latvian industry fulfilled the main 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The production volume increased by 18 percent as against a 16 percent plan target. The entire increase in output was achieved by increasing labor productivity. The republic's agro-industrial complex also made a great step forward. The further raising of working people's living standards was ensured.

To be brief, Soviet Latvia's achievements are indisputable. Evidence of that is provided by the news recently received here that Latvia has been deemed a winner of all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress. However, as R. Zarinya, an operator at the "Alfa" production association, Ya. Kruminsh, a team leader at the "Rigastroy" trust, T. Dushkevich, first secretary of the Daugavpils Party Gorkom, and other speakers convincingly said, Communists should not be dazzled by achieving a positive overall result. Concern was expressed at the fact that there is still a large number of collectives which persistently fail to fulfill the set targets. In comparison with previous production volumes around one-fourt of enterprises fared worse last year. Dozens of economic managers stubbornly continue trying to secure reduction of the plan targets. And gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations go along with them.

Do they see all this at the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee? Of course they do. They know what is happening. Why, then, have the negative tendencies not been nipped in the bud? The congress gave specific replies to these and many other questions troubling the republic's Communists. The business-like tone of the discussion was greatly predetermined by the report delivered by B. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party.

"There is quite a lot of unfinished work and unutilized potential in the activity of the republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat," the keynote speaker stated. "Secretaries, including me as first secretary, and section chiefs did not pay sufficient attention to questions of intensifying the national economy, enhancing the role of party committees and party organizations, and increasing exactingness toward cadres. Too much time was spent resolving routine management issues."

Recalling with approval those who boldly master new approaches to work, speakers acknowledged that the reshaping of cadres' outlook and of the style of management is proceeding too slowly. The adherence to conventional but now clearly ineffective schemes and methods has resulted in a serious backlog for the republic's Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, Light Industry, and other departments.

Incidentally, the Ministry of Light Industry has often been criticized before. It was repeatedly mentioned this time, too, particularly in connection with the problem of reconstruction, one which is exceptionally acute for Latvia. The depreciation rate of fixed assets in the republic's industry now stands at almost 44 percent. But in the Ministry of Light Industry it is even higher — 47 percent. Meanwhile the target set by the Basic Guidelines for the 11th 5-Year Plan was to retool the Latvian SSR's light industry. It must now be stated that the target has not been achieved.

The prime culprits, of course, are the ministry itself and former Minister E. Yablonskiy, who was irresponsible toward the duties placed on him and decisions that had been taken. However, around 2 years have no passed since the sector's leadership was strengthened and nothing has changed. And delegates argued perfectly correctly that the responsibility for the situation in the sector must be shared by Gosplan, the republic's Council of Ministers, and ultimately the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. It was also acknowledged that in this instance the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, its Secretariat, and the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department were not equal to the task. They lacked persistence in the resolution of the set task and were weak in the monitoring and verification of performance.

Unfortunately, delegates noted, this was not the only example of a decision being left up in the air of only partially, by no means fully, implemented.

The discrepancy between word and deed remains great. Take capital construction, for example. There are quite a few longstanding shortcomings there. The previous congress discussed them trenchantly. Furthermore, a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was specially devoted to discussing the report by Construction Minister N. Kaftaylov on the work entrusted to his ministry. But there have been no tangible improvements.

The Construction and Municipal Services Department, the Economics Department, and the Agriculture and Food Industry Department were fairly criticized by congress participants for omissions in party leadership in the areas entrusted to them and toleration of shortcomings existing here. In the delegates' opinion the republic's Council of Ministers, Yu. Ruben, chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as deputy chairmen and other workers must improve their style of leadership.

Problems connected with the selection, placement, and training of cadres were raised time and again. In the period under review, speakers said, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and other party committees have begun resolving these problems more thoroughly. But the new approaches to cadre policy do not seem to have affected everyone. The following case was cited. As director of the "Aloya" sovkhoz in Limbazhskiy Rayon, G. Senkov committed flagrant errors and did not ensure the fulfillment of plan targets. But instead of issuing a severe party reprimand his "guardian angels" transferred Senkov to the directorship of the "Satani" state fish farm in Saldusskiy Rayon.

The state and tasks of political, ideological, and educational work were discussed. It is extremely important, delegates stated, to ensure a reliable and comprehensive ideological backup for the acceleration of socioeconomic development. Gorkoms, raykoms, and the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the republic's

Communist Party Central Committee (department chief L. Freyberg) have not managed to properly implement the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and April (1985) plenums' guidelines. Formalism and red tape are in evidence. Many ideological measures may have changed in form but are still now new in content and do not have a deep emotional effect on people.

Delegates held a detailed discussion of the 27th CPSU Congress' draft documents which was closely linked with the tasks of further improving party leadership and organizational and political work. There was unanimous approval of the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with its specific and realistic proposals aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons and preventing the militarization of space.

V.S. Shaposhnikov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, took part in the congress' work.

Uzbek CP Congress Proceedings Reported

Pre-Congress Tribute to Lenin

GF301107 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] In Tashkent, flower bouquets were laid at the monument of Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat and founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on 29 January — the eve of the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. The flowers were laid by the representatives of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the delegates of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, which is within the jurisdiction of the Uzbek SSR as an autonomous oblast and which is participating in the congress and the Uzbek SSR's oblasts.

Comrade Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and leaders of the republic's party and government attended the ceremony held for the occasion.

Congress Convenes

GF301341 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress began in Tashkent today. The day's agenda includes the report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the report of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission. The delegates are also to discuss the drafts of the new CPSU Program, the changes proposed in the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Directions for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the Year 2000. The congress will elect the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party Auditing Commission. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read the accounting report of the Central Committee.

Comrades Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Ponomarev, section chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, are participating in the work of the congress.

Usmankhodzhayev Report Cited

GF301839 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, the congress of the Uzbek Communist Party, which is an inseparable part of the CPSU, opened in Tashkent on 30 January. A total of 1,598 delegates are participating in the work of the convocation. They have come from various parts of the republic to sum up the results of the work carried out by the Uzbek Communist Party over the past 5 years to give guidance to the republic's economic development and establish the ways and means to further upgrade Uzbekistan's economy and culture during the new 5-year plan period. The congress participants will also focus attention on the drafts of the new CPSU Program, the proposed changes in the party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the Year 2000. These documents are being fully supported by the Uzbek people and workers and by the entire Soviet people.

We will now present a report on the work carried out during the first day of the congress:

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read an accounting report to the 21st congress of the republic's Communists on behalf of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Usmankhodzhayev stressed that matters related to the economic policy and the guidance to the economic field were the focus of attention of the work carried out by the CPSU and the Soviet state during the 5 years that have lapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government moved to mobilize the work of the party, soviet, economic, and communal organizations to realize their tasks related to the question of upgrading production and improving the life of the people.

Usmankhodzhayev stated that the consistent development of the Uzbek SSR's economic domain has been achieved. The communal [words indistinct] 19 percent. The national income increased by 23 percent totalling R21 billion. The volume of industrial production increased by 26 percent. The material and technical basis of the economic and agricultural fields have been consolidated. Over R34 billion worth of funds have been used in capital construction in 5 years. This is 23 percent more than the figure achieved in the previous 5-year plan period.

The net income per capita also increased and social funds have grown. The construction of dwellings, trade [word indistinct] and livelihood services, science, and culture, art, and the organization of vacations for workers, and physical training and sports have further developed.

Usmankhodzhayev said the following to the congress participants:

The Uzbek workers, and those of the entire Soviet homeland, have significant tasks before them related to the question of giving spur to economic and social development. Consolidated peace is required to realize the established tasks. The Soviet state has been pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy to date. This policy has been clearly outlined by the address made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January. He proposed a program to completely remove nuclear arms and to rid the world of all kinds of arms capable of mass destruction. The Uzbek people have welcomed and fully supported the address by Gorbachev.

During a recess among the (?commissions), the Tashkent radio correspondents interviewed a number of delegates to the 21st congress.

'Crude Mistakes' in Leadership

LD302255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Report over video from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text]Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a review report in Tashkent. It was noted in the report and in speeches that the republic's Communists and working people, warmly approve the foreign policy course and the domestic policy line of the CPSU Central Committee, the innovative approach to present urgent issues, the sharp change mapped out toward intensification, and the strengthening of good organization and order in all spheres of economic activity and social life.

Assertion of a work style throughout the party that is based on a realistic, self-critical approach to evaluation of the state of affairs, the delegates stressed, is of especially great importance for the republican party organization in Uzbekistan, where, as is known, crude mistakes have been made in the leadership of the economy and the social sphere, and where there have been violations and deviations from the Leninist norms of party life.

Serious miscalculations have led to a slowing down in the rates of socio-economic development in the republic, but the situation that has arisen has been hushed up, this has made a huge detriment in the moral and political situation and the training of cadres, and has engendered phenomena alien to the nature of the socialist system, such as self-glorification and servility, protectionism, and various kinds of abuses.

The republican party organization and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee gave a principled evaluation of the negative phenomena, exposed their causes, and adopted measures to purge the party, local soviet, and economic bodies of unworthy leaders and to strengthen all sectors with mature workers devoted to the party.

The Communist mapped out ways of improving party and political work and increasing its effectiveness in light of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums. The potential created in the republic makes it possible to tackle successfully the whole complex of economic and social tasks mapped out for the 5-year plan, the delegates to the congress stressed. It is essential to accelerate the intensification of the national economy and scientific-technical progress, in every production unit and at every workplace. [video shows shots of party congress, including Usmankhodzhayev at rostrum]

Tomorrow the congresses of the Belorussian and Uzbek Communist party's will continue ther work.

Congress Agenda, Participants

GF311134 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Report on the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress: The 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress began its work in Tashkent on 30 January. Party,revolution, war, and work veterans; production leaders and innovators; scientists and cultural officials; member of party, soviet, and communal organizations; and representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces are among the participants of the convocation.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, opened the congress. The leading organs of the convocation — that is, the Presidium, Secretariat, Auditing Commission, and the Mandate Commission — were elected. In a high spirit, the delegates elected the members of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as honorary members of the Presidium. The agenda of the congress was approved:

1. The report of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

2. The report of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission.

3. The draft of the new CPSU Program.

4. The draft of the proposed changes in the CPSU Statutes.

5. The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the Year 2000.

6. Election of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

7. Election of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev read the accounting report drawn up by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee for the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. [sentence indistinct]

Comrade Yakubov, chairman of the Auditing Commission, presented the Auditing Commission's report. Comrades Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee; Baltayeva, a machinery worker in the Urgench Rayon's (?Safayev) kolkhoz in Khorezm Oblast; [two names and titles indistinct]; (Kyriageva) a machinery worker in the [name indistinct] factory in Kashka Darya Oblast; Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan Oblast Party Committee; Khabibullayev, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; [name indistinct], a mechanic in the [name indistinct] depot in Tashkent affiliated to the Central Asian Railways network; Popov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District; Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Party Committee; Gafarova, a milkmaid in the [name indistinct] sovkhoz in Andizhan Oblast; Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee ; (?Kayyumova), [title indistinct]; and Karimov, first secretary of the (Gasansay) Rayon Party Committee, addressed the discussion held later.

The congress also heard and approved a report by the Mandate Commission which was read by Comrade Dogonkin, chairman of the commission.

Comrades Abolestsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Ponomarev, section deputy chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, are participating in the work of the congress.

The congress will continue its work today.

Sverdlovsk Oblast Party Conference Reported

PM301423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent V. Danilov report: "Relying on Experience: From Sverdlovsk Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] Starting the debate at the Sverdlovsk Oblast party conference V. Kadochnikov, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Gorkom, immediately passed on to an analysis of the reasons why questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress still did not occupy a proper place in the party committee's activity.

"We are constantly hearing just demands from secretaries and section chiefs of the CPSU obkom," he noted, "to improve forms and methods of leadership of the economy. But the obkom workers themselves have so far done all too little to solve in a special way the problems of shifting industry onto the path of intensification."

The working people of Sverdlovsk, Lower Tagil, Polevskiy, Asbest, and other cities have made the greatest contribution to the ahead-of-schedule realization by the oblast's industry of the 5-year plan targets. However the conference delegates did not focus attention on the successes. Concern could be heard in the speeches at the state of affairs in all sectors of the national economy and dissatisfaction at the peace of economic intensification.

Several examples were cited at the conference of creative work by workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, and scientists, attesting to the determination of Central Urals working people to implement the program put forward by the party for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The delegates greeted with approval the speech by V. Gromov, leader of a team of lathe operators at the Verkhvesaldinskoye metallurgical association, describing how the collective he leads has fulfilled with the least possible number of workers 11 annual targets during the 5-year period.

At the same time, the keynote speaker Yu. Petrov, first secretary of the CPSU obkom, and those who spoke in the debate noted, the opportunities for implementing the tasks facing them are not being utilized sufficiently. The CPSU obkom and many party committees have not found effective measures to mobilize all labor collectives to utilize reserves and radically improve work. In 1985 a considerable section of enterprises failed to cope with the product sales plans, and around one-half failed to fulfill orders in full. Every fourth sovkhoz and kolkhoz ended the year with losses. In capital construction R420 million remained unassimilated and around 50 industrial installations failed to be commissioned within the planned deadlines. The responsibility for this must be assumed by party obkom secretaries V. Manyukhin, V. Romanov, and S. Vozdvizhenskiy. The obkom construction section is sometimes carried away by the resolution of current questions, for example questions of the material provision of building sites, to the detriment of basic long-term problems.

The delegates analyzed in detail the style of work of party committees, approving what is best and criticizing what is backward and iutdated. It was noted with satisfaction that the role of the CPSU obkom secretariat and sections has increased in the practical organization of work on the spot. Two-thirds of the questions examined by the secretariat are devoted to monitoring execution of adopted decisions. Meetings between bureau members and different categories of working people are being held regularly.

Party committees have done a great deal to step up their influence in the sphere of material production. Some 200,000 Communists out of the 265,000 Communists in the oblast party organization now work here.

But, there are facts of a different nature. CPSU gorkoms and raykoms are receiving more and more paper directives from the obkom. A considerable number of leaders are being distracted during worktime by various kinds of oblast conferences: Trust in the force of bits of paper and sessions is making itself felt.

"Recently we were requested for information about plants' assistance to the countryside," N. Matveyenko, first secretary of Revda CPSU Gorkom, said. "We had to provide extensive replies to 140 questions. We had to leave aside all our concerns and telephone the enterprises in order to collect thousands of figures. I propose adopting the following decision at the conference: 'Reduce paper reporting by two-thirds as a minimum.'"

After examining the question of the quality of the equipment produced by "Uralmash" and acknowledging that the work of its designers and technologists in this respect does not meet the demands of the time, the obkom bureau adopted a good resolution. But why did this resolution only mobilize "Uralmash"? Equally high demands should have been made on leaders and specialists of the "Uralelektrotyazhmash" association, the Irbit trailer plant, the Tavda machine plant, and other plants producing goods that are inferior — sometimes considerably so — to the best models.

The obkom approved the experience of the "Uralkhimmash" association, which has planned in the 12th 5-Year Plan to increase by 150 percent the rate of growth of production volumes and labor productivity, but was not able to secure its dissemination everywhere. What is more, the enterprises of a number of cities are planning a growth rate lower than that previously attained. It turns out that certain economic leaders verbally support the party's demands to accelerate socioeconomic development, but in practice agree to reduce targets established by ministries and departments, and sometimes even defend these targets, alluding to various objective circumstances. Sometimes these allusions find "understanding" in party committees.

Sverdlovsk Oblast labor collectives have a rich experience of increasing production efficiency by means of reconstruction. In the last 5-year period 65 percent of output increase was obtained from reconstruction. Now is the very time to utilize and augment this experience to the utmost. However, in 1986 the proportion of funds allocated to reconstruction and retooling of enterprises does not exceed one-half of capital investments.

The leading role in the implementation of the tasks of retooling production belongs to scientific and design institutes and the USSR Academy of Sciences Urals Scientific Center, which is called on to coordiante and direct the activity of the numerous academic and departmental institutes. The center, the conference delegates said, is failing to fulfill its duties in full.

With a high degree of exactingness and assessing in a principles manner the results of the reporting period, the conference delegates pointed out that the CPSU obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms have much to do to practically restructure the work of all its links and to increase the militancy of every primary organization and its responsibility for the unconditional implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum.

Taking part in the work of the conference was M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

Politburo Discusses Moscow Meeting, Other Topics

LD301911 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1730 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] At its latest meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the results of the Moscow city party organization's 26th conference. It was noted that the conference was held on a high organizational and political level and in the spirit of the demands of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was characterized by a businesslike attitude and heightened attention to shortcomings and omissions in work. The delegates offered many proposals and expressed critical remarks.

The Politburo drew the attention of the newly elected gorkom to the need for a decisive reshaping of the style, forms, and methods of party work and for eradicating examples of a carefree attitude and ostentation. The relevant instructions for formulating measures aimed at implementing the proposals of the participants in the conference have been passed to the USSR Council of Ministers and other union and republican bodies. Implementation of these measures will be kept under the constant supervision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It was stressed that Moscow Communists should continue to be in the front ranks in the struggle for the implementation of the party's course for the dynamic development of Soviet society and for the implementation of the decisions which will be adopted by the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

The Politburo discussed issues associated with the progress of preparations for the forthcoming spring field work. Approval was given to proposals of the USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to ensure that kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises have the necessary material and technical resources, high-quality seeds, and fertilizer and to ensure that the preparation of the machine and tractor pool and of land improvement systems is completed in good time and that farms are provided with the necessary complement of machine operators.

Particular attention is drawn to the need for further broad introduction of intensive technologies in the cultivation of agriculture crops, collective contracting, and other progressive forms of labor organization.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved the proposals of party and local soviet bodies of several union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts on the construction in 1986-90, in the form of assistance under patronage, of homes and production, cultural, and consumer facilities for enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks between Comrade Gorbachev and Natto, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. It was noted with satisfaction that the talks reaffirmed the readiness of both parties to come out vigorously in favor of an end to the arms race and the nonmilitarization of outer space, in favor of averting the threat of nuclear war, and the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, and of an overall improvement in the international situation and the development of cooperation between the USSR and Italy. Confirmation was given of the CPSU's willingness to develop equal comradely relations with the PCI in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

A report from Comrade Shevardnadze on his visits to Japan, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic was heard and approved. It was noted that the results of the conversations and talks which were held with Japanese politicians and public figures created favorable conditions for the advancement of Soviet-Japanese ties in a better direction. Confirmation was given of the Soviet Union's principled policy of developing relations of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with Japan in various spheres and of further extending the political dialogue.

The talks in Pyongyang with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and President of the DPRK, as well as other leading figures of the DPRK, were acknowledged to have been an important contribution to the cause of strengthening Soviet-Korean friendship and the further improvement of USSR-DPRK cooperation on the international arena.

The Soviet Union expresses its unvarying solidarity with the policy of the KWP and the DPRK Government aimed at the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without interference from outside.

Satisfaction was expressed with the results of the exchange of views held in Ulaanbaatar with Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and other leaders of this fraternal country. It was noted that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the MPR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have assumed an all-embracing nature and are stably developing for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting examined issues relating to party construction, as well as the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the socialist and developing countries.

New Heavy Industry Enterprises Construction Minister

Appointment Announced

PM301554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Nikolay Vasilyevich Goldin of the duties of USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises in connection with his retirement on pension.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Sergey Vasilyevich Bashilov of the duties of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs in connection with his reassignment.

Bashilov Profiled

LD301857 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS — The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Sergey Bashilov as USSR minister of heavy industry construction.

Sergey Bashilov was born in 1923. He is in profession a railway construction engineer. After graduating from the Moscow Railway Transport Engineering Institute, he worked from 1950 at construction organisations in Siberia. From 1954 to 1958 he was manager of one of construction trusts, then chief of the Administration of Construction and Construction Industry Materials in Tyumen. From 1963 to 1976 he held an important post at the USSR Ministry of Heavy Industry Construction. From 1976 to 1979 he worked as chief of the Department of Construction and Construction Industry of the USSR State Planning Committee. In 1979, he was appointed minister of construction in the areas of the Far East and beyond the Baikal, and in 1983 — as chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Affairs of Construction.

The presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Nikolay Goldin of the post of USSR minister of heavy industry construction in connection with retirement on pension.

Tyumen Oblast Socioeconomic Problems Examined

PM281515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86
First Edition pp 1,2

[Special correspondents V. Kuzmishchev, V. Lisin, and G. Ovcharenko article: "Key to the Oil: *PRAVDA* Expedition in West Siberia" — first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Tyumen Oblast — The party has put forward crucial tasks for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the long term. To resolve them the country needs extra oil and gas resources. And that depends above all on oil and gas workers in Tyumen Oblast.

How are matters progressing with the extractors of hydrocarbon raw materials now, on the eve of the 27th party congress? To find an answer to that question, *PRAVDA*'s editorial office sent a group of journalists to Tyumen Oblast.

Today we publish the first report by the participants in this special *PRAVDA* expedition in West Siberia.

One cannot but admire the courage of the people who have lived in this forbidding region for a number of years now, built plants, cities, settlements, and roads, and opened up the oil and gas fields. The country now receives over one-half of its oil and natural gas from West Siberia. Yes, much has changed on Tyumen's soil since the days of the oil gushers. New equipment has come, new cities, and thousands of new drillings... But why, then, have Tyumen's oil workers lost their even rhythm in recent years and incurred a debt to the state of millions of tons of valuable raw materials? This cannot be tolerated. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was clear on that when he spoke at the party economic aktiv conference in Tyumen.

Of course, the time of the gushers has gone, the oil is becoming increasingly difficult to extract, and new equipment is needed. And here extraction workers have been let down by subcontractors, who either did not produce the equipment on time or produced it, as a rule, with major faults. For example, a considerable proportion of the arrears — around 20 million metric tons — results from the fact that Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building enterprises did not deliver all the gas-lift installations, on which people in Tyumen were counting very much. This is the main reason why only 1 of the planned 11 installations was commissioned last year.

Mechanized extraction is being introduced extremely slowly. The oil recovery index is falling. In the United States gas-lift methods of oil extraction are used throughout the industry. In our country most of them are at the experimental stage. Automation and remote control are being poorly introduced at fields. For example, only around one-half of oil wells are part of the remote control system. Only one team in three has introduced the automated metering of oil extraction.

"There is another reason — the slow assimilation of new deposits," Party Obkom Secretary V. Kitayev explained. "After all, the extraction backlog in the 5-year plan occured mainly in the Noyabrskiy, Kogalymskiy, Langepasskiy, Raduzhninskiy, and Nyaganskiy oil extracting regions, where the targets for assimilating new deposits were not fulfilled..."

Yes, the difficulties are great and if the severe climate is added to them they become even greater in scale. But it will be recalled that even during the period of oil gushers and universal enthusiasm, sober voices were heard warning that the "easy oil" would end within a few years and that it was necessary to prepare in good time to extract the "difficult oil." All the remedies to counter this disease were prescribed many years ago. Instead of sounding the alarm now the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and local leaders should have sounded it many years ago when their main document was a report of triumph.

The matter is not so much that the task was given to the subcontractors too late and that they have been working poorly, but rather in the very attitude to the problem. Those oil extraction administrations which began modernizing the oil fields in good time and introduced equipment to extract the "difficult oil" were outcasts whereas those which took the easy path were heroes. It may seem pointless using hindsight to criticize the lack of foresight of those who determined the technical policy of oil extraction. But the words which now sound like belated criticism seemed at one time to be premature alarm.

Now let us see why the oblast's leaders believe that the assimilation of new deposits is lagging behind. The report of the oblast party conference contains the following lines: "However, the impression created is that some oil extraction enterprise leaders regard the top-speed assimilation of deposits as the duty of subcontracting construction workers alone: laying pipelines between oil fields, building pumping stations, power lines, and roads. But drilling is developing slowly at most new fields and oil extraction targets are not being met..."

That was the reproach.... And it occurred to us that no matter how pleasing the many changes may seem, through them we can see sharply and clearly the 20-year-old management methods and traditions which could be expressed by the phrase: "Oil at any price." But surely the oblast's leaders are aware that in a new field each meter drilled must be backed up by around 1 metric ton of equipment: drilling rigs, chemical reagents, housing, cement, and pipes... And since there is no permenent road it is difficult and costly to ship all this in, the main way being, as 20 years ago, to use the winter roads. It is bad enough that equipment is damaged on the rutted winter roads; but because of the lack of a permanent way, the means of production are immobilized — they cannot reach their destination until the cold weather sets in.

The fact that roads, energy, and pipelines must precede extraction has long been confirmed by the experience of advanced oil fields. These simple truths have been reiterated from different platforms and in the newspapers but have still not become the golden rule of oil field development. Furthermore, as we can see, the usual rule of "More, more!" prevails. But surely, it is not enough just to extract oil and gas in West Siberia. It is also important that they are extracted with a sufficiently high level of economic effectiveness And as we can see, they do not like thinking about that very much in Tyumen. This year, for example, 18 new fields must begin operating. It is not planned to lay the roads for 15 of them before the end of the year. And that means that oilmen must sink over 1 million meters of wells in new areas and produce over 2 million metric tons of raw materials in regions without roads.

As always, the airports in Tyumen and the oil cities are crammed with people. Many of them are "tour of duty" workers [vakhtovik], that is, oilmen and construction workers from various cities and republics: from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Bashkir ASSR, and Azerbaijan. The weather in north Tyumen is changeable. So the "tour of duty" workers often have to spend the night at the airport. Furthermore, they do not have many more comforts at the fields than in the crowded airport halls.

And when a person feels that there is no concern for him, he works accordingly. V. Pavlov, chief of a subsection of the USSR Gosplan Interdepartmental Commission, told us during a meeting in Tyumen that the productivity of tour of duty teams is far lower than among extraction workers living in base cities and settlements.

"But what is to be done?" we heard more than once. "There is a shortage of skilled specialists."

To the uninitiated, that claim will seem strange. Has it really not been possible to stablize working collectives in the past 20 years or more? What about the many cities that have grown up in the taiga? But just like 10 and 15 years ago, they are talking in these new cities about the very acute shortage of housing and the scarcity of kindergartens, schools, and cultural establishments... People here earn quite good wages, but it is not easy for them to exchange their money for services and goods locally. That is why cadre turnover is great.

Experience from virtually all the country's oil-extracting regions is now available in the Tyumen oil fields. Emissaries from Baku, Groznyy, Kuybyshev, Krasnodar, Almetyevsk, and Ufa are working here... However, not all the best experience accumulated in the years of development of Soviet oil extraction has yet been handed on to every Siberian collective.

Are hundreds of thousands of people really necessary for oil and gas extraction? It was estimated locally that few people are employed directly in oil and gas extraction. Far more are employed on manual labor in the many trade and consumer organizations and at the small centers of the many ministries and departments...

Departmentalism — there is another chronic ailment of the West Siberian territorial-production complex. You would think that this composite term in itself requires a single general client, common depots, large-capacity integrated construction and repair bases, and a single transport scheme.... However, the departents, like princes with their own fiefdoms, maintain their own fleets and moorings and hundreds of small depots and bases. Each department has its own telephone exchanges.

Oilmen have long heated the atmosphere by burning off casing head gas and gas workers have not bothered themselves with condensate... Sometimes these departments will not spend a ruble on the construction of a heating network or bathhouse for a city, for example. On the other hand they will build a boiler or bathhouse without fail for their own use. Here is a quotation from a report delivered as long ago as the 25th CPSU Congress: "We...have rightly given a high assessment of what has been done in West Siberia.... But there are a good number of shortcomings, too. Fragmentation and poor concentration lead to unjusitified costs and losses and delay the resolution of major tasks." Quite a few years have passed since those words were spoken but little has changed. It appears that for various departments the most difficult task has been to find a common language, to pool their efforts. This is all the more necessary because besides the petroleum, petrochemical, and gas sectors there are also the construction industry, transport, and agriculture to consider Is someone now working to solve those problems properly. That question may not be so quick or easy to answer.

Novogorod Fails To Implement Anti-Alcohol Measures

LD301747 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on the work of the Novgorod Oblast party committee on the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee regarding measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. It was noted that changes for the better in this matter have taken place here, and that order and organization had been strengthened somewhat in a number of towns, rural centers of population, and labor collectives. At the same time, there are serious shortcomings in the activity of the oblast party committee in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee decisions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

The oblast committee and its bureau have not drawn the proper conclusions from the party directives on the need for a constant increase in efforts to eradicate this socially dangerous evil, nor have they succeeded in ensuring that this struggle should become increasingly broad and specific. The CPSU Central Committee has pointed out to the Novgorod Oblast party committee and its bureau the unsatisfactory organization of its fulfillment of the above CPSU Central Committee decisions.

The attention of Antonov, first secretary of the oblast CPSU committee, and of Semenov, chairman of the oblast ispolkom, has been drawn to their failure to appreciate the importance of this work and the absence of effective control over the implementation of the party instructions on this question.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the Novgorod Oblast party committee ensure that specific measures for the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism be developed and implemented in every town and rayon, and in all labor collectives, and that this work be closely linked with the improvement of affairs in production, the raising of labor productivity, the strengthening of discipline, order and organization, and with the development of the labor and public activity of the working people.

Enterprise Officials Fined for Poor Performance

LD301258 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian
1800 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Excerpts] At the Lithuanian SSR People's Control Committee:

During a composite inspection at the "Inkaras" rubber factory in Kaunas, great violations and shortcomings in production, economic, and financial activity have been discovered.

The enterprise has systematically failed to use production capacities fully, and technical production standards have not been rising sufficiently. Therefore the growth of the output per worker has been achieved primarily through the use of more expensive materials and raw materials.

The enterprise's production quality is unsatisfactory. During a selective inspection, 7 percent of sport footwear was rejected, including roughly 10 percent of four kinds of products which have been awarded the state badge of quality. Losses through faulty production in 9 months of 1985 amounted to R189,000.

The enterprise has been violating its obligations in supplying products according to agreements. It systematically failed to fulfill its task of reducing production costs.

Bearing in mind insufficient economic and financial activity, the state bank has stopped credits to the enterprise.

Instances of plundering socialist property and sport footwear which is in short supply have not declined at the enterprise. The control of the movement of semimanufactured articles and finished products inside the factory is unsatisfactory. Measures to strengthen labor discipline and overcome drunkenness and alcoholism are not being completely implemented.

The results of the inspection have been examined at the Lithuanian SSR People's Control Committee. For serious shortcomings the enterprise's director, A. Bendoraitis, has been strictly reprimanded and 2 months wage has been deducted from his earnings. The factory's chief engineer, J. Valaitis, has been strictly reprimanded and a 1-month wage has been deducted from his earnings. Reprimands have been issued to deputy directors of the factory, B. Chmieliauskiene and Z. Simkus.

Moscow Soviet Examines Housing Allocation Problems

LD302152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] In the standing commissions of the Moscow City Soviet: At a meeting of the commission on socialist legality and the maintenance of public order, the question was discussed of how the Moscow Soviet Ispolkom management for the registration and allocation of housing accomodation deals with the letters and complaints of Muscovites. Our correspondent, Olga Vasilyenko, who was at the meeting, explains:

First of all, a few figures: In the ispolkoms of Moscow Rayon soviets, by 1 January of this year, 530,000 people were slated for an improvement in their housing conditions. About 320,000 are lined up from enterprises and organizations, of ministries and departments. About 300,000 Muscovites need an improvement in their housing due to the condition of their homes. These figures were cited by Vyacheslav Profimovich Kryvov, deputy director of the management for the registration and allocation of housing accomodation, in his report to the deputies. He also said that those in line send many letters of complaint to the most varied authorities, including to his management, with requests to speed up the receipt of new homes, and to put them on the list.

In 1985 more than 33,000 letters were addressed to the management: this is almost 1,500 more than in 1984. It is typical that the number of repeat letters has increased. One of the reasons, of course, is that the plan for the introduction of housing was, as is known, frustrated in Moscow in the last year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Apart from that, a significant group of people now receive privileges in receiving housing, and of course, each person in line wants to receive housing as fast as possible, and therefore writes.

The management does a great deal of work with letters, and tries to reply within the recommended time, to fulfill the requests of Muscovites and to analyze these letters. But there are more and more of them. What is wrong? This is how Aleksandr Borisovich

Suplatov, member of the standing commission, answered this question. He headed the preparatory group of the deputies.

[Begin Suplatov recording] In our view, the constantly rising flood of complaints and applications of the citizens relating to housing matters bears witness to the fact that the organizational and executive work of the management still does not match the acuteness of the problem iteslf.

A number of ispolkoms have not fulfilled their socialist pledges with respect to fulfilling the plan for providing housing accomodation for those who took part in the Great Patriotic War and the families of those who perished. Together with this, the ispolkoms make available a lot of space to citizens who are not in line for improvements in housing conditions.

Housing accomodation by enterprises and organizations is unsatisfactorily allocated for the needs of those in line. The ispolkoms of the soviets do not exhibit exactingness toward them, and reconcile themselves with the facts on the utilization of this space given by people who are not in line.

Under the entries of those people who are not in line for improvements, there really are objective factors sometimes; but it is necessary to deal with the nature of this phenomenon more deeply. Here, without doubt, there are malpractices. There are also other sad facts here which one has to ask about seriously. But, in our view, the management is not dealing with these problems by way of such an in-depth analysis. So, it is natural that the inhabitants of Moscow complain about the length of the lines, and rightly address party and soviet bodies on this issue in the ispolkoms. [end recording]

[Vasilyenko] The deputies raised many other questions, both about surplus housing which some people have, about wider publicity and on the necessity of explaining to Muscovites the law on housing and the regulations concerning the registration and allocation of housing. After this, the commission took a decision in which the management is recommended to analyze more deeply the reasons for the complaints, to make those people strictly responsible who adopt a bureaucratic approach to them, to bring order to the handling of documentation and letters, and to deal with every fact in repeat letters from Muscovites to higher party and soviet bodies. This decision will be constantly under the supervision of the commission.

IZVESTIYA on Kazakh Officials' Response to Criticism

PM291157 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian on 26 January in its Morning Edition publishes on page 6 under the rubric "In Response to an Earlier *IZVESTIYA* Article" a 3,000-word report by special correspondents I. Karpenko and V. Shchepotkin entitled "For the Sake of Appearances." The authors refer to an article published in *IZVESTIYA* No 200, 1985, criticizing East Kazastan Oblast Executive workers for acquiring private housing for themselves and their families and squandering resources while at the same time the housing construction plan was not being fulfilled and there were also shortages of preschool facilities, hospitals, and hotels; and to the official response to this by the obkom first secretary published in *IZVESTIYA* No 228, 1985. Readers' reactions are quoted, expressing the view that the "punitive measures adopted by the obkom are merely an attempt to save the discredited leaders." The authors concur that "there is incontrovertible evidence in the oblast of insufficient exactingness toward cadres and attempts, in one way or another, to save compromised leaders by shunting them from one leading position to another and endowing them with privileges at public expense," and that this is "impermissible" because it runs counter to party's efforts to establish "order everywhere."

17-year-Old Activist Arrested in Moscow

LD301737 Hamburg DPA in German 1611 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan (DPA) — Soviet civil rights activist Anyuta Fadeyeva, 17, was arrested on Tuesday in Moscow and taken to a psychiatric clinic. This was stated today on the telephone by a spokesman of the unofficial soviet "Group of Trust," to which the young girl belongs.

Anyuta Fadeyeva had signed a petition in Leningrad calling upon the city soviet to declare Leningrad a nuclear-free zone, the spokesman said. This was presumably the reason for her detention. She had been taken into custody with 11 other members of the group, who had been later released, however.

The "Group of Trust," consisting of about 15, mostly young members, supports pacifist goals and calls for broad sections of the population to be allowed to take part in confidence-building between East and West. Early this month, a member of the group, 17-year-old Irina Pankratova, was put in a psychiatric clinic, where she is still being held.

Lithuanian CP's Shepetis on Nationalities Policy

PM281431 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SELSKAYA ZHIZN* in Russian on 23 January publishes on pages 2-3 an article under the "Political Conversations" rubric entitled: "The Brotherhood of the Peoples Is a Source of Strength" by Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary L. Shepetis.

The author begins by discussing the socioeconomic development of Lithuania in this century and the benefits of the application of Lenin's nationalities policy there. He then says:

"As is well known, quite a number of Poles live in the republic. Educational institutions with Polish as the language of instruction and their own newspapers, magazines, books, and the creative work of amateur ensembles and theaters — all this promotes Poles' active involvement in all spheres and levels of the republic's production, public, political, and cultural life. Even if we limit ourselves to this far from complete enumeration, we gain a vivid and compelling picture of what the party's Leninist nationalities policy is like in practice.

The author then describes the working class' decisive influence in shaping the new features of the socialist nation and Lithuanian working people's involvement in projects throughout the Soviet Union and in cooperation with the GDR.

Shepetis continues:

"In short, there is every reason to maintain that our nationalities policy is an effective condition for the development of the country as a whole and every republic that belongs to it. The Soviet Union today is a powerful socialist power with a unified policy, a unified Soviet multinational culture, and a unified national economic mechanism formed on the basis of the common economic goals and interests of all the nations and ethnic groups. And in all the diversity of its business and cultural relations, the Lithuanian SSR sets an example of the close interlocking interests of all our republics."

The author then claims that a genuine people's culture has been created in the republic under Soviet power and talks about the rapprochement of all social groups. He goes on:

"The further rapprochement of nations and ethnic groups is an objective process. However, we all appreciate too that the erasing of national features is a long process that takes place in stages. And here, as the draft new edition of the party Program stresses, 'any artificial forcing or holding back of objective development trends which hage come to a head is impermissible.' Nevertheless, natural pride in successes achieved must not turn into national arrogance or conceit or generate a trend toward isolationism and a disrespectful attitude to other nations and ethnic groups.

"In implementing Lenin's nationalities policy and improving national relations the republic's party organization is carrying out considerable work in labor collectives and families and among young people. Communists must not tolerate any manifestations of localism, national narrow-mindedness, or the exaggeration or disregarding of national and ethnic features in consistently implementing the principles of internationalism and countering the instances of nationalism and national isolationism which sometimes occur. Everything is important here — the attitude to language and monuments of the past, the interpretation of historical events, and the way we rename cities and villages.

"The vitality and activeness of the Lithuanian people is determined to a considerable extent by the character and level of national self-awareness which is developing in accordance with the genuinely national interests found in the inextricable bond with the internationalist unity of the socialist countries' working people. Some people in the West do not like this. Diverse figures belonging to the Lithuanian bourgeois emigration feverishly attack our country's nationalities policy and use bourgeois clerical ideology and the press and radio to combat socialism.

"Bourgeois and petit-bourgeois ideologues and the enemies of socialist Lithuania try to distort the very concept of national self-awareness, passing off their narrow selfish and nationalistic interests as genuinely national. Numerous propaganda centers in the West support them in every way in their subversive work, which has a clearly pronounced anti-Soviet, nationalistic, and religious thrust. Our ideological adversaries particularly count on religious extremists.

"Washington's hostile approach to progressive events in the world and to the Soviet Union and Soviet Lithuania, in particular, is characteristic, in fact, of many Lithuanian emigres in the West today. Professing the ideas of the exploiting classes, these frenzied anti-Soviets, stuck in the days of old bourgeois Lithuania, do not want to think differently and, indeed, are unable to do so. And they do not even notice (or do not want to notice) that their propaganda attacks find no response at all in Lithuania. Nor, it would appear, do some emigres even believe very much in the success of their desperate cause.

"In the context of a very acute struggle in the world arena between two world outlooks it is important to convey the truth about real socialism to the peoples in a purposeful and skillful manner and to make better use of the existing system of counterpropaganda work. Our aim is not to isolate ourselves or avoid the class adversary, who, judging by all accounts, would like to push us on to the defensive, but to give to the whole world the entire truth about national relations in the USSR and the Lithuanian SSR and show in an objective and scientifically based way our freedom, the real rights of our people, and the political maturity and harmonious integrity of multinational Soviet society. Sooner or later some Lithuanian emigres will realize that they are merely an applied tool of anticommunism.

"Experience of ideological confrontation shows that we are right to expect great assistance here from scientists and representatives of the social sciences. This primarily concerns the generalization of the practice of Lenin's nationalities policy and the experience of the fraternal peoples and the socialist community countries."

Shepetis concludes by urging the republic to make better use of its resources, touches on the new type of relations between the peoples that is being created, and says that the republic's Communists are working to ensure that everyone understands the message of the drafts of the CPSU Program and Statutes and the Basic Guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development.

Reportage on Leaders' Appearances, Speeches

Dolgikh, Shcherbina at Ministry Session

LD302157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1830 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Today the collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry held a meeting at which the state of the industry's affairs was analyzed and the results of last year's work were considered, as well as the tasks involved in fulfilling the plan for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan period. It was noted that the coal industry had coped with the plan for coal extraction last year, and that it had increased the volume of production. However, there was still no sign of the necessary perseverance in ensuring a steady rhythm of work in the pits and open-cast mines, using internal reserves more fully, raising the quality of the coal delivered, or intensifying thrifty work methods.

Shortcomings are being eliminated only slowly in the development of the country's main coalfields, especially the Kuzbass. Social issues are not being resolved promptly or fully. The meeting decided on specific measures to enhance managerial skills at the industry's enterprises and organizations, and to ensure the fulfillment of the 1986 plan targets and the provision of a worthy welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The collegium's meeting was addressed by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 30 January in its report on the meeting adds: "Taking part in the work of the collegium was Comrade Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."]

Kapitonov at Trade Ministry

PM291019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Improving the Work of Trade"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Ministry of Trade collegium was held in Moscow 22 January. It examined the results of the sector's work in the past year and tasks in fulfilling the plan for the development of trade in 1986 in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums.

The report of G.I. Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade, and the speeches of participants in the session analyzed the state of affairs in the sector. In the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, trade workers have to considerably step up work to implement the tasks associated with boosting Soviet people's prosperity and successfully fulfilling the targets of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere in 1986-2000.

In the past year the sale of light industry articles, cultural, consumer, and household goods, and food products increased. But the central apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Trade and many local enterprises are not yet making full use of reserves for increasing commodity resources, are slow to react to increased demands from customers, and do not promptly eliminate shortcomings in the organization of trade. Nor is due exactingness displayed toward industry as regards improving the range and quality of goods.

The session participants outlined measures to improve the activity of trade organizations and enterprises in the sector. They pointed to the need to constantly step up the responsibility of leadership cadres for strengthening plan and production discipline.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the collegium session. Taking part in the collegium's work were N.A. Stashenkov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, leaders of ministries and departments, union republic trade ministers, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU.

Nikonov Visits Krasnoyarsk Kray

LD301353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was in Krasnoyarsk Kray from 27 to 29 January. In the course of his visits to Sukhobuzimskiy, the USSR 60th anniversary sovkhozes, and Elita pedigree cattle-breeding farm, questions on improving work organization and of introducing financial autonomy of brigade sub-contracting and of intensive technologies in agriculture and stock-breeding were discussed.

The necessity of undertaking efficient measures to improve agricultural production and ensure further development of the kray agro-industrial complex was stated. At a kraykom conference, tasks for ensuring fulfillment of the plan for sale of agricultural products to the state in 1986 and prospects for development of the kray agro-industrial complex were discussed and priority guidelines for this work determined. The CPSU Central Committee secretary took an interest in the work of the consumer cooperative system, acquainted himself with social and cultural amenities, and visited enterprises of the processing and food industries. Comrade Nikonov was accompanied by Fedirko, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Kraykom and (Brissov), chairman of the krayispolkom.

Azerbaijan's Bagirov on 5-Year Plan Progress

LD301759 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Baku, January 30 TASS — "The past five-year plan period was for Azerbaijan that of successful advancement in all areas of socio-political and cultural life", a TASS correspondent was told by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic.

He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the opening of the 31st Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan on Friday. The congresses of the communist parties of the union republics are an important stage in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which is scheduled to open in the Kremlin on February 25.

The share of the Azerbaijan SSR in the national income of the USSR and in the aggregate volume of industrial output has grown fifty percent over the past five years. A policy for a perfection of the structure of industry has been intensively pursued, Kyamran Bagirov pointed out. In Azerbaijan, which was traditionally considered to be a land of oil and gas, machine-building began developing at a fast rate. It accounts for 70 percent of Soviet equipment for oil and gas extraction, and exports it to 23 countries. The other speedily developing branches of industry are the chemical and petrochemical industries, electric power engineering and radio electronics.

The agrarian sector of the republic's economy has been developing at a fast rate, too, Bagirov said. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output has increased by almost a third over the five years.

The main aim of the transformations carried out in the republic has been to ensure a further rise in the popular well-being, Bagirov stressed. Over the five years, the real income of the population has grown 16 percent. Almost 850 thousand people received new apartments in houses built, as is the rule all over the USSR, [word indistinct] the state funds. Yet, Bagirov pointed out, the objectives set as regards the volume and effectiveness of production, labour productivity and saving of material resources have not been achieved everywhere.

The new five-year plan period (1986-1990), Bagirov said, will become a turning point in further enhancing the effectiveness of production, its re-equipment and reconstruction. The scale of the application of the achievements of science and technology, especially advanced technology, has considerably increased in the national economy.

The upcoming transformations will make it possible not only to increase the productive forces and bring the growth of output of industrial product to reach 25 percent, but also raise to a new, even higher level the technical standards of the whole industry, achieve a serious social change. The economic potential of small towns and rural areas increases. An industry is developing there on the basis of local raw materials and a new contingent of the working class is forming. Another important step will be made on the way of overcoming the distinctions between town and countryside.

The party meetings and conferences of the current report and election campaign, the leader of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan said, have been filled with deep ideological and political content, have been of a creative character and notable for a constructive approach to the resolution of long-ripe problems.

Tomsk Obkom Elects New First Secretary

LD311142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1100 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] A plenum of Tomsk Obkom was held today. It considered an organizational matter. The plenum released Comrade Melnikov from his duties of first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his being confirmed as head of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Zarkaltsev, who earlier worked as second secretary of Tomsk Obkom and has recently been an inspector of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected first secretary of the obkom.

Uzbek SSR Procurators' Meeting Reported

GF291148 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0215 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Summary from poor reception] "The enlarged meeting held by the collegium of the Uzbek SSR Procurator's Office discussed the tasks of the organs affiliated to it concerning the question of further consolidating control over the application of laws and the effort made to prevent crimes, as demanded by the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the decisions adopted by the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

"The meeting established that serious work was being carried out in Uzbekistan to consolidate communal and state order and resolute measures were being taken on time and in an open way to eliminate (?breaches of law) through [words indistinct]."

However, the measures put into effect to realize the principles of social justice on matters concerning the current way to share material gains according to individual spending are often unsatisfactory. This raises the question of struggling against meanness, fraud, and bribery.

However, the procurators are not focusing satisfactory attention on this aspect of the problem.

"A number of organizational measures were established to upgrade the work of the organs affiliated to the procurator's office.

"Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Soroka, deputy procurator general of the Soviet Union, participated in the collegium meeting."

Academy of Sciences President on Fuel, Energy

LD301836 Moscow World Service in English
1510 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Interview with Dr. Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Russian with superimposed English translation; date and place not given; questioner not identified; recorded]

[Text] Fuel and energy: What are the Soviet Union's immediate prospects? That was the subject of a discussion held recently at the Academy of Sciences by the country's leading power engineers and journalists. This is what they were told by the president of the Academy; Dr. Anatoliy Aleksandrov:

[Begin recording] [Aleksandrov] West Siberia, where deposits of oil, gas, and gas condensate were discovered in recent years, is also rich in coal. Taken together, those deposits should last us for a long time. In other words, our country is one of those few industrially-advanced states which has enough fuel and energy resources for its needs. That is the basis for stable economic development in perspective."

[Question] Does that mean that the Soviet Union has no fuel problems?

[Aleksandrov] Well, it would be wrong to think so. We have to go further east and northward for oil, gas, and coal all the time. The fuel is there but it is hard to get at. Take the oil deposits of West Siberia: They are all located in the zone of permafrost under marshes and swamps. The development of such oil fields involves considerable investments and higher cost of transportation to industrial centers. So despite the fact that we have considerable oil and gas resources, it is justified that we keep to a course of reasonable economy, in using the fuel that is being extracted at an ever-rising cost. A rational use of fuel and energy resources is viewed here as a major priority. Our thermopower engineering for instance is to develop mainly on cheap coal, considerable deposits of which are to be found in the eastern regions of our country. Experts estimate that we have enough coal to last 5 centuries.

In the European part of the country, where deposits of natural fuel are insignificant, the nuclear power industry is to be given preference. There are plans to speed up construction of nuclear power stations equipped with fast neutron reactors. The specific feature of those reactors is that they can reproduce nuclear fuel. That makes for a reliable basis for solving the fuel and energy problem in the future. [end recording]

Kazakh SSR Economic Achievements Highlighted

LD301015 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1605 GMT on 28 January carries a 42-minute documentary entitled "Speeding Up the Stride of Time". The film profiles outstanding workers in various industries, focuses on how they coped with the last 5-year plan and details projected production increases and general improvements.

The narrative begins by saying that over the last 5-year plan 400 new industrial installations have appeared on the map of Kazakhstan. The volume of industrial production has grown by over 19 percent over that period. The daily recovery of coal is 350,000 metric tons, while for oil it stands at 60,000 metric tons. The output of electrical power has increased by a third during the 5-year plan and almost 4 billion poods of bread grain have been delivered in that period. The video shows brief clips of farm and field scenes, metal plant interior, and other industrial installations.

A profile of a mining family in Karaganda supplies the information that one of the two drifts at this site yields 400,000 metric tons of coal per year, while the video shows a large mobile excavator at testing site.

The film goes on to deal with the metallurgical industry and a noted front-ranker at the Kazakhstanskaya Magnitka. The video shows exteriors of Kazakhstanskaya Magnitka, interiors with steel being cast, a sheet rolling mill and shots of finished products and production stages.

There follows a profile of an outstanding farm worker. the video shows shots of assembly line at Tselinogradmash agricultural machinery plant as well as the finish product outside the plant. Following shots of field harvesting scenes, the video shows archive footage of Gorbachev's walk-about in Tselinograd in 1985 and conversations with farm workers.

The documentary then concentrates on an excavator operator at the Sokolovskiy-Sarbay combine. The video shows an overview of excavation works and operator at work.

The profiles that follow are of workers in the oil and coal industries. The video shows Mangyshlak derricks, a drilling team at work, Ekibastuz coalfield scenes, and shots of a conveyor marked AEG at the Vostochnyy opencast mine.

The narrator supplies the information that Ekibastuz yielded 1 billion metric tons of coal at the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The documentary goes on to look at the nonferrous Metallurgy industry. The video shows scenes from the Ust-Kamenogorsk zinc-led combine with rolls of metal and ingots coming off production line.

The film ends with profiles of a textile worker, a state farm chairman, and a rice-plantation worker.

Agricultural Developments for 25-29 Jan Reported

LD301124 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25-29 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 January

Farmers in the north of the country are engaged in snow retention work, while those in the south, for example in Chimkent Oblast, have started sowing. The January sowing has been made possible by an unusually mild spring. (1500 GMT)

27 January

Planting of orchards and vineyards has been completed today in the subtropics of Turkmenistan. (1200 GMT)

28 January

Snow retention is being carried out on the third millionth hectare in Tselinograd Oblast. The sales director of the Saratov Agricultural Research Institute for the South East reports on progress made over the last 2 years in creating new high-quality strains of hard and soft wheat and millet. Saratov has 1.2 million hectares allotted to intensive technology in 1986, and by the end of the 5-year plan this area will increase to 2 million hectares. The institute is equipped with selection hothouses which allow developing new strains twice as fast. With the introduction of bio technological methods, the time required for the creation of new strains will be reduced threefold. A scientific production association, Elita-Povolzhye, has been set up at the institute which will bring the processes of science and production closer together. (1200 GMT)

29 January

Farmers of Severokazakhstan Oblast have completed moisture retention work on an area of over 3.5 million hectares. In many areas the snow cover exceeds 60 cm. (0304 GMT)

Plans for Reequipping Agriculture Effort Cited

LD300012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1731 GMT 29 Jan 86

["Between the Lines of the USSR CSA Report: Agricultural Equipment in the New 5-Year Plan" — TASS headline]

[Summary] Moscow, 29 Jan (TASS) — The USSR has first place in the world for the output of tractors and combines. According to data in the recently published Central Statistical Administration report, 393,000 tractors and 111,000 grain harvesting combines were supplied to agriculture last year.

Tractor and agricultural machine building were among the most intensively developing industries in the USSR. In 1985 production in these industries increased by 6 percent compared with the previous year.

Soviet industry provides equipment for the total mechanization of work in growing sugar beet, corn, flax, cereals, and other crops. There are 19 such fully mechanized complexes.

The Basic Guidelines envision the allocation of capital investment for the technical reequipping of 147 works and the construction of 19 new agricultural engineering enterprises. The well-known DT-75 tractor will be replaced by a tractor twice as powerful which has already been tested. The Minsk tractor works will produce a new generation of machines; serial production will begin of the MTZ-142, which is 50 percent more powerful than machines currently in production.

The DON-1500 grain combine will go into use; it will be able to process 70 percent more grain than existing combines. A new grape combine will do the work of 79 people. Anti-erosion plows will be supplied in large quantities.

Editorial Discusses Loyalty to Leninism

PM231145 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 21 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial under the heading "Loyalty to Leninism" which asserts that Lenin's ideas live today in the draft of the new CPSU Program and now describes "Leninist norms of party life and organizational principles, Leninist concerns for the all-around enhancement of the party member's prestige, title, and importance have been embodied in the draft CPSU Statutes with the proposed changes and how "A Leninist style of work is the priceless possession of the party and all Communists." The editorial concludes:

"The wisdom of Lenin's first decree — the decree on peace — pervades the activity of our party in the international arena. The CPSU and the Soviet Government steadily follow a course of peace and consistently pursue a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy. This is convincingly borne out by the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, published in the press: It sets out a specific program for totally eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and other major, principled peace initiatives. The Soviet people and the Armed Forces servicemen warmly approve and unanimously support the new, resolute foreign policy action of the party and government in defense of peace and the normalization of the international situation. The whole world can see that our country is raising still higher the banner of peace, freedom, and humanism which the Great October erected over the planet.

"At the same time the Communist Party is always mindful of Lenin's instructions on the need to display vigilance, to be on guard against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. The Armed Forces, the draft of the new CPSU Program says, 'must display high vigilance and always be ready to intercept imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies and to defeat any aggressor.' Soviet servicemen are loyal to Lenin's behest and they are studying military matters in earnest, as Lenin urged.

"A Leninist style in party work...Leninist principles in selecting and assessing cadres...Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland...We speak of them in the precongress party documents and we are guided by them. The ideas of Lenin, the cause of Lenin, are immortal. They live and triumph in the deeds and plans of the Communist Party, in the deeds and accomplishments of the Soviet people marching along Lenin's path toward communism."

Civil Defense in the Event of War Explained

LD282056 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Commentary by Civil Defense official Stepanos [name indistinct]

[Excerpts] In towns and rayons where the enemy has succeeded in carrying out his attack and which are threatened by radioactive contamination, recommendations about the behavior of the population in the situation, reports on ways to overcome the consequences of the attack, and other necessary information will be given by the media which survive the attack.

In populated localities which have not been subjected to direct attack by the enemy's nuclear weapons, the danger to people is not excluded. After a nuclear explosions, as is known, a radioactive cloud is formed.

Radioactive contamination can be established with the aid of special equipment which is at the disposal of nonmilitarized civil defense formations. This is why the civil defense organs are engaged in a timely warning about the radioactive danger and in the organization of the population's antiradiation protection.

In towns and rayons toward which a radioactive cloud moves after a nuclear explosion, with the direct danger of radioactive contamination or with the discovery of radioactive contamination, the signal: "radioactive danger" will be given. This signal will be given to the population on the cable broadcasting network. In towns and populated localities in the countryside it will be duplicated by the established sound and light signals.

When this signal is given it is essential to put on a respirator, an antidust mask made of fabric, a cotton-gauze bandage, and if they are not available — a gas mask; take a prepared supply of food products and water, individual means of medical protection, the first aid articles and go to an antiradication shelter or other shelter. Where there are none of the above-mentioned protective constructions, basements and above-ground constructions built of stone, after their preparation, may be used for protection against radioactive contamination.

If circumstances compel you to shelter in an insufficiently prepared building for this purpose, it is essential to seal it hermetically without delay: hang thick fabric over the windows and the doors and, when necessary, cover existing cracks with any material.

When there is a danger of radioactive contamination, animals must be driven into shelters which have been hermetically sealed and prepared for the prolonged keeping of cattle; one must densely cover all doors and cracks in stores, cellars, vegetable stores, and other places where food and fodder are stored; cover containers of pure water and wells.

Departure from protective premises after the signal "radiation danger" is given can take place only with the permission of local civil defense organs.

When there is a threat of the use or when the use by the enemy of chemical or bacteriolocal weapons is discovered, civil defense organs will give the signal: "chemical alert". This signal is given along the cable broadcasting network and other technical means. In populated localities it is duplicated by the established sound and light signals. When this signal is given, it is essential immediately to put on a gas mask, factory-made means for the protection of the skin, or simple means — rubber raincoats, coasts of the "Balloon" type and, if possible, rubber boots and rubber gloves, and immedately take shelter in a protective building. If there is no protective building nearby, any dwelling, production or auxiliary building can be used for sheltering from poisonous and bacterial means.

People who find themselves in the center of chemical contamination must leave it as soon as possible. The way out will be indicated by civil defense workers. If it is impossible to obtain such information, one must follow the way out in the direction of the wind. When leaving a center of chemical contamination, one must observe all safety measures bearing in mind that everything around one is contaminated.

If it is established that the enemy has used bacteriological weapons, the population will receive from the warning systems recommendations on what to do. However, one must be aware of the fact that one can leave a center of bacteriological contamination only with the permission of the civil defense organs and only after special treatment.

It is essential in chemical and bacteriological centers to pay the greatest attention and strictly fulfill the civil defense orders.

Many of you have noticed that civil defense signals, recommendations, and information to the population in various centers of contamination will be given on the cable broadcasting network, or, as we say, on the radio broadcasting network in towns and rayons. Therefore any citizen who wishes to obtain civil defense signals in good time and information of the civil defense organs in case of war, should now, in the time of peace, take care that a cable radio outlet from the town or rayon radio center is installed in his apartment.

The presence of the means of receiving signals, knowledge by the population of the methods of giving civil defense signals, of the location of shelters and refuges, skilfull actions and strict observance of the regulations concerning behavior in the centers of destruction and contamination, will reduce by many times the possible losses when the enemy uses means of mass destruction.

Civil defense signals and actions by the population when they are given must be studied by the population during annual civil defense exercises. After these exercises people must well know how signals will be given and where the places for them to shelter are, at work and when they are at home.

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ACDA REPORT 'LATEST STAGE' IN U.S. PROPAGANDA

LD021251 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb (TASS) -- The White House has announced that President Reagan has sent the regular annual Arms Control and Disarmament Agency report to Congress.

The report itself has not been put out yet. Although, to judge by the accompanying letters of the President to congressmen and leaders of the House of Representatives and Senate, which have been published, this document is in fact an ode praising the United States for their ostensible "full adherence" to their pledges in the field of arms control and at the same time -- a list of accusation in respect to other countries, including the Soviet Union.

One notices the fact that precisely the part of the report which contains the absurd "accusations," is strictly classified. This very fact alone shows that the United States has no facts at its disposal, because there can be none. On the contrary, it is known that in the course of various hearings in Congress, a number of quite influential experts declared that the Soviet Union adhered to her treaty obligations in the field of arms control. The same has been admitted by U.S. representatives at sittings of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission, which was established to monitor accords concluded by the sides. It is not the United States, but the Soviet Union, which has every reason to pose the question of adherence by the U.S. side to its obligations.

In his letter to Congress, Reagan asserts that he takes the obligations adopted by the United States as a result of the talks between the Soviet minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. secretary of state in January, 1985, in Geneva, "very seriously."

At that time the sides agreed they would strive to end the arms race on earth and prevent one in space. Now, however, by sending this report to Congress, the President is in fact placing his "Strategic Defense Initiative," which threatens to extend the arms race into space, outside the framework of the accord. Moreover, in direct violation of the indefinite Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems Washington has announced its program to create antimissile defense territories in the United States and its NATO allies; the program will include prohibited elements to be based in space.

Not having ratified the SALT II treaty, the United States, however, gave the assurance that it intended to adhere to its clauses. Nevertheless, in violation of the provisions of this important document the United States has begun production of long-range cruise missiles to based on land and at sea and has begun their mass deployment. The siting [razmeshcheniye] then of the new ballistic missiles in Western Europe is an open violation of Clause 12 of the SALT II treaty. It remains to be added that the United States stubbornly refuses to ratify the treaties on underground nuclear explosions of 1974-1976 and has violated them more than once.

The appearance of the presidential report is seen by observers as the latest stage in a propaganda campaign, which is supposed to draw the attention of the U.S. and international public away from the U.S. violations of its treaty obligations.

WEINBERGER REMARKS IN DETROIT SPEECH CRITICIZED

Shuttle Delays Regretted

LD312036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Dunayev dispatch from Washington]

[Text] Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger surprised Americans today. In the very hours when the country is preparing to bid farewell to the astronauts who died tragically, Weinberger found it possible to make a speech in which the only regret he expressed was that there would now be some delay in fresh launches of space shuttle craft. The delay will not be for just a day, the Pentagon chief said, and this means it will have a serious effect on our plans and programs, the Pentagon's plans and programs, and especially on preparations for SDI, as the invitation [as heard] to "star wars" is called in Washington. Even on the day of mourning Weinberger could not keep himself from speaking on his favorite theme, openly admitting that the space shuttle that suffered disaster worked mainly for "star wars." And the Pentagon chief called detente a childish illusion. I am quoting a speech by Weinberger made in the Economic Club of Detroit: The text of the speech has just been distributed by the Pentagon.

Weinberger can hardly be expressing the feelings of disappointed and dispirited Americans, whom they have tried to convince that flights of shuttle craft are outings without danger to which both teachers and journalists can be invited. In the opinion of well-known observer, Mary McGrory, the consequences of the tragedy are unpleasant, and not only as concerns the space program, as she writes in THE WASHINGTON POST. The President must admit that his "star wars" require ideal, super-reliable technology. The whole program rests on the assumption that millions of systems and mechanisms have to work to a computer's command faultlessly and in synchronism with extraordinary precision, to thousandths of a second. This assumption has now proved to be highly questionable following the spacecraft's disaster.

And today it is especially appropriate to ask the President, McGrory writes, can the solution to earth's problems not be found on the ground, and not in space?

Accelerated Deployment Called For

LD311958 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

At the time when American scientists engaged in "star wars" research programmes increasingly arrive at the conclusion that various aspects of the U.S. universal space-based defence are technically unattainable and warn about the possibility of losing control over the strike arms in near-terrestrial space, their employers from the Pentagon continue their noisy propaganda campaign about the mythical successes of the "Strategic Defense Initiative".

Addressing on Thursday members of the Economic Club of Detroit the United States Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger contended that the programme of implementing the SDI is making "dramatic progress" and voiced the opinion that not "star wars" plans but hopes of Americans for a relaxation of international tension could become the main obstacle on the road to a "safer and more stable world".

The head of the Pentagon said that the disaster of the Challenger spaceship could slow down work to create space strike weapons. It follows from Weinberger's speech that the United States intends again to hold tests of the "Minuteman" and "Titan" ICBM to give them the capability of anti-missiles, this being a flagrant voiolation of the 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty.

The calls by the United States secretary of defense to speed up the deployment of American nuclear arms on earth, to continue the course that might prove to be irretrievably costly to the whole of mankind.

'Irresponsible Opinions'

PM311702 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "Back-To-Front Logic"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has made a speech in Detroit which without exaggeration could be called a policy statement of the U.S. militarists, who are trying to justify the utmost fueling to the arms race, global expansionism, and diktat.

Arbitrarily distorting the real state of affairs, Weinberger advanced along the well-trodden path of accusing the Soviet Union of various "machinations," a "never-ending build-up of military potential," and attempts to "subjugate the world" and of course "seize America," which -- of course! -- before the advent of the present administration was unilaterally disarming.

What methods does the Pentagon chief propose? The traditional methods: "Whoever has followed the Soviet Union in the last few years will understand that the present state of our relations with Moscow... depends on our ability to continue to act from a position of strength. This is a fact of life. It is the result of what we have learned since World War II, that is that the West's security and peace throughout the world depends absolutely on U.S. military might." Back-to-front logic, and what else is there to say.

...Thus, black is passed off as white to Americans. Thus, with the authority of a responsible post being used as a cover, attempts are being made to hammer home to them irresponsible opinions.

SDI TO LEAD TO 'DESTABILIZATION' OF WORLD SITUATION

LD020307 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Feb 86

[TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev commentary]

[Text] According to recommendations of specialists working for the Pentagon, the American "star wars" program should provide for the siting in space of several thousand units of strike weapons, deployed in seven tiers, mostly over the territory of the socialist countries. The system covers the use of a vast number of computers which must ensure a transition from a manual system of guiding combat operations to a fully automatic one. Computers can replace people in deciding on a nuclear war. And it is getting increasingly more obvious even if stationed on the ground, computers do not ensure 100 percent reliability of their decisions or correctness of their conclusions and estimates. Computer errors which, even in peacetime, lead to sorry consequences, can bring off a world wide disaster in a critical international situation.

Scientists note that the combat guidance computers for the "star wars" plan may activate systems of American strike weapons in space in response to signals that have nothing to do with a nuclear missile attack; for example, signals due to small disturbances of the environment or even without them at all. The putting of the ABM systems on combat alert as a result of such signals can be regarded by the other side as preparation for a first strike, with all the ensuing consequences. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST recently quoted a scientist hired by the Pentagon concerning computers for "star wars" as saying that the computers were doing strange things one could not possibly visualize. At times they did one thing and, at other times, something else.

Pentagon specialists are now developing an expert ABM computer system. This man-made intellect system contains in its program, among other things, estimates of the military political situation for decision making about the start of war. This American project is a product of the psychology and mentality of those United States leaders who are known to have, to the greatest extent, an unobjective, distorted view of the Soviet Union's intentions and the greatest readiness to use arms of mass annihilation in conflict situations. One can well picture the consequences for our planet that can be brought by "star wars" computer programs based, say, on estimates by White House consultants Edward Teller or Colin Gray, with the latter holding the belief that victory is possible for the United States in a nuclear war.

United States Administration officials are trying to convince the Americans that some sort of miracle will happen with the realization of the "star wars" program, a miracle that will do away in one go with all the highly dangerous technical defects of American strike space weapons and of the electronic system for their guidance. These hopes are extremely illusory. On the other hand, it is quite apparent that continued work in the United States under the "star wars" program may lead only to a sharp destabilization of the military political situation in the world. The risk of nuclear war will be rising, including the risk due to errors in estimating the situation because of malfunctions in the warning systems and computers.

U.S. RESORTS TO DELAYING TACTICS ON ARMS PROPOSAL

LD011822 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Soviet television political observer Valentin Zorin commentary; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Much may be said about the various nuances in Washington's reaction to the Soviet initiatives, but the main thing, the crux of the matter, lies in the fact that there has not yet been a genuine, formal reaction or any specific response to the absolutely specific proposals set forth in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. And this is so despite the fact that we are already in the 3d week since these truly historic proposals were promulgated.

As is known, the White House's very first reaction was positive. The importance and the constructive, even innovatory nature of Comrade Gorbachev's statement was noted. True, this was done only in a very general sense, without anything really specific being said. But the very fact that this time in Washington they had departed from the practice of unpleasant memory of rejecting Soviet proposals outright without bothering to read or study them was assessed as a positive factor.

But there then followed a series of very confusing and contradictory statements by various high-ranking figures in the Washington administration, which basically amounted to belittling and distorting the Soviet proposals, which meant creating a propaganda smokescreen around them and reducing the great impression that they had made on the world, as well as on the U.S. public.

However, no official or -- and this is the main thing -- substantial reply has been given, and still has not been given to this day.

It stands to reason that the whole complex of the Soviet proposals -- whose crux is the specific program for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons throughout the world over the next 15 years and the prevention of the militarization of outer space, a program which is calculated for a precise and definite period of time -- requires attentive and businesslike examination.

But close study is one thing and obvious dragging out of time is something else. The Washington administration has a sufficient number of qualified specialists who do not need whole weeks to work out the essence of the Soviet proposals. In connection with this some observers are saying that the opponents of a Soviet-U.S. accord, having not dared to give a blunt no to the steps proposed by the Soviet Union in the face of world public opinion, have decided to resort to delaying tactics and a reluctance to give direct answers. The poignancy of the impression made by the Soviet initiatives will, they are saying, become dulled with time and the whole thing will probably grind to a halt. Well, if that sort of thinking really does exitst, then it is naive, to say the least. Mikhail Seregeyevich's statement raises such problems of world importance and opens up such prospects for resolving them that life itself will not permit the avoidance of a reply to them.

The whole world expects from Washington not petty cunning nor political maneuvering, but a constructive response corresponding to the scope and the level of the problems that are being faced.

SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT ISSUES POSSIBLE

LD022032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Feb 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpts] Goods are purchased when the demand for them arises. Advertising and fairs are intended to stimulate demand which objectively need not exist. For instance, people have no objective, biological need to smoke and drink. People smoke and drink to satisfy falsely acquired needs. The same goes for weapons. Canada and even the United States have no objective need for powerful weapons: No one is preparing to attack them. But they have to trade in arms. True. there is a depraved need to use weapons for imperialist policy. But this reason -- the real one -- is concealed and a false reason is spoken aloud -- the Soviet threat. They are always saying it. Now more than ever before, however, Western reason has grounds to doubt this. The thesis about the Soviet Union is currently hard to defend: A country which is putting forward a concrete plan for nuclear and other forms of disarmament cannot remain a threat. Washington itself promised to make a serious study of the Soviet initiatives. This study, however, is being delayed. And Senator William Proxmire considers the continuing official silence -- as he described it -- as shocking evidence of weakness. On the other hand, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has just described relaxation of tension as a childish hope.

Thus, time passes in polemics, although observer James Reston writes that the way President Reagan deals with the Soviet proposals may be, according to Reston, a major decision in his presidency. All the same, it is reported that the letter which the White House is preparing to send to the Kremlin will lay emphasis on the medium-range missiles in Europe. The President will allegedly declare in the letter that the Russians should discuss their proposals with Britain and France so that these two countries promise not to increase their forces within the framework of the medium-range missile treaty.

Well, the European side of the Soviet plan can be dealt with without delay -- without dragging the matter out and hampering it with other problems. If it were possible to eliminate the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles on the European Continent one of the difficult knots in world politics would be united. It is suggested only that the reasonable Soviet desires should be taken into account, that the United States should not hand their medium-range missiles on to their allies, and that Britain and France should not increase their own nuclear weapons.

Western Europe has the opportunity of putting in its own word. Do they want U.S. missiles here, in their own home? Europe is our common home and conditions have now arisen here for the estrangement between East and West to be overcome. Nothing is demanded of Britain and France that they would not themselves declare. Formally, their nuclear forces accord with the principle of minimal restraint. From the point of view of this principle they now have enough of these forces and there is no necessity to augment them. That would go directly against the moods and hopes which gripped Europe following the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva and following Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement.

These moods and hopes can be felt both in Geneva and Vienna, and Stockholm, also. An international conference of nongovernmental organizations, Together for Peace, has been held in Geneva, incidentally, which addressed a call to all people to undertake joint efforts to see that mankind enters the next century in peace.

The latest round of negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe has opened in Vienna and it opened on an optimistic note.

In Stockholm the latest session of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and disarmament in Europe has also opened on an optimistic note. This is the ninth session already and, perhaps, the first with such great hopes for success. In the final stage of the eighth session, there was positive mention of the influence of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva and at the beginning of the ninth session Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement had a beneficial effect.

Dumas, French minister of external relations, spoke at the first session. He described the Soviet iniatives as a step in the right direction. But what about the direction of French steps? Paris is for the time being not ready for concrete talks and sets out the conditions for taking part in talks. One is a substantial cut in Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals. But the Soviet Union is in favor of such a cut; it is also in favor of the total liquidation of these arsenals. The other French condition is the renunciation of creating [sozdaniye] destabilizing antimissle defense systems. The Soviet Union is also in favor of such a renunciation; it also sees in these an obstacle which should not be created. France is also in favor of chemical disarmament. Finally, France is against a lack of equilibrium in conventional weapons in Europe. But the Soviet Union also has no need for such a lack of equilibrium: our proposals take the interests of the security of all in account.

On Friday, a reply to Mikhail Serbeyevich Gorbachev's appeal was received from French President Francois Mitterrand. President Reagan is still writing.

FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Genscher also spoke at Stockholm. He also found good words to say about the Soviet initiatives and promised to draw up constructive responses to constructive elements.

So, negotiations are underway in Stockholm, Geneva, and Vienna: Mankind lives in hope.

SDI 'UNDERMINING' STRATEGIC STABILITY, SECURITY

PM311139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Part two of article by L. Semeyko: "A Course Aimed at Destabilization" under rubric "What is SDI?"]

[Text] What effect would realization of the "Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) have on strategic stability? This is essentially the central question. Preserving strategic stability is an essential condition for preserving peace in the nuclear age. And that is why it must be strengthened in every way possible. Any shaking of its foundations will make peace far more fragile.

The U.S. Administration tries to convince everyone that the concept of "star wars" is a "great blessing" in the matter of ensuring strategic stability. An antimissile shield in space will remove forever, they say, the desire to launch nuclear missiles. Peace will no longer rest on the threat of nuclear destruction and will consequently become more reliable and secure.

Well, it would be fine if everything went precisely like this. But in actual fact the situation appears far more complex. The celestial mirage of "still firmer" strategic stability evaporates on close examination of this issue. It is no accident, we must suppose, that the authors of the rather voluminous Pentagon report to Congress on SDI (1985) preferred to avoid analysis of the question of mutual connections between SDI and stability. But the nature of these mutual connections is such that it is arousing growing alarm everywhere.

First. Perhaps it would be possible to begin with a pronouncement made by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger: A Soviet antimissile defense, if it is created, "will create the necessity to increase our (U.S.-L.S.) offensive forces and improve their capacity to overcome Soviet defense systems." In other words, the chief of the Pentagon directly admits an objective fact (this, incidentally, rarely happens with him): The creation of defense weapons will cause a buildup of offensive weapons in response. We also recognize this fact. We not only recognize it, but sound the alarm in advance: A qualitatively new arms race will be extremely dangerous in its consequences. It will inevitably destabilize the situation and increase the threat of the outbreak of war.

However, the leaders in Washington have a different approach. Simplified, it could be formulated as follows: If an ABM system is developed above the United States, the Soviet Union would do well to initiate a radical reduction in its strategic offensive potential, but if an ABM umbrella system is developed above the Soviet Union, the Americans should immediately increase their offensive arsenal. This, at least, is how Weinberger puts it. A very strange approach, to put it mildly, if one regards it from the standpoint of equality and justice, which U.S. leaders themselves urge. If one takes the official U.S. approach as a whole, it is based on the fact that a certain combination of reduced offensive weapons plus newly created strategic defense weapons and the "balance" between them must strengthen strategic stability.

But what kind of "balance" regulated in the U.S. way can be discussed if the measures taken by one side will inevitably lead to countermeasures by the other, followed by counter-countermeasures? There is an obvious lack of logic in the U.S. position. It is not accidental: The realization of SDI is a conscious course aimed at an uncontrolled increase, rather than a coordinated curbing of the arms race. The latter, as is well known, has never led to anything good. It is precisely the arms race that is capable of destabilizing the strategic situation to the greatest extent by introducing to it more and more new elements of tension, right up to the appearance of a most acute situation.

Second. SDI also runs counter to the idea of maintaining the existing strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States. The mechanism of this balance is complex and delicate. It not only directly concerns the sides' security interests, but also includes an account of a multitude of different indicators. For 15 years now, this balance has looked like an approximate equilibrium of strategic offensive potentials, even if the structure of these potentials and the potentials of the various offensive weapons are not at all identical. It is important that the military and technical problems of this balance have long since been "pigeonholed" and repeatedly analyzed by each side; now the difficult task is to substantially lower the level of this balance without upsetting it.

But realization of SDI would overturn all existing ideas on the balance of forces and even on the possibilities of reducing nuclear arms. The strategic balance would truly become strategic chaos. It would be extremely difficult to determine whether the balance was being maintained or not, because not only the offensive components of the balance would have to be taken into account, but also the defensive components -- no longer deployed on a limited scale, but on the broadest scale possible -- and, what is more, in their interaction with one another. An extremely unclear situation would arise. It is difficult to imagine all the dangerous consequences if one of the sides were ever to gain a vital edge in something. The Soviet Union has never aspired and will not aspire to this. The situation is more complex with the United States. On the one hand, it was stated at the Geneva meeting -- and this is a positive step -- that the U.S. side will also not aspire to gain military superiority. On the other hand, however, there are no signs of even a deceleration of the flywheel of Washington's gigantic military programs. In these conditions, with the realization of SDI not only even greater asymmetry in the makeup of the sides' strategic forces could arise -- which would make analysis of the correlation of forces extremely difficult -- but the threat of the strategic balance being violated as a whole would also become obvious. Such a violation -- real or even mistakenly taken as real (chaos is chaos) -- would automatically signify the undermining of strategic stability. And the undermining of stability is the undermining of general security.

Third. Assessment of the strategic situation would also become extremely vague. U.S. research, in particular, cites possible scenarios of the very process of obtaining these assessments. Side A, for example, could consider itself "better" covered by a space-based ABM umbrella and consequently, in a crisis situation, would not hesitate to press the nuclear button. Side B, on the other hand, fearing a first strike against its territory and knowing it has "worse" cover, would be given the incentive to carry out a preemptive strike. Side A, foreseeing such a course of strategic analysis by side B, would try to hasten its own first nuclear strike. It is clear that in this "race into nonexistence" precisely nothing remains of strategic stability. Nothing, U.S. analysts point out, would also remain of it if each side were to believe that it is covered "better" (or "worse").

Of course, this is an abstract military and political analysis with all its inevitable shortcomings. But even it may be used by the hotheads in Washington: The logic of "side A" would clearly be to their liking if one takes into account the slogan of military and technical superiority which has by no means been withdrawn in the United States and confirmation, even since Geneva, of the necessity to have only "strong positions."

Fourth. Realization of the "star wars" program engenders and would engender in the future destabilization at every stage of its implementation. Indeed, even now, at the so-called "research and development" stage, the problem of nuclear disarmament is being called into question. In order to unblock this problem, the door through which weapons could penetrate space must be tightly shut. Shut at the very earliest stage.

This would make it possible to keep the AMB Treaty in force, which prohibits (in Article V) the creation, testing, and deployment of sea-, air-, space-, or mobile land-based ABM systems or components.

This is a treaty of fundamental significance for the entire process of limiting and reducing strategic offensive weapons. Coordinated limitations on ABM systems are an inalienable part of Soviet-U.S. relations and negotiations as a whole. Washington's attempts to undermine the ABM Treaty with "harmless research" even today are having a negative effect on Soviet-U.S. relations and on the course of the Geneva talks. These attempts are laying the foundations for undermining strategic stability.

If we fail to place barriers in the way of the creation and testing of space-based strike weapons, the destabilization curve would suddenly shoot upwards at the next stage -- with the deployment of space-based strike weapons. In addition to the aforementioned factors, others would also have an effect. They include the appearance of the possibility of suddenly knocking out satellites providing early warning of a nuclear attack. Even, accidentally knocking out these (particularly these) or other satellites could be regarded as an act of war undertaken by the other side. There is more. The militarization of space using the latest scientific and technical achievements would lead to still greater automation of the process of adopting strategic decisions in a crisis situation. The question "to be or not to be" would ultimately be decided not by man, but by electronic machinery -- with all the extremely dangerous consequences of possible malfunctions in the functioning of extremely complex computer systems (it is calculated that just one control system for space-based ABM would have to process from 10 to 100 million units of information). From this standpoint we also cannot fail to perceive the main thing: SDI is really the prologue to the undermining of strategic stability.

Fifth. When examining the problem of strategic stability it is important not to forget that it must not be approached on a narrowly technical level, that is, from the standpoint of the effect upon it of various specific arms. It is not a matter of this or that missile or space-based strike weapon. The point is that Washington is beginning a qualitatively new round of the arms race, in both nuclear and space arms. It is beginning it in an attempt to level the close interconnection between them. This approach by the U.S. side is potentially dangerous for strategic stability. It is therefore all the more important to observe in practice the obligation reinforced in Geneva by the signature of the U.S. President, the obligation regarding the necessity of carrying out the tasks set out in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of 8 January 1985. These tasks also include strengthening strategic stability. Achieving this is both possible and necessary. This depends to a decisive extent on whether we will succeed in preventing an arms race in space and halting the one on earth. This, in turn, depends on Washington's political will.

Strategic stability is a vital necessity. Essentially, it is a question of the decisive condition of maintaining security in the nuclear age -- both national and general. In the situation taking shape, concern over preserving and strengthening strategic stability must not be the domain of only two great powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States. It is a question of universal concern and universal responsibility. As indicated in the statement by M.S.Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "when it is a question of preserving peace and ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war, there can be no bystanders and nonparticipants. This is a matter for each and every one. Here the contribution of each state -- large or small, socialist or capitalist -- is important. Here the contribution of every responsible political party, every social organization, and every individual is important."

U.S. ANSWER TO SOVIET INITIATIVES AWAITED BY ALL

PM271716 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent G. Vasilyev: "What Will America's Response Be?]

[Text] New York, January -- Let us return to the first U.S. reaction to the new Soviet initiatives. It was almost unanimously positive. President Reagan said he was "very grateful for the proposal" and that the U.S. leadership was "studying it carefully." Secretary of State Shultz also gave, by and large, a positive assessment of the Soviet peace initiative. Although he did complain about the Soviet Union making it public, as if informing the world public could hinder progress toward reaching an accord between Washington and Moscow on the main disarmament problems. Only one representative of the Washington "big three," Defense Secretary Weinberger, tried to put an immediate damper on people's hopes of success. Work in the United States on the "Strategic Defense Initiative," that is, preparations for the deployment of space strike weapons, he said, will continue no matter what.

A CBS correspondent noted in a report from Moscow: "The new proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev and his emphasis on improving Soviet-U.S. relations are an important part of the program the CPSU is taking to its congress." There were plenty of positive words in the U.S. press. It called the new Soviet proposals "breathtaking," "far-reaching," "detailed." The papers acknowledged that the Soviet proposals contain elements of compromise and take into account the positions of the United States and other countries, that they have given rise to a wave of hope throughout the world and the Reagan administration will find it hard to resist public pressure in its own country and in Western Europe if it does not respond to the Soviet Union with something constructive.

It was also placed on record that the USSR's new, far-reaching peace initiatives, according to the U.S. press, took official Washington by surprise.

But only a few days had passed when, as if some invisible conductor had waved his baton, the U.S. press and television began to wind up the discussion. Explaining the sudden "decline in interest" in the Soviet proposals, NEWSWEEK magazine writes that the administration's desire to "lower expectations" is begind it. Why should it need to do this? The popular weekly does not answer this question. But the answer is clear: The Soviet proposals have everywhere galvanized public movements advocating curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and relaxing international tension. Pressure by these movements is becoming a real force which the politicians at the helm of government in the United States and in other Western countries cannot ignore.

As TIME magazine writes, deep in the U.S. Administration discussion has begun on the question of how to respond to the Soviet peace initiatives. "Obviously, the debate is going to be fierce," the magazine writes. "A deep split has long been apparent in the administration's ranks on arms control questions. And past U.S. proposals have come about only after prolonged and at times, heated exchanges."

What is stopping Washington from responding immediately and constructively to Moscow's peace initiatives with its own?

The other day Americans who know their history celebrated a significant date. On 17 January it was 25 years since President Eisenhower's farewell speech on leaving the White House, in which, for the first time, he used the term "military-industrial complex."

This man, who devoted nearly all his life to the army and therefore knew what he was talking about, said that there had occurred in the United States an amalgamation between the colossal military machine and the vast military industry whose "total influence -- political, economic, and even spiritual -- is felt in every city, in every state, and in every federal institution."

The jubilee did not pass unnoticed, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that in 25 years the alliance of the Pentagonites, arms manufacturers, the scientists and engineers who are nourished by them, and reactionary members of Congress has become even wider and all-pervasive. The paper gave the following figures: One in twenty jobs in the United States is associated directly or indirectly with appropriations under the "defense expenditure" heading. Some 25 percent of all U.S. scientists and engineers serve the god of war. The Pentagon plans to spend more than $300 billion, $34 billion of it on scientific research and design work. The paper quoted Jerome Wiesner, former special science and technology assistant under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson: "It is no longer a question of how to control the military-industrial complex, but how to prevent the United States from turning into a total military society."

The voice of this "unholy alliance," held together by the pursuit of profit and by its belligerent chauvinism, can be heard in the speeches of Caspar Weinberger, a loyal advocate of California's aerospace corporations. Of course, the Soviet peace program rankles generals and admirals trying to progress in the service, weapons manufacturers making their fortunes from fulfilling "defense programs," politicians on their anti-communist hobbyhorse, and all kinds of "Sovietologists" sowing seeds of hatred toward people who have chosen the path of socialism. The implementation of the program threatens them with considerable reductions in the income and privileges they have had recently. But it is not only the military-industrial complex as such which stands in the way of the implementation of the prospects opened up by Geneva for an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, an improvement in the international situation, and the quest for accords on limiting the arms race on earth and preventing one in space. The anticommunist confrontational habits and stereotypes of the U.S. Administration also work against it.

Let us not forget that 5 years ago the Reagan administration came to power under the slogan of a "new American Revolution" which on closer examination turned out to be a direct reflection of the most reactionary U.S. circles' assertive desire to turn the development of world history back to a favorable direction for U.S. imperialism. Right-wing Republicans proclaimed the achievement of military superiority as the lever for this. The rapid buildup of the Pentagon budget began and more and more military programs went into production. Attempts to pressure the socialist countries and to carry out interventionist interference in the affairs of "third World" peoples became the dominant features of Washington foreign policy. The heavy locomotive of the belligerent policy of confrontation gathered speed and momentum and it was not easy to slow it down. Particularly since Washington was in no hurry to do so.

Life, however, showed not only the danger, but the groundlessness of the main postulates of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy. First and foremost, Washington's calculations that by expediting U.S. military preparations, it would be possible to wreck military-strategic parity and tip the balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries in its favor failed to materialize. "Despite the $2 trillion rearmament spree undertaken by the U.S. Administration," THE WASHINGTON POST notes in this connection, today the U.S. military machine does not have any marked superiority over the Soviet Armed Forces. Nor did the hopes that by imposing an arms race on us, the United States would be able to exhaust and undermine the socialist countries' economies come to fruition.

Not all Americans have immediately recognized the lessons of the past few years.

Yet, in the United States there is a gradually growing distrust in the recipes proposed by the Republican administration for "strong-arm" and "surgical" solutions to world problems. Fears are mounting here over the possibly catastrophic consequences of the policy of confrontation, which Washington cannot or will not abandon.

Now that the process of the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations under the influence of Geneva has been somewhat stepped up [neskolko aktivizirovalsya] and the White House, in its own words, is "studying in detail" the range of Soviet peace proposals that demand a really businesslike response, many people in the United States are asking the question: What can we expect from U.S. leaders? Are they prepared to go further than changing the tone of their speeches and agreeing to seek compromises?

Specific answers to these questions will be given by Washington's practical actions. But, without waiting for this, another United States will have its say. The answer will be given in its citizens' homes, on city streets and squares where peace compaigners demonstrate, and under the vaults of the Capitol where discussions rage between sober-minded legislators and "hawks." In other words, it will depend to a considerable extent on the correlation of forces in the United States itself and in the world and on the degree of activeness of social movements.

The wide-ranging complex of peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union is having a powerful influence on the international political climate. As the U.S. Peace Council statement says, "The phased plan proposed by the Soviet Union for ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 along with the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions are not only inspiring news for all those who struggle for peace, but a remarkable opportunity which must be grasped by all peace-loving forces."

PROBLEMS OF NUCLEAR VERIFICATION EXAMINED

PM241553 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by political observer Vladimir Katin: "Moratorium Is the Path to Disarmament"]

[Excerpt] As is well known, our country does not limit itself to mere calls for the halting of nuclear tests. Last August a decision was adopted to unilaterally halt any nuclear explosions through 31 December 1985. Now the Soviet leadership has extended the moratorium by an additional 3 months, that is through 31 March. This moratorium will operate even longer if the United States also halts nuclear tests. "We propose once more to the United States," M.S. Gorbachev's statement says, "that it join in this undertaking whose importance is obvious to literally everyone in the world."

I want to note in particular the fact that it was far from simple to make the decision to extend the Soviet moratorium. Something else is also clear: The Soviet Union cannot continue to display one-sided restraint in regard to nuclear tests indenfinitely. But its degree of responsibility is too great for Moscow not to try every opportunity to influence the position of others by force of example.

The United States excused its refusal to join the moratorium by alleging that nuclear explosions are hard to verify. But these arguments have absolutely no foundation. The Soviet statement especially stresses that verification is not a problem for the Soviet Union. Incidentally, the Soviet Union is not any less interested in effective control than the United States. Here is the opinion of Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme: "The work done by my country's experts in this field convinced me long ago that the scientific and technical knowledge and experience accumulated provide an opportunity for ensuring the necessary verification of compliance with a treaty banning any nuclear weapons tests."

How can verification questions be resolved in practice?

The necessary verification of the observance of the moratorium will be fully ensured by national technical means and with the aid of international procedures. In certain cases on-site inspection can be organized. The Soviet Union is prepared for all these measures and invited the United States to reach honest agreement on them.

The interesting and promising points put forward in a joint message from six states -- Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, India, Sweden, and Greece -- deserve attention in this connection. In this message they suggested creating special stations on their countries' territories for monitoring the implementation of an accord on ending nuclear weapons tests.

It should be emphasized that the nonaligned countries are suggesting holding consultations with a view to also extending the 1963 Moscow treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater so as to embrace underground tests which are not covered by the treaty. The Soviet Union also agrees with this proposal.

Incidentally, in the opinion of someone as competent to judge these matters as former CIA Director Colby, the observance of a moratorium on nuclear explosions "could undoubtedly be ensured with the aid of existing national technical means of verification."

I shall dwell on a problem which, it seems to me, must be of interest to readers: What kind of explosions can be picked up by modern equipment, how, and by what means?

The United States right now has 105 seismological stations in 55 countries joined into a global standardized network. These stations are equipped with highly sensitive instruments which ensure a record of the slightest seismic fluctuations.

Here experience and practice attest that there can be no errors or miscalculation in determining the nature of an explosion. Thus, two major U.S. specialists in this field, L. Sykes and (D. Ivernden), noting the high degree of reliability of the U.S. system for verifying nuclear explosions, state that not a single one of the several hundred nuclear explosions in their 20 years of work has been mistaken for an earthquake. They discount any likelihood of an occurrence remaining undetected if all methods at the specialists' disposal are used.

Seismic and hydroacoustic devices located in the seas and oceans can also be used to detect nuclear explosions. The United States also has a network of these devices. Moreover, satellite systems observing the earth's surface can be used for these purposes.

The Soviet Union also possesses the necessary means for detecting nuclear explosions. Last year, for example, Soviet stations recorded a very low-yield underground nuclear explosion which was carried out unannounced in the United States.

Soviet specialists consider that there now exist entirely reliable means in the world to verify whether a country is conducting nuclear tests or not. It is impossible at the present stage of scientific and technological development to deceive or outwit one another. I will give an example. A U.S. public organization, the Council for the Protection of Natural Resources, has distributed a report it prepared on underground nuclear weapons tests which were not announced by the U.S. Administration. The organization maintains that the United States has conducted 18 unannounced nuclear explosions. Virtually all of these explosions were recorded by an observatory operating under the auspices of the Swedish national defense research institute.

As we can see, even unofficial organizations detect the unannounced explosions conducted by the United States. Thus, the developed states are capable of monitoring one another and knowing precisely whether commitments are being fulfilled or not. The whole point is that the United States does not want to enter into an agreement on banning nuclear tests and all manner of means and pretexts about the difficulties of monitoring are being used to somehow justify its reluctance to the world public. In detonating more and more new devices the United States is continuing to pursue the impossible dream of military superiority.

Thus, the solution of the problem of totally banning nuclear weapons tests does not in any way depend on deficiencies or a lack of sophistication in monitoring, but on a lack of political will for this in the United States.

I would like to emphasize here the following fact: Our country resolutely favors the moratorium becoming a bilateral and then, a multilateral act. We also favor the renewal of trilateral talks (involving the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain) on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. This could be done as early as January.

Thus, in extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and appealing to Washington to follow its example our country is making yet another attempt to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe. Otherwise, the process of military rivalry will snowball and the development of events will become impossible to control.

Our country proposes embarking on the path of sensible, responsible decisions. It is now up to the United States to speak up and act.

MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS DISCUSSED IN GENEVA

LD301259 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 30 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear weapons held a meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD022035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 2 Feb 86

["International Observers Roundtable" with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, deputy editor in chief of MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political correspondent for Central Television and All-Union Radio]

Stockholm Conference, MBFR Talks

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello comrades! The response to the wide-scale peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which have been set forth in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement, is continuing to come in from many countries. The response from the European countries is particularly great. I saw a lengthy article by Willy Brandt, chairman of Socialist International and leader of German Social Democratic Party, on the problems, as he expressed himself, in the second phase of the detente policy in Europe. Noting that relations between the superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- as far as securing peace is concerned are beginning to change, Brandt points to the fact that Europe can and must use this chance. It has to be said that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, represents one such major opportunity. It renewed its work in the Swedish capital last week. As far as I am aware, you, Rudolf Georgiyevich happened to be in Stockholm. What is the situation there now?

[Kolchanov] Yes, I happened to be at the Stockholm conference. True, not very recently, about 7 or 8 months ago, but I naturally continue to follow the proceedings of this conference and I will gladly share my views. First of all, I would like to say that the words which you just quoted, Brandt's words -- Europe can and must -- are of high significance. Indeed, Europe can; after Helsinki Europe has proved what it can do. During this decade, the political contacts, including the top level ones, have become far broader, the economic and scientific and technological contacts between the states with different social system have broadened; cultural, sports, trade union exchanges and so on have become wider. This means that Europe has demonstrated what it can do.

[Zholkver] It was not just by chance that Mikhail Sergeyevich called Europe the construction site for detente.

[Kolchanov] The construction site for detente -- it can and must do a lot. It has to because this region and this continent possess a special place both in the history of mankind and in the present international situation. I, too, would like to quote the words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, voiced by him at the dinner given in honor of the Italian Communist Party delegation. It is notably here on this continent, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, where, as we see it, there now exist all the conditions for overcoming the alienation between East and West, especially as far as the issues of security and mutually advantageous cooperation are concerned. Thus, one of the factors that must assist in overcoming this alienation, in getting cooperation under way, in strengthening security on our continent is undoubtedly the Stockholm conference.

Two years have passed since the start of work of this conference in which 33 European states plus the United States and Canada are participating. These are the states that signed the Final Act in Helsinki. The aim of this conference follows from its title: to achieve an accord on confidence building measures, security and disarmament in Europe.

At the start, much skepticism was expressed by Western media in relation to the slow pace of the proceeding, to the virtual absence of any kind of accord and so on. Indeed, difficulties did exist, because very serious issues were being discussed. Nevertheless, progress is now noticeable.

The socialist countries are waging a persistent struggle in order to achieve much greater progress. Notably our countries have made proposals which envisage specific undertakings on the non-use of force and specific measures for strengthening confidence in the military sphere. The most complex issue on the Stockholm conference agenda is the issue about notification concerning large ground forces, and air exercises. However, without its solution, confidence in Europe cannot be strengthened. Despite the serious character of these issues, here too, it is possible to find a solution to this problem. This, in particular, is mentioned in Comrade Gorbachev's declaration. If a complex solution to the issues outlined by him proves impossible, then Mikhail Sergeyevich's question is: Why not seek their solution in stages?

For instance we could achieve an accord now on notification about major exercises of ground and air forces and transfer the issue of naval activity to the next round of the conference. This means that our present approach to Stockholm is an attempt to achieve results on some particular issues. The main thing required from the Stockholm conference is to call upon it to place barriers in the path of using force and concealed preparation for war, either on land, on sea, or in the air. We want specific undertakings on averting use of force and specific undertakings on confidence building measures.

[Zholkver] It is clear that the reduction of armaments represents the most important confidence building measure. These issues are on the agenda of other talks, which were also renewed last week. These are the talks in Vienna on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. These talks have been going on much longer than the Stockholm talks. They are in their 13th year. However, so far, they have not yielded any specific results. Many times I happened to be in the Hofburg palace in Vienna, where these talks, attended by the Warsaw Pact states as well as by the NATO countries, are being held. Every time I witnessed a protracted, fruitless so-called numerical discussion. Endless calculations of the strengths of the opposing armed forces, which were based on various kinds of criteria, were discussed.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have proposed at one of the latest rounds of the talks to finally put an end to this aimless exercise. The more so because the rough parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces has been evident for a very long time. And so, instead of lingering on with this numerical discussion, it was proposed to examine a specific program for reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Such a proposal was made by ourselves, about a year ago. It was proposed as a first step to reduce the number of the Soviet Armed Forces in central Europe by 20,000 and the U.S. forces by 13,000 in the course of the year. And other participants in the talks -- the NATO countries as well as Warsaw Pact countries -- would undertake to freeze the level of their armed forces and armaments for this period, for this year. This would be, as I have already said, the first step and then it would be possible to negotiate further and more major reductions of armed forces and armaments by all states in central Europe.

At the very end of the last round of the Viennese talks, this was at the beginning of December last year, the NATO countries' representatives apparently answered our proposals. Now, an outline for a possible solution is appearing. In any case, I saw on the pages of the Viennese paper KURIER the opinion, that for the first time there exist justified hopes for progress in the Viennese talks.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's declaration stresses that the Soviet Union and our allies are filled with the will to achieve success at the Viennese talks.

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, Western powers have been putting the cart before the horse for a long time in Vienna by talking constantly about monitoring and not negotiating the subject which was to be monitored. We have been accused supposedly of avoiding monitoring. Now, in my opinion, Western politicians are finding that even putting the cart before the horse is very awkward, because we made a declaration about any kind of control, sensible control, if of course there is essentially an accord.

[Zholkver] Yes, we are by no means less interested in monitoring than the Americans.

[Lebedev] If you will allow me.

[Zholkver] Yes, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.

[Lebedev] I would like to join in your discussion about Vienna in particular. Of course, the impulse which has been provided by the new Soviet proposals made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is immense, and what's more it can be applied to the Vienna talks. Clearly it is a good thing when a fairly solid British newspaper like the FINANCIAL TIMES writes that the talks on mutual armed forces and armaments reductions in central Europe are being resumed in Vienna in an optimistic atmosphere of a kind that has not existed here for many years. Furthermore, the author of the article links this directly with the set of major initiatives of the Soviet Union, and does so in an attempt to find some similarity, so to speak, with the proposals of Western countries. Well, thank God for that!

[Kolchanov] Fair enough. Fair enough.

[Lebedev] It's very good, because this is what our ideas are aimed at. Of course, there are other ideas here, too, which play no small part. They have been proposed in party by our country; in many cases, if one takes a historical view of things, they have also been proposed by other European states. like, for example, the idea of declaring nuclear-free zones. It is clear that by itself of course this initiative does not solve the problem of ending the nuclear arms race, but without a doubt it would exert a restraining influence. Overall, this is not a new idea. Way back in the 1950's, Poland proposed a nuclear-free zone plan for central Europe, the Rapacki plan. We also know about the initiative of the former Finnish President Kekkonene concerning the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. All these initiatives have been supported by our country, which has pledged its willingness to serve as one of the guarantors of the ovservance of these nuclear-free zones. This idea gained force very rapidly and won an increasing number of supporters.

Later, the initiative to make the Balkans a nuclear-free zone took shape: It is being advanced actively by Bulgaria, Greece and a number of other countries on the Balkan peninsula. In addition, people know about the proposal which has also been supported by our country and the Warsaw Pact countries about setting up a nuclear-free corridor, so to speak, along the borders of the two alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In short, in its different versions, so to speak, this idea, too, which is very important, has now gone beyond the strictly European scale. And indeed this is not just an idea. It is already reality, and if one considers the Tlateloco treaty for instance, the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America, essentially this already declares latin America to be a nuclear-free zone. This treaty is in force. Furthermore, although this is not a very thickly populated part of the globe of course, the Antarctic Continent has also been declared to be a zone where military activity is ruled and forbidden.

Recently a group of states in the southern Pacific; Australia, New Zealand and a number of smaller ones, also declared enormous expanses of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean to be a nuclear-free zone.

All this fits in precisely with the ideas that have now been put forward by our leadership. And at the same time, if you will allow me to go, because I don't want us to get carried off into other topics and perhaps leave out a very important part of our proposals -- the point is to rid mankind by the year 2000 both of nuclear weapons. This is very important and it is something that could be achieved, I won't say easily, but relatively quickly given the fact that this problem has been worked on during the preceding period, during the years 1976-1980, when Soviet-U.S. talks took place on working out a convention to ban chemical weapons.

Challenger Tragedy

[Zholkver] Well, I think we can now move on to another aspect of our proposals which is of no less importance, the space aspect. I have to say that this problem, literally over the past few days, has acquired a new, I would say, dramatic aspect in connection with the disaster that befell the U.S. space shuttle Challenger. The causes of this accident have not yet been established, although search groups and numerous commissions of experts are engaged in this. Some of them recall that the launch of the Challenger, and before that, the launch of the Columbia, another similar ship, were postponed repeatedly because of malfunctions of various kinds. There was not always sufficient time left to remove these because the launches followed one after another. In this connection, there is an interesting report from a correspondent of the U.S. CBS television company who is accredited to the Pentagon. He stated that NASA, the American space administration, is not keeping up with the requirements of its main clients, the military clients, who are continuing research in the SDI field, the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative.

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, this failure to keep up might result in new tragedies. Let me quote a statement made quite recently at the Detroit Economics Club by Defense Secretary Weinberger. According to Weinberger, continuing work within the "star wars" program is now one of the main priorities of the U.S. Administration, and Weinberger called directly for the creation of a new space shuttle.

[Lebedev] Yes, and on this very issue I would like to share my own, simply human, feelings in connection with the Challenger tragedy, and with the simply surprising, I would say indecent, haste with which very highly-placed U.S. officials immediately began to say no, no, no, this disaster, this tragedy, will in no way affect any of the plans linked with the implementation of this so-called SDI program and so on, although....

[Kolchanov, interrupting] You no doubt have in mind the statement that was made by Abrahamson.

[Lebedev] And by Weinberger and...

[Zholkver, interrupting] Yes, literally hours after the disaster there was a meeting between Abrahamson and leading figures in the U.S. Congress and he stated that we must not permit this tragedy to hinder implementation of SDI plans.

[Kolchanov] Yes, that's an exact, direct, quote from him, not permit.

[Lebedev] In this kind of situation, you know, questions of decency and morals do arise, but let us leave those to one side for a moment and think about the common-sense aspect, the issue that can never be left outside the brackets. Throughout this entire recent episode we have observed the astonishing arrogance and even, I venture to say, the conceit with which various U.S. officials have talked about there being no problems, no serious technological problems, which would prevent the implementation of all these programs for putting up space strike weapons. It's an astonishing confidence in the superiority of U.S. technology. They can do it all, it's all possible and it's all within their capabilities, so to speak. Now we see, in the example of just one single flight, that these much-vaunted computers have not shown any defectiveness at any stage, right up to the time of the explosion. The American specialists themselves point out that with the deployment of space armaments, the computers will have to carry out tens of millions and up to hundreds of millions of operations.

I will allow myself once again on the human side to ask this question. Surely this tragedy must have taught something, in this sense, to those who are rushing into space with weapons? In general terms, I read something that might reply to this question in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Reston writes that after the disaster Washington figures from both political parties began to realize that they are dealing with weapons which are capable of blowing up the world and which they will not always be able to control. This, the observer writes, is the gloomy lesson of the tragedy that took place in the sky over Florida. God forbid that these victims lost their lives in vain; may the right conclusion be drawn.

[Zholkver] It has to be said that it is not just in the United States that they are drawing this conclusion or beginning to do so. We have been talking a lot about Europe today and that is quite natural. I have seen, for example, a statement by Karsten Voigt, a prominent FRG politician, a Social Democrat and an expert in disarmament and security. He stated directly that the Challenger disaster must become the grounds for a reexamination of attitudes toward the "star wars" plans and the plans for implementing the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. It is interesting that quite different newspapers have commented in exactly the same tone, almost identically: newspapers like the British THE GUARDIAN and the French LIBERATION. They also say what you were saying, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, that it is impossible to rely on computers, especially when it's going to be a question of creating a gigantic space shild or space sword, and that the danger and the threat have now been demonstrated particularly vividly.

At the same time, however, I would also like to mention something else. Yes, the United States has been shaken by all of this. But there have been shocks of a different kind. What have U.S. news agencies been noting at this time? The fall in the prices of shares in companies like Rockwell International, Lockheed, Morton and Martin Marietta. All these are companies engaged in the production of space weapons. What is worrying them more than anything else now is the question of whether they are going to lose military orders because of this, the military orders that have already been announced by the Pentagon, 550 contracts for the current year, and a further 150 contracts -- just for space weapons -- for next year, already planned. It is expected that 17 billion dollars will be spent on these contracts alone up to the year 1989.

[Kolchanov] To judge from the statements by U.S. politicians, military-industrial corporations -- in particular those mentioned by you, Aleksandr Vladimirovich -- have no need to worry about the fate of their profits.

[Zholkver] But you know, Rudolf Georgiyevich, I think it should be noted that the concerns we have named are, of course, the biggest sharks in that world, but both they and the others are making a fortune out of producing not only space and not just nuclear weapons, but by producing conventional weapons as well. Furthermore, the weapons are delivered not only to the U.S. Army but also to numerous military outfits in other countries, U.S. mercenary outfits.

Savimbi Visit to U.S.

Among these, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs active in Angola have been mentioned particularly frequently recently. Just last week, Savimbi, UNITA gang ring-leader, was received with pomp in Washington. He held talks with President Reagan, Pentagon chief Weinberger, and naturally, Secretary of State Shultz. The U.S. Congress is now broadly discussing plans to increase to $300 million the allocation for arming UNITA gangs, which carry out terrorist and sabotage activities in Angola.

In connection with this, I would like to recall that again last week, Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations were held in Moscow and the possible development of the Angola situation as a result of this open support and increase in aid to UNITA by the U.S. Administration was examined. This was seen as direct interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign Angola and both the Soviet Union and Cuba confirmed thier solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people in defense of its independent political choice.

[Kolchanov] We are discussing, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, the subject of regional conflicts, about which much is being written and much is being said. But I think that today we could single out one side, so to speak, of this problem, one aspect -- the fundamental origin of these regional conflicts. Efforts at extinguishing hotbeds of tension or at preventing them from spreading, are hampered by the habit of looking at conflict situations through the prism of political or ideological confrontation between East and West. In reality, it is short-sighted and dangerous to build policies on erroneous conceptions. The conflicts grow out of the local social, economic, and political soil.

There are any number of examples here. I would take South Africa and cite just a few figures. The Pretoria regime has divided the country's population into racial groups. On the lowest rung are the indigenous inhabitants which make up almost three-quarters of the RSA's total population. Three-quarters, but they are permitted to settle on 13 percent of the country's territory. They are deprived of all civil rights and cannot even enter a white zone without a special pass. For identical work, blacks are paid 6 times less than whites. The South African Government spends 8 times less on the education of an African child than on the education of a white child. Three million black South African children are starving. The army and the police shoot at peaceful demonstrations: around 1,000 Africans have died over the past year. Thousands of people have been thrown into prison. Eighty percent of the RSA's political prisoners are tortured. What need is there to look for anything here? What need is there to look for outside interference? Everything originates in...

[Zholkver, interrupting] What is the hand of Moscow in this?

[Kolchanov] Where is there even any hint of Moscow's hand? It all originates in local conditions, because of the genuinely inhuman violence against the indigenous population, which is forced to fight for the remnants of its rights...

[Zholkver, interrupting] For its liberation!

[Kolchanov] For its liberation, for a normal human life. Those are the roots of this conflict, to put things in a very simplified form.

Situation in Haiti Caribbean

[Lebedev] Yes, let us continue, Rudolf Georgiyevich, on the subject you raised. We often talk about very hotspots, so to speak, where tension has already reached the highest level possible, but I would like to talk about the case of a country which is very rarely mentioned now -- Jamaica, a small state in the Caribbean Sea. For a few years there was a regime there which was democratically elected by the people. We have just been talking about the hand of Moscow, well there it was quite definitely a case of the hand of Washington. Eventually, that democratic government was removed and, by means of various machinations, which the CIA knows how to carry out especially in the Central American region...

[Zholkver] So to speak, a soft Grenada scenario.

[Lebedev] A soft Grenada scenario: precisely in that way a certain Seaga was installed in power -- a government led by this Seaga. It did not take long for this government to show the true significance of its scenario, so to speak, and of its method of administration. The U.S. newspaper TRIBUNE [not further identified] now openly writes that today only 2 percent of the population think that the Jamaican Government's policies are good, and the irony, writes the newspaper, lies in the fact that Washington helped to install Seaga in power, for fear that Jamaica might become a second Cuba. Instead, under Seaga, Jamaica is becoming more like Haiti, that model of poverty dictatorial rule.

[Zholkver] Incidentally, in Haiti at the moment, the people are also demanding an end at last to the absence of rights and the oppression.

[Kolchanov] In Haiti very recently during the breaking up of a peaceful demonstration, 10 people were killed and dozens of demonstrators were seriously injured.

[Lebedev, interrupting] It would seem that this punishment and the blood which is flowing are not directly connected with the monstrous debts which the developing countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa find themselves saddled with. But in fact they are connected, for it is no coincidence that the $250 billion extorted from the developing countries approximately corresponds to the military expenditure demanded by the Pentagon. All this is interrelated and it all leads to regional destabilization and could very easily lead to international destabilization as well.

In this connection I think our recent initiative in the direction of international economic security is of great importance. We have already seen in many cases, including our own case, in our country's experience, the way in which the imperialist powers set in motion an arbitratiness -- in the literal meaning of the word -- in international economic relations. They attempt to use illegal boycotts, illegal sanctions, embargoes, etc as political weapons, as weapons for enslaving let us say weaker and smaller countries. In connection with this, the Soviet Union's proposal concerning the consolidation of the regime of international economic security, is, of course, extremely timely and important.

[Zholkver] We have examined, comrades, quite varied aspects of the contemporary international situation -- a situation which is complex, tense, and changing before our eyes. This analysis shows time and again that we have to act to stop the arms race and put the course of international events on the rails of peaceful development. We must act immediately, and all governments, parties and peoples must act.

Our party was guided by this when it proposed the concrete large-scale peace initiatives which are set out in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement, and which have met with the most broad, active and positive response throughout the world.

Thank you, comrades, for participating in this discussion. Thank you, comrades listeners, for your attention. All the best!

KAPITSA ENDORSED AS SOVIET UNESCO CHAIRMAN

LD311107 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. endorsed the appointment of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. Mikhail Kapitsa as chairman of the UNESCO Commission of the U.S.S.R.

SUDAN ASKS UN TO EXAMINE SOUTHERN AFRICA 'TENSION'

LD301927 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 30 TASS -- On behalf of a group of African countries in the United Nations Sudan requested that a meeting of the United Nations Security Council be urgently convened to discuss the situation in southern Africa. The Security Council had discussed the situation in southern Africa more than once in the past few months. The agressive actions of the South African racist regime against neighboring states create a constant source of tension in southern Africa. Invasions of the territories of Angloa and Lesotho by Pretoria troops have been condemned at the Council 's meetings. The United States and Britain vetoed in November the fraft resolution demanding all-embracing sanctions against the Republic of South Africa and thus showed again that thet play the unsavoury role of the accomplices of the apartheid regime.

BRIEFS

STATEMENT CIRCULATES AT UN -- New York, January 31 TASS -- The January 20, 1986, statement of the foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities (chambers) of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) has been circulated at the United Nations Organization as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly. The statement welcomes the decision of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly to designate 1986 as an International Year of Peace and expresses support for its main goals and programmes.

[Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 31 Jan 86 LD]

MORE REPORTS, COMMENTARY ON SHUTTLE EXPLOSION

Possibility of Toxic Fragments

LD311325 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 31 TASS -- An investigation is continuing into the causes of the crash of the American space shuttle Challenger and the death of its seven astronauts.

Special groups comprising officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Pentagon and other agencies, employing 13 naval vessels and about a dozen U.S. Air Force planes, are looking for fragments of the spaceplane that fell into the Atlantic Ocean.

According to press reports, tons of debris, including a part of a solid-fuel booster and and instrument panel of the control panel have been retrieved. Big objects have been found lying on the ocean floor with the help of sonars. Parts of the craft body are believed to be among them. Divers were dispatched into the area.

Search operations are being carried out along the coast of Florida. Radio and television in regular broadcasts urge people to hand over to the authorities all fragments they might find and warn them against handling green-coloured objects which might result in poisoning by highly toxic substances.

Administration Plans 'Brainwash' Campaign

LD311856 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Washington, 31 Jan (TASS) -- The investigation is continuing into the causes of the catastrophe, as a result of which the U.S. space shuttle Challenger exploded and the cosmonauts on board her perished.

New York, 31 Jan (TASS) -- As THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper noted, the White House is soon to announce the setting up of an "independent group" to study the prospects for the U.S. space program in the light of the Challenger disaster. It "will focus its attention on the future of the space program" in order to "strengthen confidence in it on the part of the executive authorities, Congress, and the public." It is evidently a question of the U.S. Administration's intention of launching a broad campaign to brainwash the country's public opinion in the aim of crushing the fears of Americans who believe that Challenger's fate is a serious warning to those who plan to deploy weapons systems in space.

Reagan Eulogy Noted

LD010454 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] In Houston, Texas, there has been a memorial service for the seven astronauts who died in the Challenger space shuttle disaster. In his eulogy at the ceremony, President Reagan said that despite the pain man would press on to explore the universe. The pain that Americans feel at this loss is shared by the people in the Soviet Union and Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a message of condolences to the people of the United States and to the families of the dead.

Observers say that the Challenger explosion has prompted many Americans to draw a lesson from this tragedy about the unreliability of the space technology with which the Pentagon hopes to carry out its plans for militarizing outer space.

Venus Craters Named After Astronauts

LD011236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 Feb (TASS) -- Two craters on Venus are to be named after the two American women astronauts Judith Resnik and Sharon Christa McAuliffe, who tragically perished in the launch of Challenger. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA reports that Soviet cartographers have adopted this decision. Today the paper publishes an article about the work of the Soviet scientists who complied the first maps of the surface of the planet Venus.

Pentagon 'Concerned' Over Shuttle

LD011748 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 1 TASS -- Special teams consisting of representatives of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Pentagon and other departments continue investigating the causes of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in which seven American astronauts died.

The CBS television company reported that salvage teams lifted from the Atlantic the nose part of the speceship and other fragements.Under water robots are used in the quest which is complicated by strong currents. Specialists are also analysing the telemetric formation which came from board the Challenger [as recieved]. The three remaining spaceships of this type are thoroughly checked.

Meanwhile the U.S. press reports that the pall of secrecy had been thrown on the investigation of the reasons for the disaster. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper indicated that the persons who earlier agreed to provide unofficial information now flatly refuse to discuss anything. Former astronauts and NASA officials act in the same way, the newspaper stresses.

The strategic group for space programme analysis holds a meeting in the Pentagon with the Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the head. Reports on the work of the group that are leaked into the press emphasize that the Pentagon leadership is extremely concerned over the outcome of the further work for using space in military purposes, above all for the research and experiments under the "star wars" programme.

Fuel Booster 'Crack' Suspected

LD022009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. National Aeronuautics and Space Administration continues to study telemetry data and material objects to establish the reasons for the disaster the Challenger reusuable spacecraft. The attention of specialists is now concentrated on the supposition that the explosion occurred after a hole of crack formed in one of the solid fuel boosters and the jet of fire which was thrown out from there ignited the suspended fuel tank.

Judging by video recordings, it is possible that the flame broke out from the head section of one of the solid fuel boosters in the direction of the tank, press agencies note. THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that according to information it has received, approximately 10 seconds before the explosion NASA registered a sudden fall in the climb thrust in the Challenger boosters. [Video shows shots of Challenger climbing upward, frozen shot of moment when flame breaks out at the side of the craft]

Tragedy Linked to SDI

OW010940 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by I. Fesunenko]

[Text] Hello comrades. The tragedy of U.S. spacecraft Challenger and its crew -- as a result of which you know seven astronauts perished -- will not be removed soon from the pages of newspapers and TV screens. This is understandable. The United States has been shaken. Sympathies and condolences now come to Houston and Washington from the entire world. Mourning continues through the United States. Flags are flying at half mast. Cinemas have closed. The search for remnants of the spacecraft continues. From morning until evening U.S. television carries interviews with agitated, shocked and sad Americans.

I would like to draw your attention to a commentary of THE NEW YORK TIMES which has reported that computer specialists are at a loss over the fact that none of the five computers on board the Challenger manufactured by the U.S. IBM Company -- computers which had stopped so many launchings -- this time failed to register any malfunction up to the very time of the explosion. As THE NEW YORK TIMES has noted, the computer system on board multi-use spacecraft for a long time has been praised as one of the greatest attainments of U.S. technology. Lately, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES, they have constantly been referred to as proof that the industry has actually mastered the very complicated programming of computers, something that is essential for controlling the system of the anti-missile shield which the Reagan administration has proposed to create.

Whether or not we want to admit it, we must still face one fact. The Challenger tragedy has exposed the complexities of space experiments, and revealed the presence of obvious dangers involved in the hasty and massive onslaught on space which has now been started by Washington in the form of SDI. The assertions of THE NEW YORK TIMES observer (Borfy) consequently appear all the more strange and without foundation when he admits that the tragedy at Cape Canaveral will greatly slow down all the work, including the launch schedule, of the space shuttle program, but and I quote, will not have a great effect on the President's plans for creating an anti-missile shield envisaged on the SDI.

In this connection there may be some truth in the supposition of Thacker, the scientific observer of THE GUARDIAN, who writes that the U.S. Defense Department has imposed stricter demands on its shuttle-type spacecraft missions program to obtain greater returns from the program and reduce times between missions. As a result, writes THE GUARDIAN, the interests of security may have suffered. By the way, a similar view has been expressed by the chief editor of OMNI, a U.S. scientific-technical magazine.

Further on, THE GUARDIAN draws a parallel between the shuttle program and the "star wars" program although he does not name the latter directly.

The world of space technology, writes THE GUARDIAN, remains a world of terrible unpredictability, even though politicians speak about some kind of brilliant future triumph of technology, about the time when a complex set of satellites and lasers will make it possible to open, in the face of a threat amounting to the total extermination of humanity, a gigantic umbrella of security and confidence over the entire continent. They are talking about an undertaking of tremendous scale and complexity. And we saw nothing even remotely similar yesterday, writes THE GUARDIAN, when we watched the tragic search for remnants of the spacecraft off the Florida coast.

Feeling that precisely such a reaction, such an attitude of distrust can now be brought about by Reagan's SDI plan, the director of the organization dealing with the implementation of this program, General Abrahamson, reports THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, met top congressional leaders just a few hours after the disaster and asked them to prevent the disaster from affecting the implementation of the SDI project. Local specialists think that his visit to Capitol Hill was dictated by the anxieties of Pentagon chiefs that the disaster will increase the skepticism of legislators concerning the "star wars" program and lead them to refuse allocating funds to the Pentagon for its implementation.

After that, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, speaking in Detroit, stated unambiguously that his department will strive to get legislators to agree to allocating new funds for the implementation of the "star wars" programs and the creation of offensive space weapons. According to his words, the continuation of work within the framework of the notorious SDI is one of the most essential tasks of the Washington administration.

Disaster Prompts Reagan Remarks

LD311826 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 31 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has made a speech in Washington that actually is a presentation of the political platform with which the Republican Party is preparing to approach the mid-term elections to congress and local government bodies in November this year. A third of the Senate of the United States Congress, the entire House of Representatives, the governors of several states and local government bodies will stand for election.

Judging by the president's remarks at the Conservative Political Action Conference dinner, the administration intends to leave unchanged the main directions of its foreign and home policy based on starting a new round of the arms race, this including spreading it to outer space, and on pursuing a policy of state terrorism in the international arena.

Inside the country the administration's efforts are directed at giving every possible assistance to the monopolies and the military-industrial complex and drastically cutting social programmes on which the well being of millions of Americans depends.

When justifying this unpopular policy fraught with a serious danger to the cause of peace, Reagan again turned to his pet theme -- anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism. He directed rude and wholesale criticism against the Soviet Union's foreign policy, ascribed "expansionist" aims to it, openly called for implementing American-style "freedom" throughout the world, including in socialist countries ("from Afghanistan to Nicaragua to Poland and, yes, to Angola"), and for giving every possible assistance to forces of counter-revolution and anti-social elements on the CIA's payroll.

Among the various renegades and traitors to their countries that Washington tries hard to present as "human rights champions" the President especially singled out Savimbi who is engaged in bloody terror in Angola on assignment of United States secret services.

Why did the head of the U.S. Administration find it necessary to let loose a new anti-Soviet salvo at a time when America is mourning the seven astronauts who perished during the disaster of the Challenger space ship? The answer is obvious: The White House does not like the sentiments that have appeared in the United States after that disaster.

The explosion of the Challenger prompted many scientists and observers to call for a lesson to be drawn from this tragedy which demonstrated the unreliability of American space technology on which the Pentagon counts so much in the fulfillment of its plans to militarize outer space. They also stress the extreme danger of the very concept of the Strategic Defense Initiative. One of these people, the director of the Institute for Space and Security Problems, Robert Bowman, noted in an interview to an American television company that had a computer-controlled strategic defense system been deployed in space today it would have treated the Challenger explosion as evidence of "enemy attack" and would have put into action the entire huge arsenal of space weapons.

The disaster with the Challenger, the scientist went on, should make the administration aware of the danger and prompt it to conclude an agreement with the USSR on the non-militarization of outer space.

In his turn, columnist James Reston said that Americans belonging to both parties have begun to realise that they are dealing with a weapon that is capable of blowing up the world and which is beyond their control however hard they try.

It appears that the White House, the Pentagon and the other apologists of "star wars" view such sentiments as a mortal danger to their brainchild.

Tragedy Causes Doubts

PM311736 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasiliyev dispatch: "Thoughts Following the Disaster"]

[Text] New York, 31 Jan -- The press continues to seek an answer to the question which perturbs the United States: what happened in the sky above the Kennedy Space Center on 28 January, why did the space shuttle explode 75 seconds after launch?

Here there are more questions than answers now. Deliberating at length about the inevitability of losses in a complex and risky enterprise like space exploration, calling on the nation to "unite in shared sorrow," and declaring that the implementation of space programs will continue come what may, official spokesmen avoid substantial answers and are unwilling to go into details of the specific tasks of Challenger's last flight and the cargo it was carrying on board. Americans have not overlooked the fact that the Coast Guard command is particularly concerned with the search for some kind of "green tin canister" among the space vehicle's debris. "Anyone touching it will be dead within 2 seconds," a command spokesman announced. People here are asking whether this canister could contain some kind of a new explosive which was to be studied in zero-gravity conditions on the Pentagon's orders.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST'S explanation, the U.S. military department is the main force urging on the shuttle flights. "The Pentagon," the newspaper writes, "is using the space vehicle's considerable capacity and load-carrying ability to put into orbit major reconnaissance, communications, and meteorological satellites and to conduct experiments on the presidential Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), in other words the 'star wars' program." The newspaper recalls that in February 1985 President Reagan confirmed an agreement between NASA and the Pentagon, under which the military department is allocated one-third of all shuttle launches.

On the day when the U.S. watched with horror how the space vehicle that had only just been launched into the blue sky turned first into a ball of fire and then into a snow-white cloud, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a document "slipped" to it by the Pentagon -- the "defense guidance." In this document, which has been "leaked to the press," military department chief Caspar Weinberger declares that the SDI program "must enjoy the highest priority" and that it will not be affected by a single one of the appropriation cuts planned by Congress.

Now, after the Challenger disaster, many people here have doubts not only as regards the organization of this particular flight, but also about the general direction of U.S. efforts in near-earth space, primarily the plans to deploy space weapons.

The Challenger disaster dealt a blow against one of the main postulates of the champions of the "star wars" program -- the technical feasibility of creating [sozdaniye] an "impenetrable ABM defense" which, it is claimed, would render nuclear weapons obsolete and would ensure peace all over the world. If this could have happened to a relatively well-tuned and proven space vehicle, how is it possible, people ask, to expect faultless performance by the multiplicity of ultra-complicated systems designed to control space platforms, nuclear charges, laser guns, and other "exotic" weapons which are to be "suspended" above the globe in accordance with the SDI program? Is this not the way to a universal disater?

The Challenger explosion, Congressman George Brown declared at a Washington press conference, has shattered any illusions that the absolutely flawless equipment envisaged by the "star wars" plans could guarantee U.S. security in the event of a nuclear war. Charles Hayes, another member of the U.S. House of Representatives, said that space programs must serve not military rivalry but the peaceful needs of all mankind.

Mourning the dead astronauts, Americans are pondering over events and thinking about the main question of our time, the question of preventing war and safeguarding peace.

Explosion Hurts SDI

LD011607 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] There have been further comments in the world media about the explosion in which the American astronauts aboard the space shuttle Challenger were killed. In many comments, the disaster in the sky over Cape Canaveral is viewed in direct connection with various aspects of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, or the "star wars" program to put it simply. More on the subject from our commentator Aleksandr Pogodin. This is what he writes:

It is legitimate to put the issue in this way: The arguments of the supporters of this program are ultimately reduced to the fact that the program as much as guarantees protection against nuclear missiles, and in this way will make nuclear arms useless and redundant. According to reports in the U.S. media, though quite contradictory, the star wars plans provide for filling space with highly complex technical-military devices of various types, the interaction of which must be absolutely reliable. The idea is to develop a sophisticated system, that is devoid even of the slightest malfunction.

But do such guarantees exist? It is a fact that the Challenger's reliability had been tested before each successive flight, to rule out a possible malfunction of any component or unit. And yet a horrible disaster did occur. As for the "star wars" system, if it is developed, it will be several times more complicated than the Challenger system. Specialists believe that the degree of its reliability will be rather low.

Now what does that mean? In the opinion of the director of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, Robert Bowman, an explosion of a space ship in orbit after systems of armaments have been deployed in space would activate computers and only one command would be given to put the systems in action. As the American scientist feels, this is a rather probable accident that could bring about a nuclear war. He underlined that humanity realized even more deeply now the terrible danger to the planet posed by the deployment of arms in space.

It that truth realized at last in Washington? Will the proper conclusions be drawn there?

U.S. Technology Questioned

LD022119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Feb 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by "Novosti" political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello comrades! Television provides viewers if not with the illusion of participation in the events shown then at least with the reality of experience with the participants. It is not without reason that at this time in America they remember the assassination of President John Kennedy when television brought to the world the terrible reality of that U.S. tragedy. The death of the U.S. cosmonauts last Wednesday cannot fail to arouse a feeling of grief. Viewers saw them taking up the watch in space, saw them going optimistically to the space ship which the proud name Challenger and they did not know that the television cameras would engrave them on its magnetic memory for the last time. Among them was the teacher Christa McAuliffe, born in 1949, chosen from thousands of candidate teachers to conduct lessons from space by television. These shots went out throughout the world. The United States is in mourning until Monday. Let us give the seven who perished in the impulse for knowledge their due. The ancients used to say that the path to the stars lies across thorns. Icarus tried to fly but he did not take account of all the possible dangers. The creators of Challenger also overlooked something: computers calculated to cope with all conceivable unforseen situations on this occasion showed complete calm right up to the explosion. They were not ready for what happened. And apart from the tritely comforting thoughts about the inevitability of risk, thoughts and doubts which have significance for the future are now occuring to Americans. They write about excessive haste, as the U.S. space program has a driver -- the Pentagon, the Department of Defense, newspapers write, was in a great hurry with this flight. Here is a quote: When a space ship has to be returned to orbit at the demand of the military literally a few weeks after the preceding flight, this creates the most acute problems for technical monitoring.

And another doubt has arisen, and here I am again repeating what the newspapers say: The doubt consists in whether faith in the perfection of U.S. technology is really so justified. At the same time it is precisely this faith that lies at the foundation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Can one entrust the fate of a country and of the world to the computers of a system of antimissile defense? Something, somewhere, in orbit suddenly explodes and automatic space firing starts. And in contrast with what happened to Challenger, there will not be anyone to search for the fragments to explain the causes of the disaster. The well known observer James Reston writes for example: Washington figures have begun to realize that they are dealing with weapons which can blow the world up, and which, even with the most careful attention they will not always be able to control. Such is the grim lesson of the tragedy which occurred in the sky above Florida. This process of realization which Reston writes about has not yet touched the Pentagon. One can see this by the statements that the military part of the space program will not suffer as a result of what has happened. Military business aspires to retain the turnover and profits it has gathered. [Video shows crew of Challenger preparing for the flight, followed by Challenger exploding in the air, interview with Christa McAuliffe, and search for fragments of Challenger]

MEDVID CLAIMS 'INCARCERATION' AT U.S. NAVAL BASE

LD311724 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 31 Jan 86

["Miroslav Medvid: I Am Ready To Meet With Any Congressman" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Lvov, January 31 TASS -- "I has never entered into conflict with law and has been never arrested even temporarily," [as received] Miroslav Medvid, 26, a seaman of the Soviet merchant marine, has said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. He humorously regarded the report that the U.S. press declared him to be a "Soviet political prisoner".

The correspondent met with the young man today in the room of the selection commission of state university in Lvov. Miroslav is getting ready to enter this institution of higher learning and went there to get the necessary study programmes.

"On October 24, 1985, when our motorship was at the U.S. port of New Orleans, I fell overboard and sustained a serious injury," he related. "Those days were like a bad dream to me: The U.S. authorities tried forcibly to detain me and to incline into betraying my motherland. I managed to get away from U.S. secret services and to return to the motorship 'Marshal Konev'. Upon my return to the Soviet Union I learned that they say that unbelievable things happen to me. At one moment they say that I am put to death, at another that I am thrown into prison".

"Zealous U.S. defenders of my rights", Medvid went on to say, "already know that I am alive and well. This time they 'are shedding tears' over my alleged incarceration. I want to advise them: Don't worry, my freedom is guaranteed for me in actual fact by the constitution of the Soviet Union".

Upon learning that some senators intend to write him a letter to make certain that this is really so, he said:

"This is my address for them to write a letter: Medvid Miroslav Vasilyevich, Selets village, Sokal district, Lvov region, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the USSR". "If high-placed gentlemen want to see for themselves how I live", he added, "let them come to my place at the above-mentioned address where I live with my parents. My father is a coal miner and my mother works at a collective farm.

"Theyare hospitable folks and will readily and frankly talk to the guests, for they were worried a good deal when I was held hostage in New Orleans."

Miroslav Medvid pointed out with regret that he has much spare time so far. "Because of my injured left hand, I am taking yet another treatment course and I am preparing for entrance examinations at the university. If one is to speak about 'incarceration'", the former seaman says, "I did experience it, and it lasted 26 hours at a U.S. Coast Guard boat and at a U.S. naval base."

FURTHER REPORTS ON U.S.-LIBYAN TENSIONS

Whitehead Admits Failure

LD311640 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 31 TASS -- First Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead [title as received] has held a press conference at the Department of State. He said he had made a ten day trip to Canada and Western Europe and admitted he had failed to get from the U.S. allies (?concrete) practical support for American anti-Libyan "sanctions".

As was clear from John Whitehead's statement, in the course of his trip he insisted that West Europeans and Canadians should terminate or sharply reduce oil purchases from Libya and should lead things to curtailing trade, specifically deliveries of their commodities to Libya, that they should restrict air communication and reduce personnel of their embassies and respectively Libya's representations in their countries. But the main demand Whitehead made was that the allies should not undermine the efficiency of American economic sanctions against Libya.

John Whitehead admitted that the calls to the allies and arguments of the administration did not produce the desired effect and that in the course of his trip he was compelled to use the expression "peace measures against Libya" instead of the word "sanctions". Answering journalists, he said that [word indistinct] with the so-called "peace measures" Ronald Reagan considered also a possibility of conducting military actions against Libya and that the President reserved that "right" depending on "Libya's further conduct".

Such is the essence of the "neoglobalism" policy, the policy of U.S. direct and indirect interference into internal affairs of developing states the political course of which does not suit the U.S. Administration.

'Military Force' Possible

LD011554 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev writes: Starting with today the economic trade and financial sanctions introduced by the United States against sovereign Libya apply in full volume.

In practice this means, in particular, that those American citizens who had not left Libya by February 1 become, in effect, common criminals. According to President Reagan's executive order they can be put in prison for a period of up to ten years and fined 50,000 dollars. Also in accordance with this order American companies in Libya must stop all their operations. Violators of this are also subject to tough punishment.

As is known, many of the sanctions announced by the Washington administration on January 7 became effective already on that day. Thus, to quote a high placed representative of the Department of State, not a single American company has concluded any new deals with Libya, the delivery of Libyan goods to the United States has stopped and the issuance of licenses for the supply of American goods to Libya has been terminated. In addition to this the White House has impounded Libyan assets in the United States to the total sum of several hundred million dollars.

Despite the massive nature of the sanctions introduced by Washington on the pretext of "punishing" Libya for the support it allegedly gives to "international terrorism", their scope has not coincided with the administration's initial plans. Washington's attempts to draw its allies into the vicious anti-Libyan campaign have ended actually in total failure.

It was admitted by First Deputy Secretary of State of the United States John Whitehead on his return from a recent tour of Canada and Western Europe that he had failed in inducing the allies to give concrete practical support to the sanctions. Even arms twisting, this favourite method of American diplomacy, was to no avail.

Observers do not rule out, however, the use by the United States of its trump card in the anti-Libyan campaign -- military force. The order to all American citizens to leave Libya is linked here precisely with plans of an armed aggression against that country.

U.S. To Send Carriers

LD030852 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 3 TASS -- The Reagan administration is planning to continue the campaign of military pressure on Libya. According to the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, a decision has been taken to send next week to the shores of that country American aircraft carrirs Coral Sea and Saratoga which a few days ago participated in military exercises in the area of the Gulf of Sidra.

The newspaper says that the administration is going to demonstrate intensive gunboat diplomacy in order to exert direct pressure on the Al-Qadhdhafi government. Moreover, for eventuality of an armed incident the Pentagon has already drawn up plans of hitting bomb strikes against a number of structures on Libya's territory.

Stepped-up Security Noted

PM311449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch under the "Theme of the Day" rubric: "Situation Around Libya: Amphibious Craft and Ambitions of the United States"]

[Text] Rome -- The military-political situation in the eastern Mediterranean remains extremely tense.

The maneuvers held in the region from 24 through 31 January by the U.S. 6th Fleet, the increased activity noticed at U.S. and NATO bases, and bellicose U.S. statements aimed at Libya -- all this demonstrates that the Reagan administration is not relinquishing its provocative intentions of "teaching a lesson" to Tripoli on the pretext of combating international terrorism.

But current events in the eastern Mediterranean show just who is actually advocating international terrorism, elevated to the rank of state policy.

The aircraft carriers Saratoga and Coral Sea and about 20 other warships are taking part in U.S. maneuvers near Libya's shores. At the same time it has been noticed that protection of the U.S. missile base at Comiso and the air bases at Sigonella and Aviano has been stepped up by the arrival of antiaircraft missile and artillery subunits, which have strengthened the antiaircraft defense system. A 30-meter "security zone" has been created around the Comiso cruise missile base.

Suspicious military preparations occurring in the port of Naples have given the Italian public considerable misgivings. "Four U.S. warships have been turned seaward and overhead the whirring of helicopter rotors is heard all the time," L'UNITA writes. The U.S. command provides no explanations for the military preparations. However, a report in IL MESSAGERO has alerted journalists to an explanation which indicates anything but peaceful intentions on the part of the U.S. military. It was noticed on 27-28 January that a U.S. assault divison was actively preparing to put to sea. The division's flagship is the assault helicopter carrier Guadalcanal. It is accompanied by a destroyer and two support ships. The division is carrying a marine expeditionary battalion capable of conducting "raid"-type operations involving an assault "on an unprepared coast lasting 15 days." The battalion is equipped with "amphibious" tanks plus artillery and helicopters.

In journalistic circles a conscious parallel is being drawn between the provocative patrol by destroyers of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Gulf of Tonkin 22 years ago and the present "strange" maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Pro-NATO circles in the Apennines (let us note that according to Western press figures there are 239 NATO facilities, bases, establishments, and headquarters located on Italian territory) are trying to make soothing statements and even to whitewash the military "activity of the United States." This is causing surprise, to say the least, among the progressive public of the Mediterranean, which rightly asks: If the U.S. Administration is really interested in a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem, why does it need to hold urgent, unplanned military maneuvers and issue threats against Libya which infringe on its sovereignty and independence?

U.S. Conducts 'War Dance'

LD022205 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Feb 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by "Novosti" political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] In various places the world continues to remain unsettled as shown by events this week. In Uganda new authorities have come to power; the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has come out of a serious internal political crisis with great losses; there is a complex situation in Haiti where the people have come out against the dictator Duvalier; the Israeli Air Force has carried out a raid on the Lebanese town of Sidon -- It is already covered in war scars. A representative from the U.S. State Department verbally condemned this new flare up of violence as he called it. It is in fact an act of state terrorism; but let us take a look at the behavior of the United States itself. The United States has conducted a war dance around Libya. It has carried out -- in an exaggerated and demonstrative manner -- military exercises off the shores of this country. A representative from the U.S. Defense Department described the exercises as an episode in a war of nerves.

And the representative from the State Department added that the United States is showing determination to continue its actions in international waters and air space throughout the world. Europeans, Arabs, the whole world watches this amazing spectacle of political irresponsibility with surprise and condemnation. The U.S. is not even supported by its closest allies.

Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead visited 9 countries in 10 days to explain U.S. aims in Libya to the allies. He explained to them that the so-called sanctions taken by the United States against Libya are not sanctions at all but peaceful measures. Whitehead reported on his return to Washington that it is harder to object to peaceful measures than to sanctions. It is a play on words. For the allies the U.S. policy toward Libya continues to remain unacceptable, but explicable, if one considers that the United States is again trying to play the role of world policeman as well as the role of world judge. Another example of this during the week was the embraces with which Jonas Savimbi, the leader ot the counterrevolutionaries in Angola, was met with in Washington. He was received by the Secretary of State, the Defense Secretary, and the head of the Joint of Chiefs of Staff. The President himself received the ambitious political intriguer, the friend of the South African racists. He received him and said that he wants to be useful to him. [Video shows clip of U.S. Fleet in Mediterranean, and clip of Reagan meeting Savimbi]

MORE REPORTS ON UNITA LEADER'S WASHINGTON VISIT

Reagan Receives 'Terrorist'

LD311140 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Washington 31 Jan (TASS) -- A meeting between President R. Reagan and J. Savimbi, the ringleader of the dissident, anti-Angolan UNITA gangs, has taken place in the White House. Judging by the statements of the participants' themselves, the meeting passed off in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding. "I am satisfied with the talks," Savimbi stated. In his turn, the head of the U.S. Administration launched into fulsome praise for this enemy of the Angolan people, calling him..."Angola's hope." People like Jonas Savimbi said Reagan, "place their hopes in us and we in them." According to White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes, "Savimbi's activities have greatly impressed" President Reagan and this good impression became "firmer" following their meeting.

Even though the White House talks took place behind closed doors, statements by Washginton officials leave no doubt that concrete questions of rendering U.S. military aid to UNITA were discussed at the talks. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that the Reagan administration has already secretly told Congress of the intention to commence a wide-scale program of military deliveries to the UNITA terrorists. They may, in the end, amount to as much as $300 million worth. Moreover, as a high representative of the administration, speaking after the White House talks let it be clearly understood, official Washington will aid UNITA even if it does not receive congressional approval.

Receiving this out-and-out terrorist and killer in Washington, with honors befitting top statesmen, the Reagan administration, for the umpteenth time, has shown its support for the undeclared war against Angola, its adherence to the policy of state terrorism.

As Jean Sindab, executive director of the Washington Office on Africa, a public organization, stated at a press conference held here, Savimbi's trip is part and parcel of the campaign begun by ultra-right U.S. circles to expand American interference in the affairs of sovereign Angola.

Increased Sabotage Expected

LD021808 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 2 Feb 86

["With a Hope For... Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Jonas Savimbi, the ringleader of the terrorist gang UNITA, who was called the "hope of Angola" by Reagan, intends to use the weapons he obtained during his present visit to the United States to step up sabotage against economic establishments in the People Republic of Angola [PRA] which are of vital importance to it.

"I am not going to swap my sword for a pen" J. Savimbi stated in Washington at a luxuriant ceremony, held for the sake of camouflage and dedicated to publication of the first volume of his poetical scribblings. He immediately made himself clear: "We use the American aid for dealing blows to oil fields in Angola."

In the light of this pronouncement, it becomes clear, what kind of "hopes" the U.S. President places on J. Savimbi, who long since has been pursuing the career of a hired agent of U.S. and RSA special services. With UNITA hands it is being planned to deal a blow to establishments of vital importance to the PRA, which account for a major party of the people's republic income in hard currency. At the same time, the administration, an ardent advocate of the policy of neoglobalism, as in the case now with Libya, does not even take into account the fact that the U.S. companies "Gulf Oil" and "Chevron," which are extracting and prospecting oil in the PRA on mutual profitable terms under agreement with this country's government, will also suffer from UNITA terrorist acts.

Disputing about how much exactly -- 300 or 500 million dollars -- the terrorists should get with their new crimes against the People's Angola, the highly-positioned representatives of the administration and leaders of the "Pro-UNITA lobby" jointly use the "economic stick" against the PRA, whose policies do not suit the White House.

In an unceremonious form, highly-positioned representatives of the administration are attempting to dictate to the PRA government their conditions of "peace," which are designed to infringe upon Angolan sovereignty, to force its people to abandon their own course and to turn this country into a vassal of the RSA and the international capital. Everything speakes in favor of the fact that the United States is preparing for imposition of economic "sanctions" against the PRA.

Thus, for instance, "Conservative Caucus," one of the largest U.S. reactionary organizations, declared a campaign against the firms maintaining business ties with the PRA. "In order to achieve success in diplomacy one has to use pressure" -- C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, declared cynically when explaining the principles, upon which Washington relies in its relations with developing states.

This policy of Washington's direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Angola, open U.S. siding with the racist RSA, leads to escalation of tension in this region, exacerbation of a dangerous conflict there, which has since long been fraught with a threat for the international peace and security anyway. [sentence as received] The source of tension, which is exists now in Angola, should be eliminated by political means, in conditions of complete renunciation of the policy of state terrorism and interference into internal affairs of the states of this region.

BUSH SPEECH OUTLINES U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD021505 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 2 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush, addressing the Conservative Political Action Conference here, made it clear that the U.S. Administration does not intend to abandon its policy of state terrorism in the international arena and will carry on the course of spreading the arms race into outer space.

"Let me assure you that we will never negotiate away the Strategic Defense Initiative" at the arms control talks with the Soviet Union, said G. Bush. The vice president lauded the "initiative", that is fraught with world catastrophe, as "one of the 20th century's giant steps forward". He also listed the massive programme to "rebuild" America, which has gobbled up almost two trillion dollars by now, among the highest achievements of the present administration.

"We started the production line on the B-1. We saved the MX Missile. We stood firm with our European allies, proceeding with the installation of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles. We are well on our way to our goal of a 600 ship Navy. Our other Armed Forces have been beefed up", G. Bush went on with enumerating the merits of the U.S. Administration.

He listed among such "merits" also the moves to rebuild the Central Intelligence Agency, the chief espionage and subversive establishment of the United States. G. Bush described its "knights of the cloak and dagger" who won ill-fame by staging coups d'etat, assassinating foreign politicians, conducting criminal experiments on people and terrorist operations, as "patriotic individuals" "who had risked their lives for our country". G. Bush called this instrument of U.S. institutionalized terrorism inasmuch as bandit formations, knocked together and armed by the CIA, that wage the armed struggle against lawful governments of foreign states, as "freedom fighters".

"Your cause is our cause" were the words with which the Vice President addressed Jonas Savimbi, ringleader of the Angolan bands and CIA stooge, who was a "distinguished guest" at the Conservative Political Action Conference. It follows from G. Bush's remarks that the same words are equally applied by the administration to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and former Somocistas with whose hands the Unites States wages the undeclared war on Nicaragua. The administration is ready to allocate them tens and hundreds of millions of dollars in new funds under its commitment to the so-called "neoglobalism" concept.

REAGAN DECREE ON FIRST ROUND SPENDING CUTS NOTED

LD012106 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Washington February 1 TASS -- President Reagan issued a decree instructing a number of federal departments to cut their expenditures by a total of nearly 12 billion dollars. The aim of this step is to lessen the continually growing deficit of the budget which reached in the past fiscal year the record level of 211 billion dollars. Many experts are of the opinion that such measures will not yield the expected results, above all for the reason that the administration is not going to give up the programmes of large-scale military preparations. And the huge and constantly growing expenditures on those preparations are one of the main reasons behind the chronic imbalance of the federal budget. It is remarkable that having issued the decree on budgetary cuts on Saturday, the President, in another radio address to the nation, confirmed on the same day that he will be insisting on a steady increase of the military appropriations.

U.S. PLANS TO INCREASE DEFENSE ALLOCATIONS

LD030941 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, February 3 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is planning to fix the ceiling of its military spending in the next fiscal year at 320.3 billion dollars. According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper's information on the 1987 draft federal budget to be submitted to Congress by President Ronald Reagan this week, the administration intends increasing arms spending during the next five years while curtailing social programmes.

MILITARY SPENDING CRUSHES SOCIAL PROGRAMS

LD311906 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Speaking in Washington at the Conservative Political Action Conference President Ronald Reagan did not conceal his irritation over the striving of the Democrats to reduce the military budget and "use the funds for more of their social experiments".

Why is the U.S. Administration so nervous? It is nervous since despite all its assurances of "economic prosperity", the state of affairs in the U.S. economy is far from that expected by the administration. The arms race assumed such monstrous proportions that it literally crushed the American budget, escalated its deficit to 220,000 million dollars last year and triggered off a torrent of demands at the U.S. Congress that the budget, including military, expenditures, be reduced. This is specifically one of the aims of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment.

There is something for the government to be thrown into a flutter.

Since March the U.S. Administration has been taking different steps to enliven the economy. In a bid to avoid big reductions in budget, including military, expenditures, it started bringing down the dollar value rate which has dropped by now approximately by 25 per cent. U.S. leading allies were drawn to that. Reduction in the dollar value rate, the government thought, was to enhance competitiveness of American products and their exports, to facilitate the position of the industry and agriculture, to give additional tax receipts, and, in the final account, to reduce the trade and budget deficit.

But Washington was in for a shock. According to the data, just published by the Department of Commerce, in December the deficit of the balance of trade of the United States did not decrease but went up by 27 per cent as compared with November. It exceeded 148,000 million dollars over the whole year of 1985. Labour productivity dropped in the fourth quarter of last year. Over the whole year it increased, if one may say so, by 0.3 per cent. The United States is losing to its rivals in the "trade warfare".

All that affected the overall standing of the U.S. economy. In December the governmental index of the leading economic indices increased, as was noted spitefully by the AP news agency, by far less than Washington expected. And this means there would be far less tax receipts.

In other words, the U.S. Administration's efforts did not produce the desired results. The economy, as before, faces a serious budget deficit problem.

In the opinion of experts, in Congress one should expect growing pressure on the government in favor of reduction of budget and, consequently, military expenditures. Representatives of both parties are not attracted by a further sharp reduction in social allocations, truncated as they are, particularly in view of the mid-term elections to Congress due this year. Therefore there is reason for the U.S. Administration to be nervous and to attack liberals who unrealistically view the military budget.

OPERATION 'RED FLAG' TARGETED AGAINST USSR

LD311332 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Operation "Red Flag" has started this week in the Nevada desert. The war game will continue till 15 February; 21 types of aircraft from all four United States military branches are engaged in it.

Well, military exercises are common practice in many countries, however, what is taking place in Nevada today is very specific. The participating sides are not the blue and the yellow, they are not the grey and the orange. No, the two sides fighting each other in Nevada are the blue and the red. In other words, the United States and its allies are waging a war against the Soviet Union and its allies, which are red aggressors.

Here is what Colonel John (Madden) said about these war games: the red aggressors are specially trained American pilots who fly and fight like their Soviet counterparts. We have 40 aggressor aircraft and pilots. According to the games scenario 40,000 Soviet troops have attacked a friendly nation, the Colonel said. You may say there is nothing unusual for the Americans in the event. In schools and colleges students very often hold debates in a similar way. There are television programs and movies about a Soviet invasion of America. There are even computerized games for both children and adults on how American patriots fight Soviet aggressors.

The question arises: What is the purpose of the campaign? Let us recall that in the early thirties Nazi Germany initiated large scale military preparations under the pretext of defending itself from an alleged threat from the east. The consequences of that anti-Soviet campaign are well known. More than 50 million people were killed in World War II, unleashed by Nazi Germany. At present the fate of humanity is at stake. The current anti-Soviet campaign in the United States is aimed at misleading the public and stimulating the arms race, which is equally dangerous for the American people and all other nations. The campaign runs counter to the spirit of Geneva and understandings reached on developing Soviet-American cooperation, mutual confidence and dialogue.

Officials in Washington claim that they cannot ban television programs and movies spreading fantastic accusations with regard to the Soviet Union. This cannot be said, however, about what is taking place in the Nevada desert. Combat pilots from all four branches of United States Armed Forces attack airfields that resemble Soviet targets and troops wearing Soviet uniform. The operation "Red Flag" is aimed not at promoting mutual trust between Soviet and American peoples but at cultivating hostility toward the Soviet Union and this is done on the administration's orders. The commander in chief is in the White House.

ANTI-SOVIETISM IN U.S. CONGRESS SCORED

PM301000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch: "The Capitol: Alignment With the Right"]

[Text] Washington -- no need to check the time. Everything goes like a chronometer. As soon as an improvement in the international situation emerges in the world, those forces in the United States that are seeking to hamper this process spring into action "right on the dot." Each step toward improving Soviet-U.S. relations immediately triggers a wave of anti-Sovietism in the United States. This trend can also be observed inside the capitol.

First and foremost the reactionary forces in the capitol oppose disarmament processes. They not only halted Senate ratification of the Salt II treaty but are making efforts to wreck the accords reached and ratified by Congress and are trying to hamper the process of talks currently taking place in Geneva. Their tactics are old and stereotyped -- pinning everything on the USSR.

The legislators for lawlessness pushed legislation through Congress binding the White House to present an annual report on the Soviet Union's observance of its treaty commitments under the agreements in the disarmament sphere. This document is called upon to "legalize the falsification" with which, as observers point out, each administration "report," which traditionally trots out a selection of unproven and groundless complaints against the USSR, is imbued.

Militarist circles have many placemen in congress and it is also steeped in extreme right-wing elements. With the administration they coordinate their activity aimed at wrecking disarmament processes. For instance, they strive in every possible way to erode the provisions of the ABM treaty, which is of fundamental importance for preventing an arms race in space. The military-industrial complex "lobby" within the capitol helps to "legalize" the production of "star wars" weapons and pushes extensive militarist programs through congress.

In order to "justify" the course of militarization these circles in Congress are whipping up a fierce anti-Soviet campaign, deliberately distorting reality and groundlessly claiming that the USSR has "overtaken" the United States in terms of arms parameters. And Senators such as Helms and Garn do not hide their anti-Sovietism. Garn was one of the authors of the draft bill presented to Congress demanding that the allocation of credits to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries be "limited." This "gallant crew" strive in every possible way to prevent the USSR being granted most-favored nation status and certain people demand that trade links with the Soviet Union be cut off altogether. In a fit of anti-Soviet hysteria the authors of the draft bill even went so far as to say that "forced labor" exists in the USSR and goods reaching the U.S. market from there are thus produced by "slaves."

A notorious "human rights" campaign is also being whipped up under the capitol's vaults. This is deliberately done by the same placement of military and right-wing circles who thereby strive to distract the legislators' attention away from urgent problems and divert Congress from resolving disarmament questions. Both houses adopted the utterly false and hypocritical Resolution 186, which expresses congress' "opinion" on "human rights." Facts are equally crudely distorted in other of the legislative organ's documents which express "support" for anti-Soviet elements, all kinds of renegades, and the Afghan rabble that has found refuge in the United States.

The theme of Afghanistan arouses a particularly large number of speculative judgments in the capitol. Thus, on the pretext of "concern" about the situation in Afghanistan, Resolution 304 attempted to legalize the blatant U.S. interference in the internal affairs of this sovereign state and substantiate the U.S. "right" to give support to counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan.

In the United States, including in the Congress, a great fuss is made about terrorism. Senator Leahy submitted a proposal to draw up and conclude an international treaty on combating terrorism, but excluded from its future participants was... the Soviet Union. This figure did not even dream of proposing to hand over to the USSR two criminals -- Brazinskas senior and Brazinskas junior, who hijacked a Soviet aircraft, killed a stewardess, and found refuge in the United States under the wing of U.S. "legislation." Nor in his "document" did he mention state terrorism, which Washington has elevated to the rank of its foreign policy, nor the actions when the U.S. state encourages acts of terrorism by its special services with regard to individuals, including Soviet citizens.

The arsenal of anti-Soviet actions taken in Congress is extremely wide. They include a hysterical campaign of spy-mania, in which "red agents" are seen round every corner, including the corridors of the capitol. They also include support for provocative acts against Soviet citizens working or temporarily located on U.S. territory. Congress frequently turns into a political farce, dragging dubious characters onto the stage to give "evidence" to various committees or holding anti-Soviet exhibitions, as Congressmen Jack Kemp did, for instance.

Documents toughening the conditions imposed for sojourns by Soviet citizens in the United States are also adopted in Congress. For instance, in addition to personnel at the Soviet Embassy in Washington and other Soviet foreign establishments, the movements of Soviet officials at the UN Secretariat -- an international organ on U.S. territory -- have also been restricted. Here is another example. Certain legislators went so far as to submit to Congress an official proposal that "the Soviet Union should not be officially congratulated on its national holiday" -- the day of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

That is the "breadth of vision" of the anti-Soviet-minded members of Congress... they deliverately poison the atmosphere in Congress. Inundating the legislators' desks with "resolutions" filled with malice and falsehoods, these individuals strive to hamper the improvement of the international climate and the process of improving Soviet-U.S. relations.

CHINESE SHELLING OF SRV AREAS REPORTED

PM021309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Chinese Shelling of SRV Territory"]

[TExt] Hanoi, 1 Feb -- The Vietnamese central press reports that on 28 January Chinese artillery subjected 44 population points in Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Lai Tao provinces up to 8 km from the border line to heavy shelling. Simultaneously Chinese infantry subunits launched attacks aimed at capturing a number of elevations of Vietnamese territory in Vi Xuyen district [uyezd]. The attacks were beaten off by Vietnamese People's Army forces.

GROWTH OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN PRC NOTED

LD302106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] In China, more than 17 million people are presently occupied in the sphere of private enterprise, the extent of which is rapidly expanding. This was announced by the XINHUA agency.

The PRC government encourages the further development of private enterprise. Articles frequently appear in the Chinese press calling on a specific group of leading workers and party and state organs not to obstruct the activity of private traders, but rather to cooperate with them as much as possible, providing them with raw material and credits and to create favorable conditions for the extension of their activity.

SUPSOV CHAIRMAN TOLKUNOV RECEIVES PRC JOURNALIST

OW290611 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] An Gang, editor-in-chief of the Chinese JINGJI SHIBAO [ECONOMICS TIMES], visited the Soviet Union 21-27 January at the invitation of IZVESTIYA. During his visit, the Chinese guest familiarized himself with the editorial work of IZVESTIYA, TRUD, and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. He was received by Tolkunov, chairman of the council of Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as by leaders of the Soviet State Planning Committee, the Soviet Radio and TV Bureau, the Economics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Union of Journalists. He also met with activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Scociety headed by chairman of its central board Tikhovinskiy. Besides Moscow An Gang and other journalists also visited Riga, Minsk, and Kiev.

INDIAN RALLY, OFFICIALS PRAISE GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

LD010848 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] New Delhi, February 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Latyshev reports:

A high appraisal of the new Soviet peace initiatives on nuclear disarmament has been given by the participants in a public rally here held on the occasion of the adoption of the New Delhi declaration. The rally was sponsored by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation.

The New Delhi declaration, which was signed a year ago by the leaders of six nonaligned states, is a document of tremendous importance for preserving peace and security on earth. It has been an important milestone in the efforts of the peace forces of the world for preventing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind, said India's Minister of State and Foreign Affairs Kocheril Roman Narayanan.

An end to a further build up of the arms race, ensuring peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-political systems is the sole alternative to nuclear death, he stressed. The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, which has been a turning point in contemporary history, has contributed in a large measure to a relaxation of international tensions. The leaders of the two great powers have firmly declared in Geneva that nuclear weapons race should not lead to military confrontation and destruction of human civilization. As far as India is concerned, the minister stressed, the Republic has no nuclear weapons and does not intend to develop them.

The fresh Soviet peace proposals contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of disarmament, K.R. Narayanan said, are positive and deserve a most serious consideration. We support these fair and concrete proposals of the Soviet Union, which are close to the provisions contained in the New Delhi declaration, and believe that they should be most carefully examined by the U.S. Administration, he said. The Indian minister also pointed to the inadmissibility of spreading the arms race into outer space and called for a freeze on the nuclear arsenals.

Professor Rasheeduddin Khan, a prominent public figure of India, has expressed support for the USSR's fresh peaceful proposals on curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of fear of a nuclear catastrophe. He stressed that unlike the USA the Soviet Union has positively responded to the New Delhi declaration and considered in putting forward its fresh peace initiatives also the wishes of the nonaligned countries. Rasheeduddin Khan pointed to the need for mobilizing broad international public circles in the fight for peace and security in the world.

Archbishop Mar-Gregorios of the Orthodox Church in India pointed out in his speech the direct connection between the unrestrained nuclear weapons race and hunger, privations and socio-economic backwardness, the conditions in which hundreds of millions of people live. The weapons reace being built up by the Western countries and the criminal plans of the USA for a militarisation of outer space are manifestations of antediluvian mentality, which is absolutely inadmissible in this nuclear age. One cannot strengthen one's own security now at the expense of security of other nations, he said. The fresh Soviet peace proposals are directed not only at ensuring disarmament, but also at improving the living standards of the whole of mankind. Mar-Gregorios urged all people of goodwill to support the Soviet peace policy.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON KUZNETSOV TOUR IN INDIA

PM311641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Soviet Parliamentarians' Stay in India"]

[Text] Banglore, 29 Jan -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soivet Presidium, which is in India, visited the city of Bangalore, administrative center of the south Indian state of Karnataka.

The delegation called at the "Hindustan Aeronautics" state corporation's aviation plant and at the "Hindustan Machine Tools" state association's machine-building enterprise and clock and watch plant. V.V. Kuznetsov conversed with workers at these enterprises. The delegation head conveyed to them greetings from Soviet working people. He declared that in today's complex international situation it is the duty of all peace-loving forces to wage a struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and terminate the arms race.

K.S. Shrinisavan, who spoke on behalf of the aviation plant's workers, said: "We do not want a war and we express solidarity with Soviet people who are upholding the cause of peace. We wholeheartedly support the latest peace proposals by Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev."

The Soviet parliamentarians visited the state legislative assembly and attended sessions of its upper and lower chambers. The deputies warmly welcomed the Soviet guests. Representatives of different parties made special statements in support of the further strengthening of Indo-Soviet relations in all spheres, including ties between the two countries' parliaments.

During a meeting with the legislative assembly's leadership, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that parliaments in the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries experience great anxiety in connection with the continuing international tension. We spent several days in India, met various statesmen, politicians, and public figures, and became convinced that identical concern is also displayed in your country. People in the Soviet Union highly value India's support for the proposals aimed at the strengthening of peace and against the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet delegation head drew the attention of the legislative assembly's leadership to the package of new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the elimination of nuclear arms.

The Soviet delegation met with the state's Chief Minister R.K. Hegde. Welcoming the Soviet parliamentarians, he said that Indo-Soviet friendship is unbreakable. It does not fluctuate from day to day, and it based on the firm foundation of the sincere desire of both countries' peoples to develop and strengthen to the utmost their bilateral ties.

Our people are grateful to the USSR for the assistance it has given India in various spheres. Our countries share common goals and a common view situation. India and the USSR advocate peace, peaceful coexistence, noninterference in internal affairs, and cooperation. As a developing country, India is particularly interested in lasting peace on earth. This is why we have always supported and do support all the USSR's constructive proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and averting the threat of thermonuclear war.

In this connection, the chief minister emphasized the particular importance of the latest peace initiatives advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "But the other side's reaction to these important proposals is disappointing," he said. It is evident that the United States is not interested in the implementation of these initiatives, insofar as U.S. monopolies make fortunes from the nuclear arms race and the export of arms, thus creating tension in different parts of the world. The USSR and India will continue their struggle for peace, for disarmament, and for economic development. The most diverse strata of the Indian people highly value the relations of friendship with the Soviet Union and wish that they develop and strengthen further, R.K. Hegde said.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation conveyed Soviet people's warm feelings to the population of Karnataka state. He emphasized that Soviet-Indian relations are built on the principles of good-neighborliness and mutual respect, and are constantly enriched by real meaning and diverse cooperation in all spheres. This policy corresponds with the interests of not only the two countries' peoples but also of the world community. Soviet-Indian relations have become a reliable factor of peace and stability. The two countries' interaction is particularly important now, when the most immediate task is to deflect the threat of nuclear war from mankind, prevent an arms race in space, and safeguard peace. We became convinced that people in India are well aware of the USSR's latest propsals aimed at terminating the arms race and eliminating nuclear weapons altogether. The time has now come when it is necessary for everyone to rise to the defense of peace and apply all efforts to avert the nuclear threat. India enjoys great prestige in the international arena as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and makes a weighty contribution to the movement for nuclear disarmament, he said.

The Soviet parliamentarians called on state governor, A.N. Bannerjee.

The delegation had a meeting with S.N. Rerikh, well known Russian painter and public figure, who lives in Bangalore.

The delegation returned to Delhi on 28 January.

PRAVDA ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUCCESSES IN AFGHANISTAN

PM291559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86 First Edition p 6

[N. Yakubov article: "Afghanistan Is Fighting and Building"]

[Text] The implementation of antifeudal national-democratic transformations and the turning of Afghanistan into a developed state constitute one of the immediate tasks of the country's development. The program document "On the April Revolution's National-Democratic Nature and Its Immediate Tasks Under the Present Conditions," recently published in Kabul, speaks of this in particular.

Prior to the revolution, which took place in April 1978, Afghanistan was one of the world's poorest states. Agriculture, the main sphere of material production, was distinguished by extreme backwardness and by the domination of feudal and even pre-feudal relations. Industry was highly underdeveloped. Over 90 percent of the population was unable to read or write. One-third of the children died before reaching the age of 5 years. Average life expectancy was below 45 years. There was just 1 doctor for every 12,000 inhabitants.

The tasks of boosting the republic's economy have to be completed under exceptionally complex conditions. The heavy burden of countless problems inherited from former regimes and of mistakes committed during the first years of the revolution can be felt. But the main cause of the hardships is the undeclared war against the new power which has been unleashed by imperialist circles with help from the external and domestic reaction.

"Our achievements in the economic sphere are still modest. But we are justified in talking about them today because they have been scored under complex conditions," Babrak Karmal noted. According to preliminary data for Afghanistan's economic and social development in 1981-1985, the country's national income has exceeded the level reached prior to the April Revolution both in total volume and per capita .

Measures are being taken to restore and resume operations at enterprises that have been destroyed. Supplies of raw materials and energy resources have improved. Industrial output as a whole has increased by one-fourth. The output of electricity, natural gas, cement, and nitric fertilizers is greater than before the revolution.

Gross agricultural output has increased. This was helped by the implementation of land and water resources reform, as a result of which thousands of peasant families were given land and were released from repaying burdensome debts to feudal landowners and money-lenders amounting to 31 billion afganis. Some 60,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizers, 4,500 metric tons of improved seed wheat, 6,800 metric tons of cotton seed, and a large quanitity of equipment were distributed among peasants in the last 6 months alone. The first machine and tractor stations have been set up. Work is being done to protect plants against parasites and to combat animal diseases. The state is helping to restore existing irrigation systems and to build new ones.

Domestic and foreign trade are developing successfully. Afghanistan's foreign trade turnover has increased from 740 million dollars in 1977 to 1.6 billion dollars in 1985, which is more than double the prerevolutionary level.

Social conditions are improving, and the people's living standards are arising. The average wage of workers in state enterprises has increased almost 2.5 times in the last few years.

Impressive successes have been scored in the development of health care services, culture, and education. Last year alone the number of school pupils increased by 15 percent to reach 685,000, and 122 new schools opened in 1985. More than 23,000 students are being trained in higher education establishments and technical colleges, and over 10,000 in vocational and technical schools. More than one million people have learned to read and write at classes for the elimination of illiteracy.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are rendering substantial help toward Afghanistan's development. Soviet-Afghan political and economic ties, which originated under V.I. Lenin, have an extensive history and offer a graphic example of good-neighborly relations.

With the Soviet Union's assistance, Afghanistan has created its gas and chemical industry and the country's energy base, has commissioned machine building and motor vehicle repairs enterprises, has constructed more than 1,500 km of hard-surface highways and major irrigation complexes, and has opened the door to higher and secondary education establishments. Tens of thousands of Afghan specialists and skilled workers have been trained.

Soviet-Afghan relations were given an additional boost following the April Revolution. More than 50 projects of vital importance to the country were erected during this relatively brief period with the USSR's help. They include motor vehicle transport enterprises, the "LOTOS" satellite communications station, bread plants in Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif, the Hayraton-Hazar-e Sharif power transmission line, the Kabul polyclinic, the Jalalabad canning plant, the road and railroad bridge across the Amu Darya River, the storage terminal at the port of Hayraton, and others.

The Khvajeh-Gugerdak and Jar Quduq gas fields in the northern part of the republic were opened up and commissioned with the Soviet Union's participation. The gas that is extracted is being used at the Mazar-e Sharif fertilizers plant for the production of urea which is vital in agriculture, and is also being exported. Projects constructed in Afghanistan with the USSR's assistance produce about 75 percent of the state sector's industrial output.

Commodity turnover between our countries has grown considerably over the last few years. In exchange for Soviet machines, equipment, petroleum products, and consumer goods, the DRA supplies the Soviet Union with cotton, wool, hides, gas, dried fruit, citrus fruit, oil-producing seeds, and other commodities.

While the USSR and the other socialist countries support Afghanistan in the solution of difficult economic problems, soon after the April Revolution the United States and its allies started to reduce, and later cancelled altogether, all economic aid to the young republic. Essentially, the Western countries have imposed an economic blockade.

Contrary to the UN Charter and principles, the United States exerts unprecedented pressure on specialized international organizations so as to prevent economic assistance to Afghanistan, one of the world's poorest countries, only because it refuses to toe the line of imperialist policy.

Further, U.S. special services are particularly urging the dushmans to destroy economic installations. All this is being done under the slogan of "defending democracy" and "concern for the Afghan people's interests."

Support for the counterrevolution is generous. The United States has already appropriated 1.5 billion dollars to arm, train, and maintain the numberous gangs committing crimes on Afghan soil.

Despite the intrigues by the domestic and external reaction, however, the process of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan is gaining strength. Life confirms that the DRA, relying on the support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries, and the progressive states in the world, is not only successfully defending itself in the struggle against the counterrevolution, but is also consistently accomplishing the socioeconomic tasks set by the national-democratic and antifeudal revolution.

SOKOLOV RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

PM311825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 30 January Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received Lieutenant General H. Bruenner, GDR deputy minister for national defense and chief of the National People's Army Political Main Administration.

Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated in the conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH BULGARIA

Marchuk, Lukanov Sign Agreement

PM311105 Moscow PRAVDA under the general heading "Conversations Held"]

[Text] On 22 January, G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received a Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. During the meeting measures were signed in the sphere of bilateral scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria aimed at the practical implementation of the comprehensive program for the CEMA members' scientific and technical progress through the year 2000 and the further strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

Antonov, Lukanov Meet

PM311201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Conversations Held"]

[Text] On 23 January a meeting took place in Moscow between A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A. Lukanov, cochairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The meeting examined progress in the fulfillment of measures to implement the long-term program for cooperation between the two countries to the year 2000 and the fulfillment of the accords reached at meetings between the Soviet and Bulgarian heads of government in October and December 1985 in light of the tasks stemming from the comprehensive program for the CEMA members' scientific and technical progress. There was a discussion of the further cooperation between Soviet and Bulgarian associations, enterprises, and organizations.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meetings.

BULGARIA ESTABLISHES NEW COUNCILS, MINISTRIES

PM291322 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At Bulgarian National Assembly Session"]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan -- The Bulgarian National Assembly session held here examined the question of structural changes to the republic's Council of Ministers. A resolution was adopted on the creation of an economic council, social council, and council for science, culture, and education to be attached to the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. These councils, the resolution states, will head certain sectors and spheres and coordinate the activity of the ministries comprising them.

It was decided to transform the State Planning Committee into a State Plan Commission, to transform the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress into a State Committee for Research and Technology, and to abolish a number of ministries. A Ministry of Trade, which will manage domestic and foreign trade and material resources, was created.

A number of personnel changes to the Bulgarian Council of Ministers took place on the basis of a session resolution.

The session was addressed by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

PRAVDA REPORTS TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH YUGOSLAVIA

PM311621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreements Signed"]

[Text] The trade talks between Soviet and SFRY Government delegations ended in Moscow on 29 January. Agreements were signed on reciprocal goods shipments between the two countries in 1986-1990, as was a protocol on trade turnover in 1986.

It is planned to increase trade turnover in 1986-1990 and to expand reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment, primarily in sectors ensuring the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, including new modern types of machine-building articles.

The documents were signed by B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and M. Bojanic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade.

The signing ceremony was attended by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; and M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

PM021321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On a Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, F. Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian minister of defense, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of February 1986.

FRENCH ECONOMIC MINISTER BEREGOVOY VISITS MOSCOW

Aristov Receives Beregovoy

LD311752 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1930 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Aristov, the Soviet foreign trade minister, had a meeting on the 30 January with Beregovoy, the minister of economy, finance, and budget of France, who is paying a working visit to the USSR. The parties expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and examined the possibility of developing it. Raimond, the French ambassador to the USSR was also present at the meeting.

Received by Shevardnadze, Arkhipov

LD311532 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the French Minister of Economy, Finance and Budget Pierre Beregovoy.

The French minister presented a return message from the French President Francois Mitterrand to the message by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in connection with the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives. He noted that the Soviet proposals were perceived in France as bold and far reaching, and were being studied with a positive interest.

Eduard Shevardnadze stressed that the initiatives contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's January 15 statement most seriously take into account the security interests of all states, nuclear and non-nuclear. The Soviet Union not only suggests a programme of a stage-by-stage reduction and liquidation of nuclear and all other weapons of mass annihilation but also takes practical steps leading to the attainment of this aim.

The conversation was of a constructive nature.

On the same day Pierre Beregovoy was received by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov. They discussed questions of the state and prospects of the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

AFP on Talks With Shevardnadze

AU311912 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, Jan 31 (AFP) -- France today rejected part of the latest Soviet disarmament plans which would ban the modernisation of British and French nuclear weapons, in a meeting here between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and French Finance Minister Pierre Beregovoy.

In a statement after the meeting Mr Beregovoy said, however, that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals to destroy all nuclear arms by the year 2000 were "in the right direction".

Mr. Beregovoy said France favoured a "global and regional balance of forces at the lowest levels possible." He said this should also be verifiable.

He added, however, that the French independent nuclear arsenal "has to be dissuasive" and make use of technical progress, so rejecting part of the Gorbachev plan calling for a non-modernization of British and French forces.

Mr. Beregovoy said his meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze had been "very warm" while TASS said it was "talks of a constructive nature."

The French minister also met the new Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov and First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov as well as senior Soviet banking officials.

French sources said that the talks concentrated on the possibility of developing bilateral trade as well as world money problems.

COMMENTARY VIEWS FRANCE, UK WEAPONS MODERNIZATION

LD010013 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Sergey Sayenko commentary]

[Text] Britain intends installing 64 new Javelin missiles in its nuclear submarines under the program for modernizing its nuclear force. Here's commentary by Sergey Sayenko, and this is what he writes:

The Javelin missiles mark the start of the program. In the near future, 16 more sophisticated United States-made nuclear missiles, Trident II, are to be installed in four British submarines. France has also begun installing missiles with multiple warheads in its submarines. France doubled its arsenal of submarine-launched nuclear missiles having launched its inflexible submarine carrying 16 missiles last year, each having 6 warheads. France has doubled its number of submarine-based nuclear missiles. By the end of the modernization program Britain and France will have more than a thousand warheads. The present nuclear potential of the two countries, however, cannot be disregarded.

In this connection, the Soviet Union has on many occasions proposed to the European nuclear powers that bilateral talks be opened on the issue of nuclear balance in Europe. The Soviet Union said it's prepared to give detailed consideration to the security interests of Britain and France. These talks are not an end in itself as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. In his statement of 15th January, Mikhail Gorbachev proposed a step by step program for ridding the earth, naturally including Europe, from all nuclear weapons until the end of the century. Under that program over the next 5-8 years, the Soviet Union and the United States are to reach and implement an agreement on scrapping their medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. At the same time, according to the Soviet proposal, the United States and the Soviet Union should reduce their missiles capable of reaching their respective territories by 50 percent.

Meanwhile, Britain and France will pledge not to build up their nuclear forces. The Soviet Union proposes that by the year 1990 the other nuclear powers, including Britain and France, join nuclear disarmament so that by the year 2000, nuclear weapons are banished from the face of the earth.

The Soviet plan for total nuclear disarmament accounts for the security interests of all nations, including the nations of Europe. Naturally the implementation of that plan will require active participation not only of the USSR and the United States but other nations as well, including primarily the nuclear powers.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER MARCHAIS QUOTED

LD311721 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, January 31 TASS -- It is only by casting votes for Communist candidates that it is possible to frustrate plans of the French right-wing forces to regain power after the coming elections to the National Assembly. Only thus it is possible to prevent the planned cooperation of the right-wing with the Socialists. This was stated by General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais, speaking at a mass meeting in Mureaux, Yevelines Department. He set forth the Communists' election programme, their concrete proposals aimed at solving France's main socio-economic problems, primarily unemployment. To vote for the Communist Party means to vote for employment, said Georges Marchais.

CPSU GREETS IRISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PM311713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

["To the 19th Communist Party of Ireland Congress" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee ardently greets the delegates to the 19th Congress of the fraternal Communist Party of Ireland and all Irish Communists.

Being the exponent of the interests of the working class and all working people of Ireland, Communists work consistently and selflessly for the social, economic, and political rights of the Irish people, for a just and democratic solution of the problem of Northern Ireland, for a peaceful and neutral republic, for the unity of the Irish people.

The Communist Party of Ireland is known in the world communist and working class movement for its loyalty to the ieals of Marxism-Leninism, its uncompromising struggle against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. Soviet Communists know and highly value that.

Your congress has assembled while the world is passing through a crucial moment. The peoples demand with growing insistence that the threat of nuclear war be eliminated. For this end even more consistent and vigorous efforts of all anti war and democratic forces are required -- efforts to prevent the transfer of the arms race to outer space, and to promote the elimination of nuclear weapons and the revival of international detente.

Advocating genuine neutrality and independence of the country, opposing its involvement in military alliances, the Communist Party of Ireland makes an important contribution to the common struggle of safeguarding peace on Earth.

We wish Irish Communists success in the struggle to translate into life the aspirations of the Irish people, for the interests of the Irish working people, for a peaceful life, democracy and social progress.

Let friendship between the Communists of Ireland and the Soviet Union develop and grow stronger for the benefit of the peoples of both countries!

Long live the Communist Party of Ireland!

Let there be peace all over the world!

CPSU Central Committee

ENVOY EXPLAINS GORBACHEV PROPOSALS IN BELGIUM

LD311535 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Brussels, 31 Jan (TASS) -- Sergey Nikitin, the USSR ambassador in Belgium, and Anatoloy Slyusar, a special representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry, who has gone to Brussels to explain the points of the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January, 1986, have held talks at the Belgian Foreign Ministry. The Belgian side displayed great interest in the proposals put forward in the statement on the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and on other aspects of disarmament and improving the international climate.

Meetings also took place with Edward Leemans, president of the Senate of the Belgian Parliament; Frank Swaelen, chairman of the Christian Social Party; Guy Spitaels, chairman of the Socialist Party (Francophones); Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party; and also with Louis Tobback, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Socialist Party (Flemish).

STUKALIN NEW ENVOY TO GREECE; ANDROPOV TRANSFERRED

LD311830 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Viktor Stukalin the ambassador of the USSR to the Hellenic Republic.

Viktor Stukalin was born in 1927. He received a higher education. He has been working in the diplomatic service since 1964, holding a number of responsible positions on the staff of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and abroad. In 1980-1985 he was deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Igor Andropov of the duties of the ambassador of the USSR to the Hellenic Republic in view of transfer to another job.

KORNIYENKO-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TEHRAN

LD021449 Tehran IRNA in English 1433 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb 2, IRNA -- The Soviet first deputy foreign Minister, Georgiy Korniyenko heading a political [words indistinct] here Sunday.

On his arrival at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport, Korniyenko said that the Soviet leadership believes that expansion of political contacts between Iran and the Soviet Union would be to the benefit of the two countries. Korniyenko said the visit is in continuation of the growing relations between the two countries.

The Soviet delegation headed by Korniyenko is here at the invitation of Iran's acting foreign minister, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati. The Soviet deputy foreign minister [words indistinct] visit here will hold talks with Iranian high ranking officials on issues of mutual interests.

Expressing satisfaction with his being here, Korniyenko said that it would be better to comment on the objectives of his visit at the end of the visit.

The Iranian acting foreign minister said that due to the long border and history of co-existence between Iran and the Soviet Union, Korniyenko has been invited for talks on expansion of ties between the two countries. He further expressed hope that such talks would be in the interest of the two countries and help them establish better relations.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TRAVELS TO YAR

Maltsev Arrives for Visit

GF311744 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Viktor Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, arrived in Sanaa today on visit to the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] to last several days.

In a statement to SABA', the Soviet official expressed pleasure at visiting our country and meeting with its officials. He noted that his talks will deal with bilateral relations and other current issues on the agenda. He added that he highly appreciates the relations between the two friendly countries which have been strengthened by the friendship treaty recently signed by the two countries. He stated that his talks will also deal with the current world situation.

The Soviet official said: Our views and stands are identical on a number of issues. What is important is to strengthen the joint and mutual understanding with the aim of forging ahead together.

He added: I am visiting your country for the first time, which imparts additional significance to this visit on my part. I will meet with YAR officials to discuss relations between the YAR and the USSR and other international issues.

He was received at the airport by Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, the USSR ambassador in Sanaa, and a representative of the presidential protocol.

Departure Statement

GF021801 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Viktor Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, left Sanaa today following a 3-day visit to our country. During his visit he held talks with a number of the brother officials on a number of issues of mutual concern.

In a statement to SABA' news agency upon his departure, Viktor Maltsev said that his visit was made on the instructions of the Soviet leadership in order to hold talks with the Yemeni leadership, led by brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. In his statement, he pointed out that during his meetings, he discussed with the brother officials a number of bilateral issues and issues of mutual concern. Concluding his statement, he expressed his happiness for this visit, the first of its kind, and expressed his satisfaction with the development which Sanaa is witnessing. He expressed his admiration of the phenomenons of construction and the unique Yemeni architecture.

He was seen off by brother Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary to the Foreign Ministry, and Anatoliy Filev, USSR ambassador in Sanaa.

SOVIET, YAR ACCORD CONFIRMS SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION

LD312339 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The first session of the Soviet-Yemeni Standing Joint Government Committee on Economic and Technological Cooperation has ended. During this session an agreement in principle was reached on assisting the YAR in modernizing the Bajil cement factory, the construction on the (Gharib) irrigation dam, and the building of more than 200 km of roads. Rsearch will be carried out on the building of dams in the Sanaa and (Anis) basins.

During the session, high appreciation was expressed for the work of Soviet doctors in the hospitals of Sanaa, Al-Hudaydah, and other Yemeni cities. All this was recorded in the agreement which was signed on the Soviet side by Yevgeniy Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Yemeni side Muhammad al-'Attar, deputy prime minister and minister of development in the YAR.

Here, ladies and gentlemen, is a recording of the signing ceremoney:

[Begin Osadchuk recording in Russian fading to Arabic translation] We ended the first session of the standing joint government committee on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the YAR. An important agreement was signed and it confirms the fact that economic cooperation between our two countries is developing successfully and that it has suitable prospects which respond to the interests of our two peoples. We consider this agreement to be a prominent landmark in our bilateral cooperation. The signing of the agreement and the holding of the session reflected the spirit of Soviet-Yemeni relations, the spirit of understanding and (?harmony). [end recording]

Then Muhammad al-'Attar expressed his great appreciation of the agreement which he had signed, and [words indistinct]:

[Begin Al-'Attar recording] [words indistinct] but our relations go back a long time -- years and years, more than half a century.

Our economic and technical relations also go back a long time and they are the best possible relations. But today we have achieved a great and very important [word indistinct] for our two countries. This indicates that the desire of the political leaders, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, and CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, wanted to develop these relations, and I am very hopeful and very confident that this is [words indistinct]. Therefore, I am very pleased that during my stay and the stay of the accompanying delegation we were able to agree on many things and we found sincere [words indistinct] [end recording]

AL-'ATTAS PRAISES SOVIET-PDRY RELATIONS

LD011952 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Aden, February 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Syomin reports:

A press conference for local and foreign newsmen has been given here by Haydar Abu Bakar al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen], now acting president of the PDRY.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, he said, will continue its foreign policy course worked out by the Yemen Socialist Party and the government, the course which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, goodneighbourliness and development of cooperation with all countries that respect independence and sovereignty of the PDRY and do not interfere in its internal affairs. Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressed the striving for the strengthening of relations of the PDRY with the Yemen Arab Republic, other Arab states.

Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas spoke highly of relations between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union. The USSR is a country friendly to us, he said. It renders vast aid to the republic in every sphere. Important economic projects that have been built or are under construction with Soviet assistance serve the national development of South Yemen. Our ties with the Soviet Union are close ties, such as exist among friends, and we shall continue developing them further in the interests of the peoples of our two countries, H. Abu Bakr al-'Attas said.

The South Yemeni leader noted that damage had been caused to the national economy as a result of the recent tragic events and that the efforts of the party and goverment were now aimed at the normalisation of the situation and speedy restoration of the economy.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH SYRIA -- Moscow, January 31 TASS -- The mixed Soviet-Syrian commission on cultural relations held its session in Moscow on January 27-31. The two sides coordinated and signed a plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Syria in 1986-87. The plan provides for a further development of cooperation between the two countries in the field of science, education, culture, arts, film art, radio, television, health services, tourism, sport, and training of national personnel. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 31 Jan 86 LD]

FIGHTING ERUPTS IN HAITI; CONFLICTING REPORTS SENT

Collapse of Regime Reported

LD311525 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 31 TASS -- The dictatorial Duvalier regime in Haiti has collapsed. The dictator hastily left the country, a White House spokesman announced today.

'Contradictory' Reports on Situation

LD311857 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 31 TASS -- A White House spokesman has stated with reference to the U.S. Embassy in Haiti that the Duvalier regime has collapsed and that its head fled the country. However, two hours later another spokesman of the administration said that Duvalier, it seemed, was keeping control in the country. Mass action by the working people against the pro-American repressive regime which has been dominating the country for almost 30 years has been gaining in scope in Haiti in recent days. Duvalier, seeking to suppress the protest movement, declared a state of siege this morning. Contradictory reports continue coming in from Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti. According to some of them, Duvalier has fled to Paris. However, his statement was read out over the radio. In the statement Duvalier maintained that he remained in office. It is possible, however, news agencies point out, that the statement had been recorded beforehand.

Situation Remains 'Very Tense'

LD010926 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 1 TASS -- According to reports from Haiti, the situation in that island state in the Caribbean remains very tense. Conflicting reports about dictator Duvalier continue coming from Port-au-Prince, the country's capital. The PRENSA LATINA agency said that over the past 24 hours he twice spoke on national radio declaring that he would not give up the post of "president for life", called the population for tranquility and promised to change his economic policy. An opposition leader said in the PRENSA LATINA interview in Port-au-Prince that the fall of Duvalier was a matter of a few hours. Contrary to the state of siege clamped down by the dictatorship, mass public actions are continuing in all major cities of the country. The demonsrators demand that the dictator immediately resign. The authorities of the Dominican Republic have closed the border with Haiti.

U.S. 'Puppets' Rebel

LD011229 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Havana, February 1 TASS -- According to scanty reports from Haiti, the situation in that island state in the Caribbean remains tense. The country is being swept with powerful anti-dictatorial actions, which are actually outgrowing into a national uprising against the pro-American Duvalier regime.

Despite the state of siege clamped down by the dictator, clashes are continuing incessantly in the country's capital Port-au-Prince and other cities between demonstrators and secret police units. Barricades are being put up in the districts inhabited by the poor. The international airport is closed. Telephone and telegraph communications with the neighbour countries have been disrupted.

Scared by the vast scope of the popular protest movement, the dictator ordered the police and troops to use firearms to disperse demonstrations. More than ten demonstrators were killed and tens were wounded. The police are carrying out mass arrests. The PRENSA LATINA agency said that over the past 24 hours Duvalier had spoken on national radio twice. He said that he would not resign from the post of "president for life". Yet, as a spokesman for Haitian opposition told a correspondent of the agency, the collapse of the dictatorship is inevitable.

Foreign agencies at the same time stress in their commentaries that they in the USA clearly hope for a palace coup in Haiti under U.S. Embassy control that would make it possible to bring down the momentum of the popular struggle in Haiti, replace the butcher of the Haitian people with a less odious puppet. This would make it possible to preserve for the U.S. monopolies positions of diktat in that country. According to reports from Port-au-Prince, the U.S. Embassy and its proxies among the ruling top crust of the regime held an emergency meeting to discuss the "resignation" of bloody butcher Duvalier and turnover of power to a so-called military-civilian government. Obviously, the nomination of new U.S. spacemen was given a go-ahead by Washington.

As has already been reported, soon after all details of that collusion had been specified in Port-au-Prince, Larry Speaks, White House deputy press secretary was in a hurry to say that Duvalier had fled the country and power had been overtaken by a military-civilian government. Yet, literally a few hours later that statement was officially refuted by the U.S. State Department. The causes of such conflicting and strange at first sight statements by officials of the U.S. foreign policy department are becoming clear. It has turned out that Duvalier's menials responsible for his policy of genocide against the people, promptly realized that in its tactical aims Washington was prepared to "sacrifice" its placemen who have compromised themselves most. Contrary to the "persuasion" of the U.S. Embassy, the puppets rebelled against their bosses and so far refuse to comply with the "advice" of their American patrons.

Security Forces Lack Control

LD030617 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 3 TASS -- At least fifty people have been killed by dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier's security police over the past two days, according to reports from Haiti. More than 120 protesters were wounded by fire-arms. PRENSA LATINA stresses that despite the state of siege operating in Haiti and the curfew now applied to daytime, the regime's repressive forces are unable to establish full control over the situation in the country.

U.S. Plans to Invade Haiti

LD030811 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, February 3 TASS -- Rene Theodore, general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Party of Haiti Communists, in Havana to attend the 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, has exposed the intentions of the United States to invade Haiti. In corroborating his claims, Rene Theodore quoted a letter which sets forth the proposal to set up an inter-American invasion force.

The communists and other democratic forces in Haiti, Rene Theodore said, are resolutely opposed to U.S. intervention which is being prepared under the umbrella of the Organization of American States. Its attempts to keep in power the Duvalier regime failing, Washington has decided to get rid of the dictator. In recent days, he said, the United States twice attempted through the Central Intelligence Agency to stage a coup d'etat in Haiti. But both attempts ended in failure.

'Alternative' to Duvalier Prepared

PM021825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Cherepanov article under the rubric "Topic of the Day": "Twilight of a Dictatorship. Concerning Events in Haiti"]

[Text] Haiti is on the boil. The report coming from that country are still contradictory. According to some, the dictator Duvalier has fled, according to others he is still in Port-au-Prince. One thing is clear: The place is getting too hot for him.

For an entire week now Haiti, an island state in the Caribbean, has been the scene of one protest demonstration after another against the anti-people ruling clique of the dictator Duvalier. The demonstrations are in fact evolving into a nationwide uprising. Frightened by the scale of the people's protest movement, the regime's ringleader ordered police and troops to use firearms to disperse the demonstrations. More than 10 demonstrators have been killed and dozens have suffered serious injuries. The regime's security forces have started making mass arrests.

The Duvalier family has ruled Haiti with a hard and cruel hand for 29 years. For 29 years Haitians have been living in an atmosphere of terror and violence, of poverty and lawlessness. The list of the dictatorship's crimes is endless: Over 50,000 persons have been held in torture chambers or "lost without trace"; one out of every five of the country's inhabitants has sought refuge agroad to escape repressions; 83 percent of the urban and 94 percent ofthe rural population in Haiti live below the absolute poverity level and at the last stage of physical exhaustion; three-fourths of the population lack the most elementary medical services; and so on and so forth.

This is how the Catholic movement Pax Christi has described the situation: "The life of the overwhelming majority of Haiti's 6 million inhabitants is reminiscent of a horrific nightmare: Peasants are deprive of land and work, infant mortality has reached unprecedented scales, and the population lives under conditions of permanent terror by the 'Tontons-Macoutes' paramilitary police formations."

This situation in Haiti could not have failed to lead to an explosion of popular anger. Haitian communists, for example, consider that the people's struggle against the dictatorship is entering a decisive stage. This is precisely why they have called for the creation of a united front of all democratic forces struggling for the overthrow of the anti-people regime. Opposition to the dictatorship is spreading day by day. Relations between the Duvalier clique and the national intelligentsia and Haiti's influential Catholic church have deteriorated.

The United States is following with manifest anxiety the situation prevailing in Haiti and the Haitian people's mounting oppositoin to the dictatorship. Washington fears the loss of the unlimited political and economic domination which was de facto granted to it by the Duvalier family. The White House is undertaking all sorts of maneuvers with a view to retaining its positions in this Caribbean state. A so-called "legal opposition," consisting of pro-American circles of entrepreneurs and the oligarchy, is being knocked together under the total control of the U.S. Embassy in Haiti. An alternative is thus being prepared in the event that they might yet have to part company with Duvalier.

Heeding the will of his U.S. patrons, the dictator Duvalier has been forced to start talking about "liberalizing" his dictatorial regime. He loudly proclaimed a few days ago that he intended to start the disbandment of the "Tontons-Mocoutes" gangs immediately.

But the demagoguery of the U.S. Administration and the "president for life: can hardly save the thoroughly rotten reactionary regime form retribution for everything it has done. The Haitian people's growing struggle for truly democratic transformations provides the main confirmation of this.

'Serious Blow' to U.S. Policy

LD312108 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 31 Jan 86

["Agony of the Haitian Regime" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS - TASS commentary Nikolay Chigir writes:

News agencies transmit contradictory reports on the situation in Haiti. Initially, a White House spokesman announced the fall of the Duvalier clan and the flight of the dictator. Then reports came to the effect that Jean-Claude Duvalier is still in Haiti and another White House spokesman claimed that Duvalier seems to retain control in the country. Although it is not known for certain so far who is in power in Haiti at this moment, facts bear out irrefutably that the tyranny of U.S. stooge Duvalier is on the verge of collapse. Driven to the climax of despair, the Haitian people, of whom 90 percent lives in abject poverty, rose to the selfless struggle against the dictatorship, for freedom and democracy. This is a serious blow to the U.S. imperialist policy in Latin America and the Caribbean.

It is an open secret that the reins of actual government in Haiti were in the hands of Washington and, to be more specific, of the U.S. ambassador in Port-au-Prince, capital of Haiti. It was exactly he who shaped both domestic and foreign policy of Haiti. The compliant Duvalier regime perfectly suited the United States. For he passed the country's natural wealth under the control of U.S. monopolies. The United States also views Haiti as an important strategic springboard for the struggle against the national liberation movements and the progressive governments in Caribbean and Central American countries. It is no wonder that the Duvalier disctatorship received from the United States through various channels the most massive aid which amounted, according to Latin American press reports, to 150 million dollars a year.

The fact that Haiti turned under Duvalier into a country of horrors, where murder and torture became daily occurrence, evoked no concern among Washington human rights advocates. The law was in effect in that country, where there are more prisons than schools, that stipulated death penalty for the "communist activity," in other words, for the slightest manifestation of discontent with the regime. The dictatorship physically liquidated more than 50,000 Haitian patriots. But this, to all appearances, corresponded to the plans of Washington which actually aided and abetted the policy of the most ruthless terror and arbitrariness in Haiti.

It is difficult to predict the way the developments in Haiti will proceed and what forces will prevail. The Haitian reaction has by no means been crushed by now and its benefactors from the United States will, sure enough, take all possible measures not to let Haiti out of its hands. They in Washington closely followed and are following everything that takes place in Haiti. It is by no means fortuitous that the first report on the flight of Duvalier came from the White House. Foreign policy observers suppose in this connection that Washington has apparently decided to sacrifice Duvalier so as to stem the further broadening of the popular struggle in Haiti and to install in power in that country the forces that would serve the United States with as much zeal as the Duvalier clan did. This is the reason behind the confusion in the White House when its report on the flight of the dictator seem to be premature.

SOVIET DELEGATION TRAVELS TO CUBA FOR CONGRESS

Solomentsev Sends Off Delegation

LD021915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today [2 February] on an invitation from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee to participate in the work of the 3d Cuban Communist Party Congress. The delegation includes Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Korolev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, lathe operator at the Urals Ordzhonikidze heavy machine building works; and Comrade Kapto, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Solomentsev, of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Central Committee and Comrades Kruchina and Rakhmanin, members of the CPSU Central Committee.

Delegation Arrives in Cuba

LD030759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0712 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Havana, 3 Feb. (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee to participate in the work of the 3d Cuban Communist Party Congress.

The delegation includes Nikolay Slyunkov, Belrussian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and Anatoliy Korolev, CPSU Central Committee member and lathe operator at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Heavy Machine-Building Works in the Urals.

The delegation was met at Havana's Jose Marti Airport by Raul Castro, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Lionel Soto, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and Cuba's ambassador to the Soviet Union; and other officials.

In the welcoming party was Aleksandr Kapto, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, who is with the CPSU delegation, and employees from the USSR Embassy and other Soviet institutions in Cuba.

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Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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27th CPSU Congress TV Coverage Plans Previewed

LD010026 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1844 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Summary] The "TV Viewer's Companion" program will show highlights of some programs scheduled for the month ahead and will be broadcast on the last day of each month. Today, television commentator German Sedov explains the coverage of the 27th CPSU Congress:

"The opening and the closing of the 27th CPSU Congress will be relayed direct from the Palace of Congresses on Central Television, All-Union Radio and the Intervision systems.

"Here is one of the studios from which our programs about the 27th Party Congress will be broadcast. I will acquaint you now with the daily broadcasting schedule. As always, it will begin with the morning issue of the 'Vremya' program at 0800. Half an hour after the session has opened in the Palace of Congresses, that is, at 1030 Moscow time, the news bulletin 'At the 27th CPSU Congress' will be broadcast. It will tell how the working day began at the congress and will contain the first report from the Palace of Congress, from towns and villages in our country, and from abroad. "What else is there to note? An extra program is being introduced at 1815, lasting 45 minutes: it will be presented by political observers of Central TV and 'Vremya' program commentators. For the first time it is planned to broadcast directly from the Palace of Congresses during the breaks. This will give an opportunity to gain a sense of the lively, direct atmosphere which reigns at the congress; previously, much remained unshown. This and all the other broadcasts to be devoted to the congress will make a total volume of almost 4 hours a day. Translated into newspaper pages, this is about eight pages of a paper with the format of *PRAVDA*. The evening issue of the 'Vremya' program will focus on the most important and lucid material. Documentary films will be made about the 27th Party Congress, about the Communists, the people who will have to implement the majestic plans mapped out by the party."

Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Party Conference

PM301004 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 25 Jan 86 pp 1-3

[Abbreviated version of report delivered by Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, at Leningrad Oblast party conference in Tavricheskiy Palace, Leningrad, 24 January: "Establishing a New Style and Creative Approach in Implementing Plans for Communist Creation. From Yu.F. Solovyev's Report"]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

The working people of Leningrad and the oblast are approaching the 27th congress of Lenin's party with an elated creative mood and a deeply felt sense of personal involvement in the country's affairs and the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might.

Our conference is the culmination of the report and election campaign in the Leningrad party organization. The extremely important strategic guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums have had a determining, fundamental influence on the entire course and content of the campaign. The atmosphere of exactingness, demandingness, and businesslike efficiency that has everywhere become the main sign of the times is directly linked with those plenums.

The party has profoundly substantiated and put forward the innovative concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and thereby enhancing working people's well-being.

The essence of this concept lies in using the tremendous advantages of socialism to give a vigorous fillip to scientific and technical progress, to ensure every possible intensification of the economy, and to implement within a short time the economic organizational and moral restructuring of society.

I think that everyone sitting here in this hall clearly understands what tremendous and exceptionally responsible work faces all of us. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his New Year address to the Soviet people, we are only at the start of the road determined by the Communist Party Central Committee April plenum.

The partywide, nationwide discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the party Statutes and of the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through the year 2000 is an event of exceptional political significance. When formulating these documents the party relied on its great wealth of ideological and theoretical experience and on its unbreakable, constantly strengthening link with the masses.

These precongress documents, which have been greeted by Leningraders, as they have by all Soviet people, with profound satisfaction and total approval, define the Communist Party's program goals and strategy and tactics at a historic period of time that is in many respects a turning point in both the domestic and the international spheres.

While confidently marching toward the planned targets and resolving the tasks of economic and social development, our country shows constant concern for improving the planet's political climate.

The Geneva summit meeting has become an important stabilizing factor. It confirmed yet again the Soviet land's sincere desire for peace and disarmament and created the preconditions for definite progress in this direction.

Upholding peace on earth and making it more stable and more lasting — that is what the consistent, fruitful efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are directed toward.

A tremendous public reaction has been aroused by the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, putting forward a comprehensive, specific program for freeing mankind from the fear of nuclear, chemical, or any other threat of destruction. The resolute new actions now being taken by the Soviet Union are cogent confirmation of the socialist social system's love of peace and its humanism. Their implementation will make it possible to lay a firm foundation for the security of all the planet's peoples by the start of the next millennium. Our country's ardent appeal is consonant with the interests and aspirations of everyone who cares about mankind's future.

In their many responses Leningraders are expressing a sense of pride in Lenin's party and the motherland of October, which are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the triumph of reason, good will, and a responsible approach toward solving the acute problems of our time.

In accordance with the party's demands, questions of strengthening party leadership of the economy, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast, and increasing Leningraders' contribution to strengthening the country's economic and defense might occupied a central place in the work of the CPSU obkom during the period under review.

Industry fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan in terms of the growth rate of production volume and labor productivity.

During the 5-year plan production of reactor equipment for the nuclear power industry almost doubled, production of machine tools with digital program control increased 50 percent, and production of processing centers and flexible production modules trebled. Some 1,100 new types of machines and equipment were created, around one-half of them for the first time in the country. The production of offshore drilling rigs and hydraulic transmissions for agricultural machine building began. About 5,000 articles were awarded the State Seal of Quality. The production of goods for the population increased and their quality improved.

Rural working people overfulfilled the 5-year plan targets for the sale of livestock and crop growing products to the state. Last year the oblast's highest-ever milk yield was obtained — 3,352 kg per cow. Yields of the main agricultural crops increased by an average of 9-18 percent.

The assimilation of state capital investments was ensured. Fixed capital totaling almost R13 billion was commissioned, which is R1.5 billion more than in the previous 5-year plan. Over 12,000 new projects and capacities were commissioned.

Transport organizations coped more stably and confidently with the increased freight turnover.

The Social Program was consistently implemented. Leningraders' material and cultural living standards rose.

In the last 5 years over 11 million square meters of housing have been constructed, which made it possible to improve the housing conditions of almost 1 million Leningraders. More than 300,000 families received individual apartments. Dozens of schools and children's preschool establishments were commissioned. The standard of medical services and of the organization of Leningraders' rest and leisure increased.

The material and everyday conditions of participants in the Great Patriotic War, who include working people in the blockaded city who were awarded the "For the Defense of Leningrad" medal, were improved. Pensions for many workers and employees were increased.

The remuneration of more than 330,000 people, including agricultural working people, working people in the light and food industry, elementary grade teachers, surgeons, and middle-level and junior personnel in the surgical departments of public health institutions, was increased.

Long-service payments have been introduced in railroad and river transport and in contract construction organizations. Trade turnover increased by 9 percent and the volume of consumer service sales by one-fourth.

Our economy's successes are the natural result of the increased standard of organizational and political work by party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, the trade unions, and the Komsomol and the result of the hard work of all Leningraders.

It should particularly be emphasized that the solution of many socioeconomic problems has been ensured by increasing production efficiency and is directly linked with the practical implementation of the "Intensification-90" territorial and sectorial program.

The program, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is the organizing basis of the activity of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs to transfer the economy to the intensive path of development and ensure accelerated labor productivity growth in all sectors of the national economy without exception on the basis of the large-scale utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

In accordance with the line pursued by the obkom in implementing the targets of the "Intensification-90" program, many party gorkoms and raykoms are directing the activity of primary party organizations and economic leaders toward strengthening plan principles in enhancing production efficiency, toward introducing fundamentally important and promising technical and industrial solutions, and toward thereby ensuring high end results.

This approach, which accords fully with the demands of the time, characterizes the work style of Leninskiy, Kolpinskiy, and Moskovskiy Party Raykoms and Gatchinskiy, Volkhovskiy, and Tikhvinskiy Party Gorkoms.

Practice graphically confirms a very important thought: Today the acceleration of the restructuring of the style and methods of economic management is more dependent than ever on every primary party organization's militant and assertive stance and its ability to be a vigorous and persistent champion of everything new and advanced and a principled struggler against everything that has outlived its usefulness and is hampering onward progress.

We have many such collectives, and the participants in the all-union seminar held by the CPSU Central Committee in Leningrad familiarized themselves with their experience. Their successes and achievements are the result of the active, consistent position of the party committees and bureaus and the creative approach of economic leaders toward the complex and diverse problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The party committee and economic leadership of the "Znamya Oktyabrya" association are working persistently to improve the organizational and technical standard of production, restructure the mentality of engineering and technical personnel, and intensify the collective's responsibility for the results of economic activity.

During the last 5-year plan the average annual rate of labor productivity growth in the association was 6.5 percent, output prime cost decreased, and quality improved. Nowadays 70 percent of components are machined on machine tools with digital program control, the flexible automated section is used for three shifts [per day], and a shop with flexible metalworking technology is being intensively created. This example is by no means isolated.

On the whole the implementation of the "Intensification-90" program has substantially accelerated the pace of the introduction of the most modern technologies, progressive types of equipment, and computer-based means of mechanization and automation in various sectors of the economy of Leningrad and the oblast. In particular, this has made it possible in industry and railroad transport to ensure that labor productivity has increased faster than production volume and freight turnover. Moreover, measures promoting scientific and technical progress accounted for three-fourths, and in Leningrad almost the whole, increase in labor productivity.

The contribution of Leningrad's scientists to elaborating the theoretical principles of fundamentally new types of equipment and technology, practically solving the most urgent scientific and technical problems, and strengthening science's link with production increased considerably.

Research in promising fields of modern science like nuclear physics, solid-state and plasma physics, the creation of materials with predetermined properties, biotechnology, chemistry, and medicine was actively pursued.

Studies determining the technical standard of domestic turbine and generator building, powerful equipment for gas pipelines, the icebreaker fleet and certain other types of seagoing ships, many types of heavy, custom-made, and high-precision machine tools, electronic and optomechanical instruments, industrial robots, new polymer materials, and other articles are being successfully carried out.

A package of measures aimed at sharply increasing the level of automation of all stages of the "research-production" process and also improving the preparation and management of production is being implemented.

It is essentially a question of securing a fundamentally new, qualitative transition from individual elements of automation to integrated production complexes making it possible to implement literally revolutionary changes in productive forces.

The main result of the first crucial stage in the implementation of the intensification program is the reorientation of a considerable section of party, soviet, and economic cadres in the spirit of the lofty new demands of the time. The implementation in the economy of large-scale measures to restructure the economic mechanism, measures which are based on widespread utilization of economic methods of management practically tested in a number of Leningrad enterprises, on developing the initiative of economic organs, and on enhancing their responsibility for the end results of work, has certainly contributed to this.

However, certain CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, party committees and party bureaus, and economic leaders are still being extremely slow to depart from the old inefficient forms and methods of management, are not taking resolute action to switch production to the intensive path of development, and are not sufficiently increasing the extent of cadres' personal responsibility for the strict implementation of the party's economic strategy.

Today it has been possible to bring factors making for intensive growth into play to the greatest extent chiefly through the saving of manual labor. Under the influence of the complex demographic situation that objectively exists, the economic leaders of most enterprises have taken effective measures to reduce the proportion of manual labor, decrease all kinds of losses, and improve the system of material and moral incentives.

At the same time in general the "antiexpenditure mechanism" that constitutes the core of the intensification program is still not having the proper influence on social production efficiency. By no means every ruble invested in this or that sector of the national economy yields a full return. This is shown above all by the fact that in the last 5-year plan labor productivity in industry, agriculture, and construction grew considerably more slowly than the capital-labor ratio, which determined a substantial decline in the return on capital in these sectors.

This is the direct consequence of serious shortcomings in the utilization of existing equipment and of the allocated capital investments and in methods of organizing production, labor, and management and of the purely formal carrying out of job registration, certification, and rationalization in some instances.

It has to be noted that many enterprises, such as the "Burevest nik" science and production association, the "Elektropult" plant, the I.Ye. Yegorov freight car building plant, and others, have accumulated definite experience of making efficient use of existing and newly created fixed capital, which makes it possible to increase the pace of equipment renewal and to increase production volume while reducing the number of jobs.

However, this approach has not yet become the norm everywhere. In Leningrad as a whole equipment is replaced once every 15 years. Clearly, over this period the equipment not only becomes rather obsolete but also wears out physically.

There are cases of the unsatisfactory utilization of modern computer-based means of automation, in a number of enterprises the average computer workload is only 60-70 percent of the normative, and machine tools with digital program control have a low shift index.

CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and party organizations must convey the urgency of the problem of making efficient utilization of fixed capital to everyone — from leaders to workers. A more active, assertive stance must be adopted on these fundamentally important questions and the responsibility of cadres for a high return from every piece of existing equipment must be persistently increased.

Resource saving — the rational expenditure of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy — is an integral part of social production intensification.

Under the party obkom's leadership soviet and economic organs have elaborated targeted regional "energy," "metal," and "secondary resources" programs.

Many local party committees have stepped up their monitoring of implementation of the programs. This made it possible to overfulfill by 20 percent the 5-year plan targets for saving energy resources, to reduce the unit expenditure of rolled ferrous metals in machine building by 18 percent, and to produce R750 million of output manufactured from secondary resources.

At the same time last year many enterprises allowed the overexpenditure of raw and other materials and energy and an increase in transport costs, which had an adverse effect on the general level of the fulfillment of the socialist pledges of working people in the city and oblast for saving rolled ferrous metals and cement.

A number of party gorkoms and raykoms, such as Kalininskiy Raykom, Kirovsk Gorkom, and Boksitogorskiy and Podporozhskiy Raykoms, failed to ensure constant and effective monitoring of the elaboration and implementation of measures to save resources in labor collectives.

Certain party committees tolerated cases of a purely formal, superficial attitude toward these issues on the part of economic leaders. It is no accident that more than one-half of the measures in the aforementioned programs related largely to reserves lying right there on the surface and did not affect the deep strata linked with the large-scale introduction of resource-saving and waste-free technologies. The only conclusion that suggests itself is this: Only painstaking, persistent work by all economic leaders and an efficient, well thought-out system of monitoring in every party organization with regard to ensuring a policy of thrift will make it possible in the immediate future to bring into service the tremendous potential that the Leningrad economy possesses.

Special responsibility for the rational expenditure of resources is incumbent on the Leningrad Main Territorial Administration of USSR Gossnab. Progressive forms and methods of organizing territorial supply were elaborated there for the first time in the country. The warehouse base was substantially developed. Nonetheless, as yet a vigorous, consistent stance on these exceptionally important questions cannot be felt.

Economic organs make many valid complaints to the main administration about poor-quality and untimely supplies of raw and other materials. The resolution of the task of automating the recording, distribution, and monitoring of the efficiency of utilization of resources has been delayed.

It is time for the main administration's leaders to take effective measures to eliminate these serious shortcomings and the others that were pointed out to them at the CPSU obkom bureau session. And the party committee of the Leningrad Main Supply Administration must step up its monitoring of the implementation of the planned measures.

It must be emphasized once more that the implementation of the "Intensification-90" program, like the whole process of the territorial and sectorial management of scientific and technical progress, requires further creative development and improvement.

The role of enterprises' economic leaders, their engineering and technical subdivisions, and sectorial umbrella organizations in determining the main priority directions, prospects, and targets certainly must increase.

In the practical implementation of the program's indicators, stages, aims, and tasks it is necessary to step up the work of the newly created center under the Leningrad Gorispolkom Planning Commission.

Today the coordination of all scientific work in the region is clearly carried out inadequately. Parallelism and duplication still occur and inefficient use is made of the studies and scientific groundwork on creating flexible automated systems and new progressive technology that exist in various sectors of the national economy and at a number of leading enterprises.

This cogently confirms that efficient and specific leadership is still not being ensured in every sector of party, soviet, and economic activity and that working people in by no means all collectives are being oriented toward a struggle to unconditionally scale the projected heights, and to do so primarily by strengthening order and labor, technological, and state discipline.

According to last year's results, many enterprises did not fulfill the plan in terms of output sales and labor productivity growth, did not make deliveries according to contract, and did not keep to the planned prime cost. A number of sovkhozes, construction and transport organizations, and trade and consumer service enterprises failed to cope with the targets. The biggest number of such enterprises is in Valiseostrovskiy, Nevskiy, Petrogradskiy, Slantsevskiy, and Vyborgskiy (in the oblast) Rayons. We will be frank: The substantial divergence between word and deed is one of the main reasons for the situation that has emerged. While paying lipservice to every possible intensification, people there are still not taking sufficiently effective measures to impose proper order and organization.

The rigorous, strict observance of state plan discipline from the first days of the initial year of the new 5-year plan is a most important reserve for accelerated and dynamic development and a reliable foundation for intensification.

The obkom sectorial sections and party gorkoms and raykoms must introduce precise order in these matters and step up the system of party monitoring of the strict observance of plan discipline and the introduction of new economic management methods and forms of moral and material incentives.

A special responsibility is incumbent on Leningrad's machine building under the conditions of the accelerated transfer of the country's economy to a qualitatively new technical level of production.

This demands resolute, coordinated action by all party committees and economic leaders in the practical implementation of measures to fundamentally improve the lifetime, reliability, and competitiveness of machine building output. Here machine tool and instrument building, the electrical equipment industry, and power machine building must be developed as a matter of priority.

The gorispolkom and oblispolkom planning commissions have elaborated in good time a long-term program envisaging an almost twofold increase in the volume of capital investment in the machine building sectors compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The task of economic leaders is to make full and most rational use of the allocated funds, to channel them primarily into eliminating production bottlenecks and into the faster replacement of obsolete equipment, and to ensure the full assimilation of commissioned capacities.

Under contemporary conditions the problem of improving output quality is coming to the fore of all practical activity. These questions have been examined in detail at CPSU obkom plenums and bureau sessions and at party-economic aktiv meetings. A Leningrad territorial quality control system was formed and began operating during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

High efficiency is ensured by the 700-plus such systems in operation at enterprises. As a rule, they are an effective instrument for substantially improving the technical standard, operational characteristics, and consumer properties of output.

Over 44 percent of output certified by the end of 1985 was placed in the top [quality] category.

However, the tasks that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set us during his visit to Leningrad with regard to increasing the competitiveness of all Leningrad's output demand a critical assessment of what has been done and a fundamental change in the attitude of party, soviet, and economic organs toward this problem of tremendous economic and political importance.

It must openly be said: The low quality and technical and aesthetic standard of many articles are one of our economy's weak points and a factor that curbs the pace of technical progress and creates certain difficulties in production. Certain machines, machine tools, instruments, and items of apparatus bear no comparison with the best world models. We still find many cases where Leningrad enterprises supply the national economy with poor-quality output because of violations of technological discipline and deviations from design documentation and standards.

This is most applicable to the "Sevkabel," "Istochnik," and "Zvezda" associations, where the losses resulting from slipshod work are great and are not decreasing.

The improvement of the quality, reliability, durability, and economy of products bearing Leningrad's trademark requires the resolute strengthening of the coordinating, planning, methodological, and above all organizational influence exerted on this work by the umbrella sectorial organizations, the USSR State Committee for Standards territorial organ, the Leningrad Scientific and Technical Information Center, and the "Patent" enterprise.

The recent enlarged session of the CPSU obkom bureau outlined specific measures to fundamentally improve the quality and competitiveness of Leningrad enterprises' output.

Approval was given to the initiative of the collective of the Ya.M. Sverdlov machine tool building association, which put forward an initiative to increase production of new-generation machine tools many times over in the 12th 5-Year Plan and to bring all the output it produces up to a competitive level.

The widespread dissemination of this initiative and the implementation of the "quality" comprehensive territorial program, which has been approved by the USSR State Committee for Standards, will make it possible to almost double the proportion of industrial output in the top category during the current 5-year plan.

This is a rather intensive target, but party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must regard them [plural as published] as just a beginning, as the starting point in the struggle to sharply improve the technical standard of all Leningrad's output. It is important to carry out in every labor collective without delay the necessary organizational and political work to reveal all potential for improving quality and to determine specific measures to bring that potential into play in order to produce real and tangible results as early as in the current year.

The CPSU obkom constantly keeps track of problems of meeting Leningraders' requirements for consumer goods and improving consumer services for the population. The results of the work carried out in this direction and ways of improving it were recently examined in detail by a party obkom plenum. In this connection it seems advisable to single out only the main tasks among those facing us.

First of all it is a question over the next few years of the real, qualitative restructuring of light industry, which accounts for the greatest share of production of nonfood goods in mass demand. The CPSU obkom has approved and attaches exceptionally great important to the initiative of collectives of this sector's enterprises on their accelerated retooling, an initiative supported by construction organizations.

At the same time, when resolving long-term problems party organizations must pay more attention to questions of making efficient use of the existing production potential and to measures to improve personnel's social and consumer service conditions and to reduce cadre turnover.

We must also — and this should be particularly emphasized — obtain a substantial increase in the contribution made by enterprises in all sectors of Leningrad's industry to a task of tremendous social importance like increasing the production and expanding the range of high-quality goods for the population.

The work to improve the standard of organization in trade, to strengthen its link with industry, to improve the study and forecasting of demand, to improve consumer services, and to expand paid services to the population must also accord with the same aims.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and soviets of people's deputies must tirelessly monitor the implementation of the territorial program for goods and services and ensure a resolute qualitative shift in the 12th 5-Year Plan in the production of articles in mass demand and in the improvement of services for Leningraders.

During the period under review, which coincided with the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, which adopted the Food Program, the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms and party organizations placed the main emphasis on bringing intensive growth factors into play and above all on increasing the productivity of livestock raising and crop growing. The economics of sovkhoz production strengthened. All the oblast's farms are now working profitably.

At the same time the intensive tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, during which it is necessary to increase agricultural output almost 1.2 times, to attain higher qualitative indicators in livestock raising, and to reach the 4,000-kg mark in milk yields, demand of party, soviet, and economic organs new approaches in further intensifying the agro-industrial complex.

Above all it is a question of making efficient use of the production potential already created in the countryside. Sizable funds have been invested in developing agricultural production in recent years, but the return on them is still clearly not sufficient and is by no means equal [ravnoznachnyy].

In the oblast as a whole prime cost and labor expenditure per unit of output remain high. There is still considerable patchiness in the indicators of the work of individual teams, livestock units, sovkhozes, and rayons.

Take, for instance, the large agricultural rayons of the southwest zone, which have similar natural and climatic conditions and a virtually identical economic potential. Gatchinskiy Rayon holds the lead there in terms of the level of intensiveness of agricultural production. Volosovskiy Rayon has been steadily building up the productivity of all sectors in recent years. But as for Luzhskiy, Kingiseppskiy, and Slantsevskiy Rayons, their indicators are still much lower. Last year alone the gap in milk yields per cow was between 800 and 1,300 kg compared with the results of the Gatchinskiy Rayon livestock raisers. Many sovkhozes in Lomonosovskiy Rayon are being slow to improve productivity.

Last year the oblast failed to cope with the plan for potato deliveries to the state because of the low yield and unjustified reduction in the sown area on a number of farms. There are serious shortcomings in the utilization of reclaimed lands, the development of seed growing, and the introduction of industrial techniques.

All this attests that the level of responsibility on the part of leaders and specialists is not everywhere the same and that insufficient exactingness is shown toward them by party gorkoms and raykoms with regard to ensuring efficient and stable work by the sector. Scientifically substantiated crop growing and livestock raising systems making it possible to steadily obtain high results have now been elaborated to suit the conditions of every rayon.

It is important that these systems be introduced on every farm in the next few years. And here the scientists of the agrarian sector of Leningrad science and above all of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone Department must bear full responsibility along with party committees. It is a question of increasing scientists' contribution to creating new high-yield strains and improving the breed qualities of livestock and poultry, to creating intensive techniques and machine systems, and to improving the planning and management of the agro-industrial complex.

Particular attention must be paid to questions of comprehensive mechanization. While the level of it in livestock raising is now more than 70 percent, this work is going intolerably slowly in crop growing.

We are entitled today to make serious complaints about the Research and Industrial Design Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of the Agriculture of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, which as yet is developing only odd mechanisms and is not solving as a single complex the problem of mechanizing manual labor, especially during the harvesting of vegetables and feed root crops. Moreover, the models of harvesting equipment that have already been created and tested have still not been put into series production because of departmental barriers.

We have now created an oblast agro-industrial committee in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improving the management of the agro-industrial complex.

Agro-industrial associations endowed with great rights are operating in rural rayons. Everyone who forms part of these management organs is now not merely a partner but a direct and equal participant in a unified economic mechanism. And they have one task — to obtain more high-quality output for the smallest possible expenditure.

The Leningrad Gorispolkom must expedite the solution of organizational and legal questions connected with changing the management structure of the city's food industry.

The party obkom section, CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, and local soviet ispolkoms must immediately involve the new management organs in implementing the Food Program and secure the maximum return on the powerful production and scientific and technical potential created in the agro-industrial complex in order to resolve the main task — considerably increasing Leningraders' provision with food products by means of local production.

Capital construction is of determining importance in implementing the tasks of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the Leningrad economic complex. The efficiency of the work of practically all sectors of the national economy is directly linked with a high rate of assimilation of the funds earmarked for the reconstruction, retooling, and expansion of existing production facilities.

But it is precisely in capital construction that the greatest strain is still felt, and intersectorial problems make themselves acutely felt in the organization of all construction work, from management, planning, and design to the handover of the finished projects and the assimilation of the newly commissioned capacities.

It should be said that in these difficult conditions the construction complex operating in Leningrad and the oblast largely ensured the practical resolution of the tasks facing it in the last 5-year period.

Projects of particular state importance were commissioned on time. The proportion of funds channeled into the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises increased. Thanks to the concentration of efforts and resources on the most important national economic construction projects it was possible to reduce somewhat the number of projects simultaneously under construction in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

However, our construction workers' potential still does not meet the Leningrad economy's rising demands. It was for this reason that the CPSU obkom bureau made a detailed examination of the accelerated buildup of construction organizations' capacities, defined it as a task of paramount importance, and outlined ways and means of achieving this goal. There are still many unsolved problems in the construction complex. I refer to the inadequate level of production organization in a number of construction trusts, the insufficient attention paid to site preparation, the lack of modern means of mechanization and automation, the violations of construction techniques, and the losses of worktime because of idle time and absenteeism.

This can be the only explanation for the fact of the failure to fulfill last year's state plan in terms of a number of basic indicators, including the commissioning of housing. That and the amendments of the current annual plans by the leading construction main administrations had a negative influence on the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole.

The first thing that should be mentioned in this connection is the inadequate responsibility of the leaders of the Glavleningradstroy, Glavleningradinzhstroy, and some other main administrations with regard to ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the prescribed plan targets and resolving both current and long-term questions.

It is no accident that many construction collectives in the 11th 5-Year Plan slowed their development and some actually lost ground. At the same time calculations show that merely by utilizing reserves for improving the organization of labor and production it was possible to obtain labor productivity growth of at least 12-15 percent.

The second thing is this. Something that had an effect was the absence in a number of instances of proper monitoring and specific practical assistance to construction workers on the part of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom, their planning commissions, the Leningrad Gorkom, party gorkoms and raykoms, local soviet ispolkoms, and all participants in the construction process. The party obkom's sectorial sections also paid insufficient attention to resolving these problems.

The party and economic leadership of construction organizations and enterprises must immediately take measures to resolutely eliminate the existing serious shortcomings in order to at least double the rate of labor productivity growth in the present 5-year plan, to reduce project construction times to the normative, to decrease the prime cost of work, and to considerably improve its quality.

The feasibility of this task is cogently confirmed by the experience of Glavzapstroy trusts Nos 32, 35, and 67, Glavleningradstroy trust No 18, Mostostroy-6, and Lenmetrostroy, which are confidently building up their capacities year in, year out, and are working stably. These collectives' party and economic leaders constantly seek and find reserves for economic growth. The work of the construction, installation, and operational workers to construct a sheet rolling shop with a "5000" mill in the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association and the Pravoberezhnaya subway line can serve as an illustration of this.

The resolution of urgent questions in capital construction demands a comprehensive approach. Particular attention should be paid to planning here. Given the shortage of contract capacities, the problem of concentrating capital investments and reducing the amount of unfinished construction remains acute. Last year thousands of projects were simultaneously under construction in Leningrad and the oblast. As a result some of them that were begun back in the 10th 5-Year Plan are still being constructed to this day.

This shows that the city and oblast planning commissions have still not placed a rigid barrier in the way of the dissipation of capital investments. It is necessary to make it the rule in planning and finance to ensure that projects are constructed only within the normative timetables and to firmly implement the principle of concentrating efforts and resources on the projects scheduled for commissioning.

The Leningrad Gorispolkom must impose proper order in the relations among participants in the construction process, strengthen the coordination of the activity of construction, design, and transport organizations and client enterprises, and make wider use of Leningrad industry's potential in order to give practical assistance to contract organizations in manufacturing and repairing formwork [formoostnastka], special highly productive industrial equipment, machines, machinery, and tools.

The first step has been taken in this direction. The Leningrad Gorispolkom session held the other day made a principled assessment of the activity of the administrations to blame for the failure to fulfill important indicators of the capital construction 5-year plan. Measures were outlined to surmount the lag that was allowed to occur. It is important to implement them promptly and in full!

The attainment of high economic development rates is most directly linked with stable work by all types of transport. The implementation of the specific measures for its retooling and reconstruction adopted by the party obkom in conjunction with the ministries had a positive impact on transport's work.

However, the requirements of the national economy and the population for shipments are still not being fully satisfied. At certain periods of the last 5-year plan transport, especially railroad and motor transport, was under great strain because of the low standard of operation, the insufficient coordination of transport organizations with each other and with enterprises in other sectors of the economy, and also the lag in the development of the material and technical base.

CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs, and transport organization collectives must carry out much work to improve the management of the transport process, eliminate irrational freight flow, and expedite the introduction of progressive methods of freight delivery.

The need to enhance social production efficiency and resolve urgent social problems in a good-quality way urgently demands the further improvement of the practice of the comprehensively planning of the development of our multisectorial economy.

On the CPSU obkom's initiative a number of party and government resolutions defining the main directions in this work have been adopted recently; a draft integrated 20-year general plan for the region's development has now been elaborated in accordance with them. It is aimed at the further accelerated buildup of the Leningrad economy's potential on the basis of the widespread introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements and envisages the solution of a wide range of social problems of the city and the oblast.

The rights and duties of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom in questions of territorial and sectorial planning have been considerably expanded.

However, full use is still not being made of the rights granted to the city and oblast planning commissions. This was confirmed by the recent examination at the CPSU obkom of the drafts of the comprehensive plan for the development of Leningrad and the oblast in 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan, which showed insufficient profundity in the study of both quantitative and the most important qualitative plan indicators characterizing production efficiency. The submitted studies did not ensure that Leningrad's economy would scale the heights outlined by the basic guidelines for the country's development and the "Intensification-90" program. The formulation of capital construction's project program [adresnaya programma] and of proposals to move out of Leningrad inappropriate production units and enterprises whose activity is economically inexpedient was unjustifiably delayed. Even now no specific measures have been outlined to switch to continuous 5-year planning of the construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects and eliminate the lag that has been allowed to occur and the disproportions in the social infrastructure.

As we can see, there are many deficiencies. By decision of the party obkom, Leningrad Gorispolkom, and Leningrad Oblispolkom, specific measures and directions to improve all planning work in the light of the increased demands of the time are to be determined in the very near future and it is to be raised to a higher qualitative level.

During the period under review the party obkom implemented a number of specific measures to further improve the system for training highly skilled cadres for various sectors of the national economy. The nature of this work was determined by the aims and tasks of the intensification of Leningrad's economy.

Higher education has substantially increased admissions to the faculties linked with the most progressive directions in the development of science, equipment, and technology. The list of specialties has been refined in conformity with production's demands. The targeted retraining of leading and engineering and technical cadres has been organized.

At the same time the party committees and rectorates of certain technical VUZes are still not active enough in carrying out work to provide vocational guidance to students in schools and vocational and technical schools and to enhance the prestige of their graduates' trades.

In recent years, for instance, the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" association's plant-cum-technical college, Leningrad's Professor M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich Electrical Engineering Communications Institute, and a number of other establishments have been forced to admit practically everyone who has applied to enrol.

This situation can scarcely be squared with the party's demands for personal, interested participation by everyone in the intensive development of social production.

Of course, the task of sharply improving the professional standards of cadres cannot be resolved through the efforts of VUZes alone. Enterprises and organizations must not only act as clients for the training of specialists but also be active participants in the training process and help to provide the training base with modern equipment, thereby creating the necessary conditions for students to comprehend the leading achievements of practice.

In recent years, in accordance with the "Intensification-90" program 33 vocational and technical schools have organized the training of workers to operate modern equipment and automated production facilities using robots, microprocessor equipment, and computers.

The cadre training system that has emerged in the republic makes it possible to react flexibly to production's demands, but, as the CPSU obkom bureau noted recently, there are serious shortcomings in the education of future members of the working class in the Leningrad city and Oblast Main Administration for Vocational and Technical Education. The leaders of the main administration and of vocational and technical educational establishments have still not ensured a radical breakthrough in teaching collectives' work to improve the quality of worker cadres' training and improve the tuition and ideological and moral education of students.

In accordance with the provisions of the reform of general educational and vocational schools, Leningrad city and Oblast soviets have formulated a program to implement the reform stage by stage and have taken measures to increase the training of cadres of teachers, lecturers, and vocational and technical school foremen. A gradual transition to the education of children from the age of 6 and the utilization of computer hardware in schools and in vocational and technical education has begun.

However, the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development and achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society make heightened demands on party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs regarding the quality of the organization of the ideological education process throughout the education system.

Particular attention should be paid to this work in children's preschool establishments, schools, and vocational and technical schools — the places where the foundations of communist morality are laid. It is necessary consistently and persistently to increase the responsibility of parents and the labor collective in which they work for children's education.

In recent years much has been done in the Leningrad party organization to enhance the effectiveness and specificity of ideological work. Its link with social practice has strengthened and approaches to various categories of the population have been differentiated. This work is increasingly oriented toward instilling in Leningraders qualities such as a readiness to assume responsibility, a desire to learn to work in the new way, and an ability to concentrate on the main thing that determines the end results.

Here too it is especially important to ensure the profound comprehension by every working person of the fundamental problems of intensification and an awareness that qualitatively new equipment also requires an appropriate level of production and conscious, creative labor discipline.

A considerable amount has been and is being done to propagandize the increasing role of scientific and technical progress. thousands of Leningraders have seen the permanent "Intensification-90" exhibition. Within the political education system the number of people studying the problems of economic efficiency has increased more than tenfold this year. Leningrad publishing houses have produced about 100 different titles of literature on these topics.

The mass news media have begun to reveal more specifically the existing experience of restructuring management, organizing production, and changing people's thinking.

The main thing that this experience convinces us of is that the improvement of production and political activeness depends to a great extent on the people who head labor collectives and on their ability to solve not only production but also social problems, to educate people by their personal example, and to create a healthy moral and political atmosphere ensuring successes in labor and education.

However, the situation is by no means like that everywhere.

The discussion of the Kalinskiy Party Raykom's report at a CPSU obkom bureau session showed that certain leaders are dodging living, daily work with people and are not setting an example in production, social, and personal life.

For us Communists attention toward people and concern for them in matters large and small has been and remains an effective way of activating the human factor. To ignore it is to make a serious political mistake.

In this connection it has to be said that much is being done to solve social questions in our oblast.

However, the number of complaints from Leningraders about cases of unsatisfactory service in stores, cafeterias, polyclinics, hospitals, post offices, consumer service centers, and housing and municipal services is declining only slowly.

There are many complaints about late trains, failures to keep to the traffic timetables on bus and streetcar routes during rush hour and in areas of mass housing construction, and the absence of the necessary range of goods on sale, especially during the evenings. Enterprises in the services sphere often arbitrarily change their opening hours to the population's detriment.

The Leningrad Gorispolkom and Leningrad Gorkom have still not been able to impose proper order in this matter.

The new CPSU obkom must step up party monitoring and toughen up the demands made on the leaders called upon to ensure the practical implementation of the requisite measures for this.

This is also important because inattention toward seemingly private questions often develops into serious social problems.

For instance, we cannot fail to be worried today by the situation prevailing in hostels. Overcrowding and neglect of the accommodation, the lack of elementary comforts, and a heartless and indifferent attitude toward people and their everyday living conditions have been revealed there. Order has still not been imposed in a number of hostels belonging to Glavleningradstroy, Glavzapstroy, the "Krasnyy Treugolnik" association, and a number of light industry enterprises. Naturally, these are the organizations that suffer great cadre turnover, which is expensive for the national economy.

A large and as yet still largely unused reserve for activating the human factor is the widespread dissemination and improvement of team forms of labor organization and incentives. It is in teams that the new type of economic thinking and the orientation toward a creative quest are formed.

A psychological climate conducive to the expression of all facets of the personality has been created, for instance, at the "Lenpoligrafmash" plant. Much is being done there to ensure that a working person's value is determined primarily by the extent and quality of his labor. Wages are allocated in all teams according to the coefficient of labor input. Many specific proposals on improving production have been submitted in the course of economic studies, and the effect from their introduction has totaled tens of thousands of rubles.

Party committees and the administration must make full use of the tremendous reserves of universal economic education, in which 860,000 students are now involved, more boldly set students specific practical tasks relating to each collective, reveal the great potential for improving work efficiency on the basis of financial autonomy, and more widely involve economists and practical workers in this.

A powerful factor for improving labor discipline and instilling the sense of being the master of production has been and remains socialist competition, which must be further developed in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It certainly must orient every working person toward achieving the highest possible results for the least possible expenditure, have a real economic and organizational basis, and be bolstered by the requisite material and moral incentives.

All these features must be taken into account by the oblast trade union council and trade union organizations when they elaborate the conditions of competition in the current 5-year plan.

The experience of the tens of thousands of Leningrad workers who pledged during the precongress vigil to fulfill ahead of schedule the targets of the 1st quarter of the initial year of the 5-year plan must be more widely disseminated.

A creative, interested approach toward matters is the guarantee that socialist competition among the collectives of Leningrad and the oblast will gain new scope by the glorious date — the 70th anniversary of Great October — and will become a powerful factor in the successful implementation of the plans and decisions elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

A conscientious attitude toward labor is inseparable from the inculcation of lofty political culture and the formation of communist conviction and an active life stance. Party committees are persistently seeking to increase the effectiveness of all forms of propaganda and agitation work and to restructure it in the new conditions.

But nevertheless we have still not managed to eliminate formalism and lecturing in party studies and verbal political and graphic agitation. The CPSU obkom Propaganda and Agitation Department and party gorkoms and raykoms must enhance the effectiveness of the current and long-term training of the ideological aktiv. We are entitled to expect a greater return in this work from the Higher Party School, the House of Political Enlightenment, the CPSU obkom, the University of Marxism-Leninism, the Leningrad Party Gorkom, and social scientists.

The class education of the rising generation plays an exceptionally important role in propaganda of the Soviet way of life. It should be remembered that the "ordinariness" and "naturalness" of our achievements obscure their historic meaning for a certain section of young people and are seen by them as a matter of course. [sentence as published]

The tremendous personal experience, active life stance, and inexhaustible energy of party, war, and labor veterans and their great and fruitful work to propagandize the Soviet people's glorious achievements are of invaluable assistance in solving the complex questions of young people's labor and ideological and moral education.

Comrades, allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to greet our veterans on your behalf, to thank them wholeheartedly for their tireless labor, and to wish them good health, prosperity, and great new successes in the noble cause of young people's education.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the struggle against drunkenness, the party obkom has elaborated a package of organizational, administrative and legal, and educational measures. In a number of organizations, such as the "Progress," "Svetlana," "Elektrosila," and "Proletarskiy Zavod" associations, the strict application to drunkards of trade union rules and the the USSR law on labor collectives is producing quite good results.

But it is too soon today to speak of real successes in overcoming this tremendous social evil. It is clear that the resolution of this question solely by administrative measures will not produce the desired results.

The Leningrad Oblast organization of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety is called upon to play an active role in the struggle against obsolete habits and customs and in the widespread introduction of new traditions and rites excluding the consumption of alcohol.

Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and cultural and sports institutions have a great deal to do in creating the conditions for people to spend their free time sensibly and in improving work at people's places of residence.

Leningrad's potential in the spiritual enrichment of Soviet people and in resolving the task of forming a harmoniously developed individual is truly unique.

Master artists marked the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with impressive achievements. An obelisk in honor of the hero-city on uprising square and the

"Breaking of the Leningrad Blockade" diorama and museum near the Ladoga bridge were opened. The contribution of many Leningrad cultural figures received a high assessment from the party and the state.

When determining new targets in the sphere of cultural building, we must be guided by the same demands that the party puts forward in other spheres of social life. And this presupposes above all an increase in the level of party leadership of all creative collectives without exception.

All their activity, and above all that of the Communists working in them, must be directed toward the truly artistic assimilation of large-scale and resonant social themes, toward developing and propagandizing the highest achievements of domestic and world culture, and toward combating the penetration of art by a lack of ideological commitment and hackwork.

The role and responsibility of the mass news media too are increasing today. The creative hallmark of journalists must be great competence, a constant quest for new forms consonant with the times, and the political urgency and topicality of the topics that they raise.

At the same time we ourselves also need to make more vigorous and skillful use of the great potential of newspapers, television, and radio for openly and directly talking with people about the most burning problems. It must openly be said that many leaders still avoid answering questions from the press and seek at all costs to refuse to talk or give interviews to correspondents. Many examples could be cited in this connection.

This approach runs counter to the party's line and to the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. Anyone who is master of the situation in the sector entrusted to him and sees prospects in his work does not shun publicity or try to brush journalists aside and to deny published materials but, on the contrary, studies urgent problems in close contact with them and finds effective ways of solving them. And this too is a sign of the modern work style.

The results of the report and election campaign that is now ending in the oblast party organization and the widespread discussion of the precongress documents have given a powerful impulse to the creative initiative and practical actions of Communists and all working people aimed at seeking ways of solving the responsible new tasks and strengthening their personal responsibility for the work entrusted to them.

The reasons for the shortcomings and omissions that have been identified have been analyzed thoughtfully and exactingly. Unenterprising personnel who think in the old terms and tolerate instances of negligence and waste and violations of the principles of unity of word and deed and social justice have been criticized with the utmost acuteness.

The main result of the discussion is that Leningraders, approving and supporting the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the party Statutes, have made many constructive proposals on further improving all intraparty work and enhancing the efficiency of Leningrad's economy.

Today we must give everyone — whether Communist or nonparty person — an objective assessment of his actions and behavior and the results of his work. And the main role here certainly belongs to primary party organizations and their leading organs. Ultimately it is this that determines their militancy and prestige among the masses.

The central question of party organizations' activity has been and remains work with cadres.

Many sections of the national economic complex are reinforced with politically mature, competent, and authoritative personnel capable of resolving urgent problems in the new way.

The activity of labor collectives' leaders is now being assessed in a more exacting and principled fashion and measures of party influence are being more widely utilized. Thus M.Ye. Zilberov, leader of the "Vozrozhdeniye" cotton textile association, A.P. Kofanov, leader of the Thaelmann fine and industrial cloth combine, L.V. Antonov, leader of the "Lenmyasoprom" association, V.V. Tuzhilkov, leader of the "Kondratyevskiy" sovkhoz in Vyborgskiy Rayon, and a number of other leaders were strictly reprimanded and relieved of their posts for their systematic failure to fulfill the plan targets and poor standard of production organization.

But this kind of principled approach has still not become the norm of life everywhere. Certain party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations are still not dealing properly with imposing order and discipline everywhere and are not doing enough to increase the degree of responsibility for the resolution of these questions.

Party committees must have a good knowledge of the situation at local level, react promptly to changes in the situation, be able to objectively evaluate people's professional and moral and political qualities and to carry out the placement of cadres in accordance with this, and provide broad scope for those who want to and know how to work, are not afraid of difficulties, boldly set about overcoming them, and persistently seek to achieve what has been planned to reveal their creative potential.

In establishing this kind of approach an important role is assigned to purposeful work with reserve candidates for promotion. there are certain positive shifts in this direction in our oblast. The effectiveness of probationary periods for cadres and the certification of economic leaders have increased. the role of the regular interviews at the CPSU obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms with party, soviet, and economic cadres and of reports by leaders at party meetings and party committee sessions in verifying professional, moral and political qualities has increased. These forms of work must be persistently developed and filled with new content.

During the period under review the party obkom paid considerable attention to questions of training and improving the qualifications of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic cadres. The training system in the oblast party-economic aktiv school improved.

By decision of the party obkom, a methodological council whose scientific leadership is entrusted to the Leningrad Higher Party School has been created to generalize everything new and advanced brought into being by practical work. The many years of multifaceted experience accumulated by the oblast party organization have been generalized in the recently completed final — third — volume of *Studies in the History of the Leningrad CPSU Organization.*

The CPSU obkom has paid great attention to improving the style of work, strengthening party influence in collectives, enhancing the responsibility of soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs for the resolution of the tasks facing them, and further developing a system of intraparty information making it possible to step up the struggle against the varnishing of reality, unobjective assessments, self-praise, errors, and miscalculations, and to increase the effectiveness of criticism, especially criticism from below.

In order to strengthen monitoring more effective use has begun to be made of potential for clearly delimiting the functions of party, soviet, and economic organs and a different procedure has been established for the examination of citizens' appeals.

Party committees must persistently continue work to strengthen leadership of the soviets and trade unions and to increase their role in implementing the USSR law on labor collectives and satisfying working people's vital needs and requirements.

The role of party commissions, commissions to monitor the administration's activity, and people's control organs in strengthening state discipline and observing Leninist norms of party life is strengthening.

Since the adoption of the well known CPSU Central Committee resolution the attention paid by the CPSU obkom and party committees to the Komsomol has increased. The number of youth leaders elected to party committees and party gorkom and raykom bureaus has increased markedly. Party organizations must constantly improve forms and methods of party leadership of young people's education and increase still further the Komsomol's role as the party's active assistant and reserve. The Komsomol Obkom must direct the activity of Komsomol organizations toward resolving the specific practical tasks facing labor collectives and must gear it to young people's concerns and sensible interests.

There is only a month to go before the start of the 27th party congress, which will be a milestone in the country's development and will open up new horizons of social progress.

Labor collectives are everywhere seeking to mark the Soviet Communists' supreme forum with new labor achievements. This desire has found expression in the pledges of the working people of Leningrad and the oblast. The results of the precongress competition are largely determining the confident start to the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The All-Union Communist Subbotnik in honor of the CPSU Congress will certainly be a vivid expression of the patriotism of Leningraders and all Soviet people and an important contribution to fulfilling and overfulfilling the adopted pledges and the economic and social development plan for 1986. There can be no doubt that the working people of the city and the oblast will set an example of communist labor and the highest labor productivity on that day.

Totally supporting the party's principled line, Leningraders, together with the whole country, will continue to increase their efforts in work and to build up the pace of the struggle to unconditionally fulfill the pledges adopted for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole and to implement the creative program that the 27th congress of our Leninist party will implement.

Newly Elected Moscow CPSU Gorkom Meets

PM291636 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Plenum of Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom elected at the 26th Conference of Moscow city CPSU organization took place yesterday.

The plenum elected CPSU Central Committee Secretary B.N. Yeltsin first secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. V.G. Zakharov was elected second secretary and Bureau member of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. O.A. Korolev, L.I. Matveyev, A.A. Nizovtseva, I.D. Pisarev, and L.N. Spiridonov (the latter also being confirmed as chief of the Foreign Relations Department) were elected secretaries and Bureau members.

Yu.S. Karabasov, A.V. Malyshev, L.V. Petrov, M.D. Poleshchuk, V.T. Saykin, N.Ye. Chelnokov, and V.V. Shiryayev were elected members of the party gorkom Bureau. The plenum elected Yu.A. Prokofyev and S.A. Smirnov candidate members of the party gorkom Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the following as chiefs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom departments:

Yu.A. Prokofyev — Party Organizational Work Department;

T.P. Arkhipova — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

V.T. Polunin — Science and Higher Education Institutions Department;

N.Ye. Kislova — Schools Department;

A.I. Kudin — Heavy Industry and Power Engineering Department;

V.S. Sablin — Machine Building Department;

Z.I. Ryzhkova — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

B.N. Orlov — Food and Food Processing Industry Department;

A.A. Vankov — Construction and Construction Materials Department;

V.A. Yermolov — Transport and Communications Department;

P.YE. Dikarev — Municipal Services Department;

D.G. Chernik - Economic Department;

G.N. Zamytskaya — Trade and Domestic Services Department;

L.P. Belyanskiy — Administrative Organs Department;

M.I. Kigin — General Department;

V.I. Zhdanov — department chief [zaveduyushchim otdelom].

V.G. Chubaorv was confirmed as administrator of affairs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow CPSU Obkom.

V.S. Markov was confirmed as editor of *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* and S.D. Indurskiy as editor of *VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA*.

The first session of the Moscow City CPSU Organization Auditing Commission elected by the 26th Moscow city party conference has taken place. V.V. Skitev was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

Estonian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

Agenda Discussed

LD311314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0802 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tallinn, 31 Jan (TASS) — The 19th Regular congress of the Communist Party of Estonia opened in Tallinn, the republic's capital, today. More than 700 delegates are representing city and rayon party organizations, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia.

Delivering a report at the congress, Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the 5 years that have elapsed since the last congress of Estonian Communists were both for the republic and for the Soviet Union as a whole, years of intensive labor and steady progress. The Estonian Communist Party Congress is an important stage in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will open in Moscow on 25 February.

The republic's Communists are discussing with lively interest the draft new revised edition of the CPSU Program, the draft amended CPSU Statutes and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and for the Period up to 2000. Giving a high appraisal of these documents, they are closely trying in their discussion with the solution of practical problems.

Agriculture Discussed

LD312042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The review report of the Communist Party Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and the delegates' speeches took note of the positive shifts in the development of the national economy of the republic. Most attention was focussed, however, on the question of how to achieve a fundamental turnaround in intensification of production in the 5-year plan that has begun. There is much here to be done, for a further increase in production must be obtained by utilizating qualitative growth factors.

At the same time, the congress noted that many unexploited opportunities exist in the struggle for output quality and in resource conservation. The efforts of the republican party organization should be directed at the speediest possible elimination of precisely these shortcomings.

The main sector of Estonian agriculture is animal husbandry. This sector did not, however, meet its plans for the last 5-year plan in volume of produce and sale to the state of milk and stock. Disquiet is evoked by the fact that not all farms succeeded in overcoming the backlog of work that arose in years that were difficult because of weather conditions and that they remained at little more than the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan. A steady increase in the productivity of animal husbandry and a guarantee of stable yields [urozhai] are possible only with more intensive development of fodder production.

The task of rural Communists and the republic's agro-industrial complex is persistently to seek ways to intensify agriculture and to make management levers efficient. In the speeches special stress was laid upon the need for close links among ideological work, the resolution of socioeconomic problems, and life. It was stressed at the congress that the primary task of each party organization and of each Communist is to utilize broadly well-tried forms and methods of work and to seek and find new ones in tune with the spirit of the times.

The congresses of the Azerbaijan and Estonian Communist Parties are continuing their work.

Belorussian Party Congress Completes Work

LD312157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Belorussian Communist Party Congress completed its work in Minsk today. On the closing day, there was discussion of the report on the draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Up to the Year 2000. The speakers gave a thorough analysis of ways to transfer the economy onto the track of intensification, and stressed the acute need for a fundamental restructuring of party management of economic activity, and to move on to qualitatively new levels of management.

The delegates analyzed self-critically what had been achieved. Guided by the party program documents, they mapped out measures to perfect all political and economic activity.

At the congress the leading organs of the Belorussian Communist Party were elected.

A plenum of the party Central Committee was held to consider an organizational question. Comrade Slyunkov was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Republican Communist Party.

Newly Elected Moldavian CP Central Committee Meets

PM311615 Kishnev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Plenum of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress was held 25 January.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

S.K. Grossu was elected first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

V.I. Smirnov was elected second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

P.P. Petrik, V.F. Semenov, and M.I. Snegur were elected secretaries of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, G.I. Yeremey, Ye.P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, V.K. Kiktenko, A.A. Mokanu, P.P. Petrik, V.F. Semenov, V.I. Smirnov, and M.I. Snegur to the Bureau of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. G.M. Volkov and V.K. Pshenichnikov were elected candidate members of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of chief of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Departments, as follows:

V.K. Pshenichnikov — Party Organizational Work Department;

S.D. Roshka — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

B.M. Stratulat — Science and Education Institutions Department;

I.M. Grosu — Culture Department;

I.T. Gutsu — Industry Department;

S.M. Yakubenko — Transport and Communications Department;

M.I. Shatokhina — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

K.A. Melnik — Trade and Consumer Services Department;

Ye.i. Vlasov — Construction and Municipal Services Department;

N.A. Tsyu — Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

A.S. Vorotilo — Economic Department;

M.F. Dyeur — Administrative Organs Department;

Ye.M. Karayon — Information and Foreign Relations Department;

I.I. Lyubashin — General Department.

V.B. Leshchinksiy was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

P.S. Kozhukhar was confirmed as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The appointments of editors of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee press organs were confirmed. I.A. Panfilov was confirmed as editor of the newspaper *SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA*; M.D. Yeremiya as editor of the newspaper *MOLDOVASOCHIALISTE*; V.N. Petrash as editor of the newspaper *VYATSA SATULUY*; V.D. Danilenko as chief editor of the journal *KOMUNISTUL MOLDOVEY* (*KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII*); N.V. Koditsa as chief editor of the journal *AGRIKULTURA MOLDOVEY* (*SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO MOLDAVII*); and F.G. Tsopa as chief editor of the journal *TRIBUNA*.

The plenum was addressed by A.K. Vedernikov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

CPSU Central Committee instructor G.A. Shipilov took part in the work of the plenum.

Azerbaijan CP Congress Proceedings Reported

Congress Opens, Agenda Reported

GF311902 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress began in the Lenin Palace in Baku today. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, opened the meeting. The convocation elected the [words indistinct] and the presidium of the congress. In a high spirit, the delegates elected the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo as honorary members of the convocation's presidium. Later, the Secretariat and the Auditing and Mandate Commissions were elected. The delegates approved the convocation's agenda and work schedules.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read the accounting report of the Central Committee. The convocation also heard the accounting report of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Auditing Commission. The report was presented by Mamed Kaziyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Auditing Commission. This was followed by the discussion stage of the congress. Comrades Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee; Mustafayev, first secretary of the Nakhichevan Oblast Party Committee; [name indistinct], first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Party Committee; Gadzhiyev, a brigade worker in the Kirov Machine Building factory in Baku; [two names and titles indistinct]; and Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Union of Writers, addressed the discussion. This was followed by a report read by Akhmedov, chairman of the Mandate Commission. The delegates approved the report.

The discussion on the reports continued. Comrades (?Akhmedov), first secretary of Zhdanovo Rayon Party Committee; Salayev, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions; Abbasova, a cotton worker in the Karl Marx Kolkhoz in [name indistinct] rayon; [name and title indistinct]; (?Aliyev), chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Committee of People's Control; Guseynov, a mechanic employed in the [word indistinct] locomotive [word indistinct]; Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek-Caspian Industry Committee; Makhmudov, editor of the newspaper *KOMMUNIST*; Gasan Aliyeva, a worker in the poultry factory in Apsheronskiy Rayon; Ismailov, [title indistinct]; Kuliyev, a teacher at the [words indistinct] school; and [name indistinct], first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol Central Committee, addressed the discussion.

The discussion of matters concerning the reports of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Auditing Commission, the drafts of the new CPSU Program, and the proposed changes in the CPSU Statutes was concluded. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov summed up the discussion.

In the light of the accounting report, the congress (?approved) the work of the party organization. Decisions and decrees were unanimously adopted on the matters discussed.

The 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress will continue its work on 1 February.

Moscow TV Report

LD312037 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The congresses of the Communist Parties of Azerbaijan and Estonia began in Baku and Tallinn today.

The attention of delegates to the Azerbiajan Communist Party congress was centered on ways to ensure all-round acceleration of scientific-technical progress and a fundamental reshaping of management of the economy. A review report was delivered by Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee.

A characteristic feature of the last 5-year plan, the rapporteur and speakers noted, was further consolidation of the material and technical base of the republic's national economy. Basic production funds increased by 1.4 times; 64 major enterprises were commissioned; the structure of industry was perfected. the interindustry balance improved. The average yearly volume of gross agricultural output rose by almost one-third.

It was noted at the congress, however, that planned targets for volume and efficiency of production, labor productivity, and economies in material resources were not met everywhere in the 5-year plan which has ended. The Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan, the report and speeches stressed, have not succeeded, in accordance with the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum, in making a complete transfer to new management methods, refashioning the economy for an intensive path of development, and directing the efforts of party, local soviet, and economic organs toward surmounting bottlenecks and the mental inertia of individual managers. They have not succeeded in achieving full exploitation of production and scientific-technical potential.

Delegates said that the 5-year plan which has begun must be a watershed in raising the efficiency of production, in reequipping the rebuilding it, and in utilization in the national economy of the achievements of science, technology, and front-ranking technical methods. In this process it is essential to step up the role of the party organizations, strengthen their influence on all aspects of life, and achieve a situation in which Communists work with initiative, aggressively [boyevito] and energetically discharging the role of the political vanguard of the labor collectives.

Congress Elects Organs, Ends

GF021200 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0205 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress continued its work in the Lenin Palace in Baku on 1 February. The convocation heard a report by Comrade Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, on the first item on the agenda — that is the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the Year 2000. Comrade Seidov discussed the development perspectives of the Azerbaijan SSR's economic domain during the current 5-year plan period and by the year 2000 and the tasks related to social and cultural development.

A debate was held on the report. Comrades Gadzhiyev, chairman of the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers; Aslanov, chairman of the Nagoro-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; Bagirli, first secretary of the Kirovabad City Party Committee; (Katernikova), director of the Il'ich Kolkhoz in Shamakhinskiy Rayon; Isayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of industrial construction; Kuliyeva, a milkmaid in the [name indistinct] kolkhoz in (Ubadly) Rayon; (Sariberdiyev), first secrteary of Mingechaur City Party Committee; and [name indistinct], director of the Caspian Electro-Service Production Union [title as heard], addressed the discussion. A unanimous decision was taken on the matter discussed. Later, the members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Auditing Commission, and the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress were elected.

With this the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress was declared concluded. The delegates then stood up and sang the party anthem, "The Internationale."

The newly elected members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee later held a plenum. The plenum discussed the question of organization. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov was elected first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Vasiliy Konovalov was elected second secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau.

Comrades Svetlana Kasumova, Isay Mamedov, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, and Gasan Gasanov were elected secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrades Oktay Bagirov, Mikhail (Zachev), Ziya Yusif-Zade, Musa Mamedov, Fuad Musayev, (Artur Rasi-Zade), Lidiya Rasulova, Suleyman Tatliyev, and Gasan Seidov were also elected members of the Central Committee Bureau.

Comrades Rauf Akhundov, Shanlik Aliyev, Sahib (Elefterov), Boris Kevorkov, Nazim Mamedov, and Nurradin Mustafayev were elected candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Auditing Commission also held a meeting. Named Kaziyev was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

Georgian CP Congress Proceedings Reported

PRAVDA Report

PM311033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Special Correspondents N. Potapov and G. Lebanidze report under the general heading "At the Union Republic Communist Party Congresses": "Georgia: Strive For More"]

[Text] Tbilisi More than 1,400 delegates took part in the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress' work. They were emissaries from party organizations in the capital, industrial centers, rural regions, and the autonomous republics — the Abkhaz ASSR, the Adzhar ASSR, and the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast.

The report delivered by D. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and delegates' speeches noted that the consistent implementation of the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom has helped improve the work style and create at atmosphere of intolerance of negative phenomena. All this has improved the moral-psychological climate and raised the republic's prestige.

The republic fulfilled the 5-year plan targets for the rates of industrial production and labor productivity growth ahead of schedule, produced output worth more than R1 billion above the plan, and successfully purchased many of the most important agricultural crops and livestock products for the state. Positive changes have taken place in the development of production forces, the republic's gross social product increased 27 percent, and national income rose by 27.5 percent. The total economic effect of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress amounted to almost R500 million.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo's decisions to begin construction of the Transcaucasian mountain railroad, the North Caucasus-Transcaucasus gas pipeline, and the Georgian AES were a concrete manifestation of the party's great concern over increasing the republic's economic potential, speakers said from the congress rostrum. Delegates enthusiastically received the news about the measures planned by the party and government for the further development of Tbilisi's municipal economy in 1986-1990.

B. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhaz Obkom, V. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzhar Obkom, F. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the South Osetian Obkom, G. Gabuniya and B. Gulua, first secretaries of the Tbilisi and Poti Gorkoms respectively, and other speakers taking part in the debates noted that the formation of territorial intersectoral production complexes initiatives in Poti and in Tbilisi's Zavodskoy Rayon helped to better combine general state, departmental, and local interests.

The existing successes are a good springboard for achieving the new economic and social development targets. And it is perfectly natural that when looking toward the republic's future the congress focused its attention on the unsolved problems and tasks and unused reserves, which are considerable.

The planned production growth was not achieved by many enterprises or even by sectors such as the Ministry of Light and Local Industry, the "Azot," "Khimvolokno," "Gruzneft," and "Gruzugol" associations, the Kutaisi automobile plant, "Gruzselmash," the Rustavi metallurgical plant, the Batumi oil refinery, and the Zestafoni ferroalloy plant. Consumer goods production targets have not been met, the range of consumer goods is being updated too slowly, and the quality of items currently in production does not satisfy the population's demands.

Although some work has been done in recent years to revitalize certain neglected mountain villages, nevertheless, as the congress noted, this problem has not lost its topicality. Considerable areas of arable land, hay-producing land, and pasturage are at risk. Much must be done to eliminate the disproportion between the production and processing of agricultural produce.

Questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress were discussed in detail at the congress. Ye. Kharadze, president of the republic's Academy of Sciences, I. Zhordaniya, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and others noted the productive role of the republic's coordinating council for science and scientific and technical progress, which has enabled direct so-called "partnership ties" to be established between scientific and production collectives — regardless of their departmental jurisdiction. The system of integrating agrarian science and production is being tried out in the republic. The first year's work under the new conditions produced an economic effect of R65 million.

The congress paid great attention to questions of improving the organization and leadlership of socialist competition. This was the theme of the speeches by T. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian Trade Union Council, Sh. Aliyev, an electrical winder (elektroobmotchik) at the "Gruznerud" production association, N. Geldiashvili, a weaver at the Gori cotton production association, and others. A high appraisal was given of the experience of Tbilisi's aircraft builders, who put forward the initiative "Make every enterprise among the best in the sector, the republic, and the country!"

Primary party organizations' militancy and their influence on labor collectives' life increased considerably in the period under review. The widespread practice of reports by Communists at open party meetings has greatly helped to ensure the unity of word and deed and strengthen order and discipline.

The congress leveled sharp criticism at the leadership of the Transcaucasian railroad (L. Varodsanidze), which tolerated major shortcomings in the organization of passenger transport and work with cadres.

Capital construction, particularly the e commissioning of production funds, health care facilities, schools, kindergartens, and nurseries, remains a problem area of the republic's economy. Housing construction targets have not been met and quality is low. Working people's medical, consumer, and municipal services need to be fundamentally improved. Trade is in an unsatisfactory state. M. Kadzhaya was recently dismissed from his ministerial post for faults in leadership style of this sector.

The keynote speaker and speakers in the debates leveled incisive and impartial criticism at party and economic leaders who tolerated grave errors and omissions in their work. Justified complaints were directed specifically at the leaders of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (N. Vashadze), the Ministry of Communications (V. Kobakhidze), and the Ministry of Health (G. Lezhava) who did not show persistence and initiative in solving the fundamental problems of their sectors' development.

Although quite a lot has been done in the republic to improve the social climate and increase cadres' responsibility, this is no reason for complacency or for slackening the struggle against negative phenomena, delegates said. The congress' demand is to continue resolutely combating all deviations from Leninist norms of life and the private property mentality. All are equal before the requirements of the party Statutes and Soviet laws. The instituting of strict party action and criminal proceedings against certain workers who held responsible posts, including S. Khabeyshvili, former Georgian Communist Party Central Committee secretary who abandoned the communist outlook and was found guilty of self-interest and unlawful actions, was consequently seen as the logical continuation of the relentless campaign to ensure the pure and honest aspect of party members.

Questions of ideological-educational and mass political work occupied an important place in the report and speeches. The party organizations' efforts are aimed at providing ideological backup for the resolution of economic tasks and at improving internationalist and patriotic education. The activity of the mass media and creative intelligentsia is increasing. Literary figures and artists address contemporary themes increasingly often and strive to depict in increasing depth the features of the Soviet way of life, V. Asatiani, minister of culture, and Sh. Nishnianidze, chairman of the board of the Union of Writers, said in their speeches.

With great interest delegates discussed and approved the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with proposed amendments, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. The congress fully supported the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

New Central Committee Meets

PM311215 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Information Report on Plenum of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 1st Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress has been held.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

D.I. Patiashvili was elected first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

B.V. Nikolskiy was elected second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

G.A. Andronikashvili, G.A. Anchabadze, G.N. Yenukidze, and N.A. Chitanava were elected secretaries of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected D.I. Patiashvili, G.A. Andronikashvili, G.A. Anchabadze, O.G. Vardzelashvili, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, K.A. Kochetov, B.V. Nikolskiy, T.V. Rostiashvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, and Z.A. Chkheidze to the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. B.V. Adleyba, V.I. Alavidze, V.G. Lordkipanidze, G.D. Mgeladze, T.I. Mosashvili, V.R. Papundize, N.R. Sadzhaya, and F.S. Sanakoyev were elected candidate members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The following were confirmed as chiefs of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Departments:

V.I. Alavidze — Party Organizational Work Department;

N.A. Popkhadze — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

R.A. Goglidze — Foreign Relations Department;

N.Sh. Dzhanberidze — Culture Department;

T.V. Lordkipanidze — Industry Department;

A.S. Mikhaylov — Defense Industry Department;

B.Z. Barsukov — Transport and Communications Department;

K.V. Dzhandzhgava — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

G.A. Andronikashvili — Construction and Municipal Services Department;

R.V. Memarnishvili — Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

M.I. Tsiklauri — Land Reclamation and Water Resources Department;

A.I. Kavsadze — Trade and Consumer Services Department;

L.Ya. Khaburzaniya — Economic Department;

G.G. Gumbaridze — Administrative Organs Department;

K.K. Abuladze — General Department.

Sh.V. Karkarashvili was confirmed as chairman of the Party Commission subordinate to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

I.O. Andriadze was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

G.V. Bedineishvili was confirmed as editor of the newspaper *KOMUNISTI*; N.G. Cherkezishvili as editor of the newspaper *ZARYA VOSTOKA*; A.A. Blrtsyan as editor of the newspaper *SOVETAKAN VRASTAN*; T.M. Dzhafarli as editor of the newspaper *SOVET GYURDZHUSTANY*; I.T. Todua as editor of the newspaper *SOPLIS TSKHOVREBA*; and V.V. Keshelava as editor of the journal *SAKARTVELOS KOMUNISTI*.

The first session of the Georgian Communist Party Auditing Commission has been held. Z.G. Gendzekhadze was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission.

Newly Elected Kirghiz CP Central Committee Meets

PM311459 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jan 86 p1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Plenum of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress was held 24 January 1986.

The plenum elected Comrade A.M. Masaliyev first secretary and Bureau member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade G.N. Kiselev was elected second secretary and Bureau member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Comrades D.B. Amanbayev, K.M. Moldobayev, and N.I. Semenov were elected secretaries and bureau members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades A.D. Dzhumagulov, A.D. Duysheyev, V.K. Kandakov, T.Kh. Koshoyev, R.S. Kulmatov, V.A. Ryabokon, P.M. Khodos, and U.S. Chinaliyev were elected members of the Bureau of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Comrades E.A. Abakirov, O. Abdykalykov, and R.I. Otunbayeva were elected candidate members of the Bureau of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the following comrades as chiefs of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Departments:

I.V. Shimkin — Party Organizational Work Department;

Zh. Saadanbekov — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

A.A. Akayev — Science and Education Institutions Department;

R.N. Abdysamatova — Culture Department;

B.V. Perfilyev — Industry Department;

A.K. Sultanov — Transport and Communications Department;

A.A. Rysmendiyev — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

V.P. Plakhikh — Construction and Municipal Services Department;

Zh. Turdubayev — Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

B.K. Kydykova — Trade and Consumer Services Department;

B.A. Akkaziyev — Economic Department;

V.A. Ptitsyn — General Department;

V.G. Grinenko — administrator of affairs;

M.Sh. Sherimkulov — Party Commission chairman.

The plenum confirmed Comrade T. Ishemkulov as editor of the republic newspaper *SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN* and Comrade V.G. Lukyashchenko as editor of the republic newspaper *SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA.*

Taking part in the work of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum were Comrade V.I. Bessarabov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and Comrade L.I. Khitrun, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production.

Further on Uzbek CP Congress Proceedings

Congress Continues

LD312028 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Tashkent the congress of the Uzbekistan Communist Party is continuing its work. Today the congress began discussing the report on the draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the country. It was said at the congress that the most important thing in the 12th 5-Year Plan is to overcome the shortfall that has been permitted in the socioeconomic development of the republic, the elimination of the imbalance that has arisen in branches of the economy, and a significant heightening of production efficiency on the basis of scientific-technical progress and intensification of all branches of the economy.

The industries that determine the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the national economy, especially the manufacture of highly-efficient machinery for the cultivation, harvesting and process of cotton, will develop at a high speed. The volume of all forms of agro-industrial output will increase, as will that of consumer goods.

Congress Elects Organs, Ends

GF021419 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Report on the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress: The 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress continued its work in Tashkent today. The discussion held on the report related to the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000 was addressed by Yedgorov, chairman of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers; Tursunov, chief of the (?Main Administration for Kolkhoz Construction); Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Khorezm Oblast Gurlenskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee and chairman of the Rayon Agro-Industrial Union; Nugmanov, minister of installations and special construction work; [two names and titles indistinct].

The congress adopted a resolution on the report concerning the draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, summed up the discussion. The congress then moved to elect the leading organs of the Uzbek Communist Party. It elected the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission.

The 21st Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party was then declared concluded. The delegates sang the party anthem, "The Internationale."

Also participating in the work of the congress were Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Ponomarev, section deputy chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

Report on the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum: The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, which was elected by the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress, held a plenum today. The plenum elected Comrade Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev as first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Anichev was elected as second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrades Abdullayeva, Antonov, Ikramov, and (Lapkov) were elected as secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrades Alimov, Golovin, Dogonkin, Kadyrov, Popov, Salimov, and Salykov were also elected as members of the Central Committee Bureau.

Comrades Alimova, Dzhurabekov, Mikhaylov, Sakin, and Khaydurov were elected as candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum also appointed the chiefs of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee departments and the editors of the republic's newspapers and journals. Comrades Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Ponomarev, section deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, participated in the work of the plenum.

The Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission, which was elected by the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress, held a meeting today. Comrade (?Zayitov) was elected as chairman of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission.

Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Estonian CP Congresses End

LD012306 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 1 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newcast]

[Text] The congresses of the Communist Parties of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Estonia were concluded today. Assessing the results of their work in an exacting and self-critical manner, the delegates mapped out a precise program of perfecting the political and organizational work of Communists in all sectors of economic and social development. Plenums of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, which have taken place, examined organizational issues. First secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties have been elected: Uzbekistan—Comrade Usman-Khodzhayev; Azerbaijan—Comrade Bagirov; Estonia—Comrade Vayno.

Rostov Oblast CP Conference Proceedings Reported

PM311617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[*PRAVDA* correspondent M. Kryukov report: "Time for Specific Actions. From the Rostov Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] Delegates at the oblast party conference held in Rostov represented the 326,000-strong detachment of Communists on the Don. The report delivered by A. Vlasov, first secretary of the party obkom, and the speeches by delegates critically analyzed the practice of the leadership of the economy and culture, and also the style and methods of work of the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms and of the oblast's primary party organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum decisions appeared to accelerate the passage of time. The winds of change necessitated a review of the Rostov Party Obkom's work methods. But both the keynote speaker and other speakers noted that the oblast's Communists are still only at the start of the road, and that large and substantive tasks lie ahead, whose implementation will demand even greater persistency in the implementation of the party line.

The main point is to capture promptly the development trends and to perceive the prospects. For example, necessary measures were not taken in good time, and the graph depicting coal extraction at the mines plunged downwards.

"We short-delivered more than one million metric tons of coal during the last 5-year plan period," A. Ishin, first secretary of Shakhty CPSU Gorkom, said. "Were there any real opportunities to prevent losses? Yes. We did have before us the experience of collectives in the Krasin and Artem mines, which managed to extend the useful life of capacities. Unfortunately, we failed to disseminate this experience."

And how about the party obkom and its Secretary N. Kravchenko, who is simultaneously chief of the coal industry section? While being sufficiently energetic in solving current matters, the sectorial section lacked a long-term "overview." No time was found to study and disseminate the experience of front-ranking mines which kept up the level of coal extraction under difficult circumstances. Many other questions concerning the sector's development are awaiting solution.

Other obkom secretaries — N. Pivovarov, V. Gubskiy, and V. Suslin — and section chiefs were criticized in the report and delegate speeches. Both specific situations and the general state of affairs in sectors gave rise to criticism. Many of the speeches were distinguished by high standards of critical analysis.

It is well known that deviations from Leninist principles, and also superficial approach and complacency in the selection, placement, and education of cadres were allowed to occur in the recent past in the work of the party obkom and some raykoms and gorkoms. This resulted in major disruptions and the moral degeneration of individual workers. Criminal proceedings were instituted against quite a few leaders at different levels for bribe-taking, overreporting, truth-varnishing, and other crimes. the CPSU obkom and its bureau, the party gorkoms and raykoms, and the primary party organizations made considerable efforts to overcome the negative trends.

At the same time, delegates said, this work must continue. cadres selection is still done in haste. The result was that last year it became necessary to dismiss several party raykom secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen for violations of the norms of party life. Malfeasance in office continues. Attempts are made to cover up for workers who have compromised themselves and to exonerate those who have broken the law.

Particular attention was drawn to the questions of supplying the population with foodstuffs. Measures were taken last year to seek out local opportunities to boost food resources. This made it possible to increase the sales of meat, milk, and pond fish to the population in comparison with 1984. Quite a few problems still remain, however. Much remains to be done in connection with the experiment that is underway in several oblasts, including Rostov Oblast. The essence of the experiment is to establish firm plans for deliveries of products into the union and republican resources. Everything produced in excess of the plan will be left at the oblast's disposal to improve supplies for the working people.

The conference delegates discussed with keen interest the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development.

In connection with A. Vlasov's appointment as USSR minister of internal affairs, he was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the Rostov CPSU Obkom. B. Volodin, until now oblispolkom chairman, was elected obkom first secretary by the organizational plenum.

Kurgan Oblast CP Conference Proceedings Reported

PM301037 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Jan 86 p 2

[V. Stakheyev report: "Judging by Results; From the Kurgan Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] Of late, the Transurals have been sharply criticized on more than one occasion for lagging in agriculture. The oblast owes grain, milk, and meat to the state. What has contributed to the development of such an unfavorable situation? And what specifically is hampering people from taking a decisive step forward in order to overcome the lag once and for all?

There is no unequivocal answer to these questions, of course. The reasons are many. Nonetheless, however, the report delivered at the report-and-election party conference by A.N. Plekhanov, first secretary of the CPSU obkom, the delegates' speeches, and conversations with them on the eve of the conference and during the breaks between sessions point to the conclusion that the lag is largely due to the old and obsolete style of party leadership of the economy as applied by the party obkom, its sections, and a number of raykoms. Thus it was stated with utmost frankness at the conference that many omissions in the work of the agro-industrial complex were caused by the failure of the CPSU obkom and, in particular E.K. Salikh, its secretary responsible for the agrarian sector, and V.V. Polukhin, head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department,to pay proper attention to enhancing the role of raykoms in the leadership of the key sector and to make oblast organization leaders accountable for omissions. Getting too absorbed in day-to-day work, they ignored the longer term, and frequently, in the daily bustle, they did the work of economic organs, breeding inertia and irresponsibility in the latter.

A serious shortfall in grain production has been allowed to build up in the oblast. Thus, average annual yields in recent years totaled 14.3 quintals per hectare. As a result, the state failed to receive around 2.5 million metric tons of grain. Many people are prone to blame this on unfavorable weather. True, it did not spoil the Transurals farmers. But why put everything down to the weather, when elementary order on the land is lacking on many farms? The standard of agriculture is poor and introduction of zonal systems is insufficient. A substantial part of arable land is not plowed in autumn year after year, and fallow land is in a bad state. The quality of seeds is poor.

The following case was cited at the conference. In Dalmatovskiy Rayon in 1985 one-fourth of the area allocated to grain was sown before the spring plowing had been carried out. How did the party obkom react to this? At one of its plenums it discussed a report on the work of this raykom and drew up specific measures to improve the economic and political work of the rayon party organization. However, neither the obkom sections nor its bureau established effective monitoring of the execution of the plenum decision. And so it is not surprising that so far no changes for the better are perceivable in Dalmatovskiy Rayon. The report emphasized that similar shortcomings also occurred in other rayons. However, the delegates did not get to hear anything about the main point, namely what attitude did the party obkom adopt in the situation in question?

An alarming situation has also developed in livestock raising. The oblast fulfilled the 5-year plan only in respect to egg and wool purchases. The lag is particularly great regarding the production and sales of meat. In many rayons the livestock population has decreased, weight gains and delivery weight are low. Murrain has increased. In 1985 the oblast fulfilled only 87 percent of the meat plan. The productivity of the dairy herd is low. Yields per cow have not exceeded 2,000 kg for many years.

It cannot be said that this situation does not worry party committees. At conferences, plenums, and bureau sessions they regularly hear reports on the work of rayon agro-industrial associations, adopt correct decisions, and inform the obkom, but that is where it all stops. Neither in the main report, nor in the conference delegates' speeches, were there any examples of people being approached without fuss and bother, having the essence of the current great changes explained to them and being helped to establish order, organization, and discipline.

Unfortunately, the switch to the modern way of thinking is slow in coming among Transurals party leaders and economic managers and is clearly not in line with the high demands of the present, O.N. Ivanov, first secretary of the Ketovskiy Party Raykom noted in his speech.

There are quite a few collectives in the oblast where ideological influence is barely perceptible. Delegates drew the attention of the obkom secretary, P.A. Matveyev, and the chief of the obkom's Propaganda and Agitation Department, G.P. Ustyuzhanin, to precisely these "critical areas."

Many ommissions and shortcomings of all kinds were mentioned in the report and in delegates' speeches but contructive criticism and a party analysis of the style of work of economic organs, and particularly of the main party staff, the obkom, were lacking. Hardly anything was said at the conference about scientific and technical progress, yet the tasks confronting us at the current stage of our society's development cannot be resolved in any of the sectors without accelerating scientific and technical progress.

At an organizational plenum, A.N. Plekhanov was elected first secretary of the Kurgan CPSU Obkom.

Gorbachev Signs Obituary for Arctic Expert Papanin

LD311728 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS — Ivan Papanin, doctor of geography and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, died at the age of 91 on January 30, 1986, after a long and grave illness, says an obituary signed by Mikhail Gorbachev, other Soviet leaders and prominent Soviet scientists.

From 1932 Papanin wholly devoted himself to studying and exploring the Arctic. In 1937 he was appointed chief of the world's first drifting research station "Severnyy Polyus-1" (North Pole 1). The successful, unprecedented drift on an ice floe, during which a wide-ranging program of research was fulfilled, earned Papanin and his comrades world fame. After that expedition he was appointed to head the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route.

From 1948 and till his death Papanin worked at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, where he headed the Department of Maritime Expeditions ever since 1951, actively participating in the development of maritime studies with the help of a specially built research fleet.

Dolkigh Attends Petroleum Industry Meeting

LD012017 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] A session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the Central Committee Presidium of the industry's trade union took place today. The session discussed the results of the work for the past year and the tasks of the oil workers' collectives in fulfilling the 1986 plan and the 12th 5-Year Plan. Dinkov, minister of the petroleum industry, gave a report.

The session analyzed the causes of nonfulfillment by the ministry and by the Glavtyumenneftegaz of the tasks on oil extraction and disclosed shortcomings in development of new oil deposits, utilization of production assets, capital investments, labor and material resources, and application of new equipment and technology. Special attention was given to the implementation of practical measures to improve organization of production and management, planning, labor and executive discipline, to strengthen managers' responsibility for the section of work they supervise, and to develop socialist competition further.

Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, spoke at the session.

Republic-Level Personnel Changes Reported

Moldavian Grain Products Minister

WA312042 [Editorial Report] Kishinev *SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA* in Russian 13 December 85 on page 1 carries an announcement of the appointment of Mikhail Ivanovich Tuslov to the post of Moldavian SSR minister of grain products.

On 14 December *SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA* announces on page 1 the appointment of Aleksandr Maksimovich Demchenko to the post of Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs.

On 24 December *SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA* announces on page 1 the appointment of Vasiliy Semenovich Nezhivyy to the post of Moldavian SSR minister of social security.

Belorussian Obkom Secretaries

WA312031 [Editorial Report] Minsk *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* in Russian 22 December 85 on page 1 reports that at an organization plenum of the Brest Party Obkom E.E. Sokolov was elected first secretary.

At an organizational plenum held by the Grodno Party Obkom, L.G. Kletskov was elected first secretary.

On page 3, the same edition carries an announcement that N.G. Voytenkov, formerly first secretary of the Rogachev Party Gorkom, replaced A.S. Lyakhov as secretary and Bureau member of the Gomel Party Obkom. A.S. Laykhov was relieved of his duties in connection with his retirment.

At an organizational plenum held by the Mogilev Party Obkom, S.P. Titov was relieved of his duties as obkom secretary in connection with his transfer to another post. N.P. Parnitskiy, formerly first secretary of the Mogilev Raykom, succeeded him as Mogilev Party Obkom secretary.

Secretary Latvian CP CC

WA312006 [Editorial Report] Riga *SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA* in Russian 6 December 85 carries on page 1 an announcement that on 5 December the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee appointed Oleg Georgiyevich Anfimov secretary and Bureau member of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The Central Committee released E.Ya. Aushkap from his duties as secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee in connection with his confirmation as chairmain of the Latvian SSR Peoples' Control Committee.

Oleg Georgiyevich Anfimov, a Russian and member of the CPSU, was born in 1937. He was graduated from the Riga Polytechnical Institute imeni A.Ya. Pelshe and the Leningrad Engineering-Economic Institute imeni P. Tolyatti. From 1956 to 1978 he was employed by the Riga electrical machine building factory where he worked his way up from metal worker to deputy director for economic problems. From 1978 to 1980 he was the director of the Riga experimental factory for mechanization equipment; from 1980 to 1983 he was director and general director of the "Order of Lenin" production association, Riga electrical machine building factory. Since 1983 he has served as second secretary of the Riga Party Gorkom. He is a member of the Latvian Communist Party's Inspection Commission and a deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Erik Yanovich Aushkap, a Latvian and CPSU member, was born in 1928. He completed the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchki and the CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School. He worked as engineer-technician on a state farm, as shop head at the "Auto-Electric Instruments" factory, and as director of the Riga abrasive instruments factory. From 1963 to 1972 he was director of a department of the Latvian SSR Peoples' Control Committee and, later, head of the Industry Department of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs. From 1972 to 1975, he was first secretary of the Riga city Moscow Raykom and first secretary of the Riga Party Gorkom. Since 1975 he has served as a secretary of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was an honored worker of industry and recipient of a government prize.

The Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet released E.M. Ozols from his duties as chairman of the Latvian SSR Peoples' Control Committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

Tomsk Obkom First Secretary

PM311450 [Editorial Report] According to a TASS report carried on page 2 of Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* 1 February 1986 First Edition, the name of the Tomsk Obkom first secretary is "V.I. Zorkaltsev."

Georgian Internal Affairs Minister

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi *ZARYA VOSTOKA* in Russian 23 January 1986 front-pages a 22 January Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Shota Varlamovich Gorgodze to the post of Georgian minister of internal affairs. A brief biography of the new incumbent states that he is a Georgian, born in 1932, and has been a member of the CPSU since 1960. After starting work in 1955 at Tbilisi's "Elektropuskatel" plant, he went on to become an instructor in Tbilisi city's Pervomayskiy Raykom and then, in 1965, to a position within the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs. He has been deputy minister of this ministry since 1978 and holds the rank of major general of internal service. On page 4 *ZARYA VOSTOKA* reports the retirement on pension of Gorgodze's predecessor, Guram Ivanovich Gvetadze.

Latvian CP Department Head

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Riga *SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA* in Russian 19 January 1986 front-pages a LATINFORM "Information Report on a Plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee" which states inter alia that the plenum confirmed the appointments of V.Ya. Akmentin and S.S. Palora as, respectively, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee General Department, and chairman of the party commission subordinate to the Central Committee.

Belorussian CP Changes

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Minsk *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* in Russian 22 January 1986 front-pages an unattributed "Information Report on a Plenum of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee" which reports the following personnel actions:

V.I. Brovikov has been relived of the duties of member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his departure from the republic;

Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman G.S. Tarazevich has been elected a member of the Central Committee Bureau;

I.F. Yakushev has been relieved of the duties of Party Organizational Work Department chief in connection with his retirement on health grounds, being replaced by the former second secretary of the Brest Party Obkom, V.I. Boris;

Yu.P. Smirnov has been relieved of the duties of Science and Education Institutions section chief in connection with his unspecified reassignment, being replaced by M.I. Demchuk, formerly a party committee secretary at the Belorussian State University;

V.L. Pavlyukevich has replaced V.I. Liventsev, who has retired on pension, in the post of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee administrator of affairs.

The 25 January issue of *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* front-pages a 24 January Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Aleksandr Borisovich Zuyev to the post of chairman of the Belorussian State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, in place of the retiring A.S. Bogdan.

Kirghiz CSA Chief, Others

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Frunze *SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA* in Russian 22 January 1986 front-pages three Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees, dated 21 January, announcing the appointments of R.I. Otunbayeva to the post of republic foreign minister and Council of Ministers deputy chairman; V.K. Kandakov to the post of chairman of the republic State Committee of People's Control; T.A. Malabekov to the post of republic Central Statistical Administration chief. On page 2 the paper announces the unspecified reassignment of the former republic Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister D.Ch. Tashibekova and People's Control Committee Chairman V.K. Dolmatov, along with the pensioned retirement of former CSA Chief T.M. Almayev.

Armenian Council of Ministers

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian 23 January 1986 front-pages two Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium decress, dated 22 January, announcing the appointments of Suren Gurgenovich Arutyunyan and Suren Sambelovich Avetisyan to the respective posts of first deputy chairman and deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers. An announcement from the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium carried on page 3 reports the release of R.A. Arzumanyan from the post of Council of Ministers deputy chairman in connection with an unspecified reassignment.

Tajik Internal Affairs Minister

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe *KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA* in Russian 21 January 1986 front-pages two 20 January republic Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees announcing the appointment of K. Pulatov to the post of Tajik minister of internal affairs and that of R.Z. Inoyatova to the post of chairman of the Tajik State Committee for Cinematography. On page 2 the paper reports the pensioned retirement on health grounds of former Internal Affairs Minister I. Kurbanov and the pensioned retirement of the former Cinematography Committee chairman, Sh.S. Saidov. The 22 January issue of the paper reports on page 2 a Tajik Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the appointment to ministerial rank of R. Gafurov, first deputy chairman of the Tajik State Agro-Industrial Committee, and of S.K. Prokopenko to the post of Tajik minister of grain products; also announced is the release of Rakhimdzhon Gafurov from the post of Council of Ministers deputy chairman in connection with his reassignment.

Uzbek Construction Chief Retires

PM301709 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian 23 January 1986 front-pages an "Information Report on a Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee" which announces the release of Kh.A. Shagazatov on health grounds from the duties of secretary and Bureau member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the Construction Department.

RSFSR Council of Ministers Session Reported

PM300927 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a regular session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the question of participation by RSFSR ministries and departments in solving the urgent problems in Moscow's socioeconomic development which were raised at the recent conference of the capital's Communists. It was emphasized that the justified claims and criticism leveled at the work of Moscow's industrial enterprises, and particularly the light and textile industry, consumer services, health care, and people's education, the state of capital construction, and other topical problems urgently required the most attentive study and the specific practical elaboration of a whole series of long-term issues. The RSFSR Council of Ministers issued instructions for this work to be carried out without delay and charged heads of ministries and departments with ensuring daily businesslike contact with the capital's party and soviet organizations.

The development of the Lensko-Osetrovskiy transport complex and measures necessary to prepare the Osetrovskiy river port for 1986 navigation were discussed in detail at the session. The special importance of implementing the measures outlined to develop the material and technical base of this transport complex — which now handles some 80 percent of the freight for the national economy of the Yakut ASSR and northern parts of Irkutsk Oblast — to ensure normal, stable supplies of industrial and technical goods to enterprises and consumer goods to the population and also to implement the program for the further economic development of the Far North was emphasized.

Meanwhile, as the discussion revealed, a great number of questions connected with the utilization of available production capital, construction and modernization of industrial projects within the Lensko-Osetrovskiy transport complex, construction of housing and other social and consumer facilities, comprehensive mechanization of port operations, provision of equipment and machinery, and staffing are still being resolved too slowly and the execution of adopted measures is not being strictly monitored. The RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution which defines specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings which have been revealed and to create the necessary preconditions for the comprehensive resolution of long-term questions pertaining to the development of the Lensko-Osetrovsky transport complex and its successful preparation for this year's navigation.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers session also discussed a number of other questions connected with life in the RSFSR.

RSFSR Foreign Affairs Commission on Peace Year

LD312209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpt] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission was held today. It was devoted to the RSFSR's participation in events for the International Year of Peace. The deputies noted that the beginning of this year was marked by an event of historic importance: Our country put forward a number of initiatives whose implementation are supposed to help people of the entire globe to enter the third millenium in conditions of peace, mutual trust, and cooperation between peoples. Every speech emphasized particularly that the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opens up a direct path to ridding mankind of the threat of war and to complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Zubkov on Role of Media in Anti-Alcohol Campaign

LD312243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Talk by Ivan Alekseyevich Zubkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists]

[Text] Tomorrow, an all-union raid [reyd] under the slogan "For efficient work and a healthy life" begins. It is being conducted by the USSR Union of Journalists and the All-Union Voluntary Sobriety Society. At the microphone is Ivan Alekseyevich Zubkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists:

An energetic struggle is going on in the country to assert a sober way of life. The struggle for a healthy life has become a nationwide affair. In a number of cases however, heads of industrial enterprises, of trades, and of establishments have for some reason approached this important state matter, this concern for the people, as some kind of short-lived campaign, forgetting that the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism will and must be waged until this evil is completely eradicated. The aim of the raid is precisely to make more effectuve use of the mass media and propaganda as a nationwide rostrum for forming the conviction among working people that one must not, under any circumstances, reconcile oneself to a lack of order at work and in everyday life. The chief task of the raid is not to record shortcomings, but to expose their causes, to suggest specific ways to resolve the problems which have arisen and to make a real contribution to the struggle for efficient labor and a healthy life, and to describe this clearly and convincingly in the press, on the radio, and on television.

What is intended is that during the raid, the experience of effective work in labor collectives and in party and public organizations to assert a healthy, sober way of life and to strengthen labor discipline, should be put on display. It goes without saying that during the raid, certain shortcomings will be exposed. The aim is to analyze the causes of these shortcomings critically, and to develop broad criticism of an indifferent attitude to lack of order, of carelessness in whatever manifestaion, and of connivance with those infringing on the rules for trade in wines and spirits, and with people who have a predilection for spirits and engage in moonshine distilling. The generalized comments and suggestions of those taking part in the raid will be passed on to the appropriate party and local soviet bodies and to the boards of journalists' organizations at a higher level. Summing up, the conducting of the raid should rouse the broad public to a resolute struggle for establishment of order in all spheres of public life.

Exchange of Shcharanskiy, Eastern Spy Reported

DW030932 Hamburg BILD in German 3 Feb 86 pp 1,4

[Unattributed report: "The Biggest Exchange of People: Sakharov's Friend for German Superspy"]

[Text] The biggest exchange of people in postwar history is directly imminent. The Soviets want to exchange Sakharov's friend and freedom fighter Anatoliy Shcharanskiy (37) for a German superagent who has been spying for the East. *BILD-ZEITUNG* learned this yesterday exclusively from Kremlin circles in Moscow.

The "Shcharanskiy action" is supposed to take place "in the next hours or days, possibly in Switzerland, but most likely in East Berlin." As *BILD* learned from Moscow, the East Berlin lawyer Dr Vogel has been entrusted with implementation of the matter. *BILD*'s Moscow informant said: "Shcharanskiy was a CIA agent, we have clear evidence. As an agent we will exchange him for our agents."

The world-famous critic of the Soviet regime, Shcharanskiy is seriously ill and has been suffering for 9 years in Soviet penitentiaries and forced labor camps. He went on hunger strikes several times and almost died. He had to work in freezing weather in forced labor camps. Because of alleged espionage for the United States, in 1977 he was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment. Western friends of the freedom fighter maintain: "His only crime was that he fought continuously, together with Sakharov and other friends, for human rights."

The Soviets are apparently prepared to release 10 more Western agents in addition to Shcharanskiy. In exchange they demand their computer expert Yevgeniy Zemlyakov, who was arrested in 1985 during an agent meeting near the Cologne cathedral. The "GDR" intelligence service demanded the release of its top agent Lothar Erwin Lutze; Lutze, who held a a high-ranking position in the Bonn Defense Ministry, betryaed the top secret NATO pipeline net. He got 12 years imprisonment!

Jews Appeal to CPSU To Follow CSCE on Exit Visas

AU011426 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, Feb 1 (AFP) — A group of Soviet Jews has appealed to the Communist Party at this month's congress to make it easier for Jews to emigrate from the Soviet Union, a signatory to the appeal said here today.

He said the group hoped the congress, due to open on February 25, would order OVIR, the Soviet visa department, to treat exit visa requests according to the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Signatories to the Helsinki Final Act from the East and West bloc agreed that restrictions on travel and migration should be eased.

Such a decision would create a "favourable climate" for the next Reagan-Gorbachev summit, said the appeal, signed by "refuseniks" from Moscow, Tbilisi in Georgia, Leningrad, Bender in Modavia and Erevan in Armenia.

Among the signatories are the Goldshteyn brothers in Georgia who have been asking for an exit visa for more than 10 years and Ida Nudel, who has been waiting to leave for more than 15 years.

Central Committee Decides on Consumer Cooperatives

LD311756 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures for the further development of consumer cooperatives.

It notes that at the same time as there has been an improvement in the provision of trading amenities for the public, the activities of many consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises are still not in accord with the tasks and requirements of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the increased demands of rural workers. It is essential to increase the purchases and processing of agricultural produce and raw materials, facilitate the sociocultural transformation of rural areas, and ensure a further strengthening of the material and technical base of consumer cooperatives and the extensive application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress and front-ranking experience.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the Central Committees of union republics and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to step up the attention being given to the selection and placement of cadres and to organization and mass political work in consumer cooperative collectives and to give them assistance in carrying out their set tasks.

A detailed summary of the decision will be published in the press.

RSFSR Fulfills 1985 Industrial Output Plan

LD011744 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 1 TASS — The Russian Federation, the biggest of the USSR's constituent republics, fulfilled the 1985 plan to market industrial output by 100.4 per cent. Plans to manufacture most key products were overfulfilled. The total volume of industrial output increased by 3.6 per cent as compared to 1984. Labour productivity in industry went up by 3.5 per cent. Increased labour productivity accounted for almost the entire increment of industrial output. 1.2 million well-appointed apartments were built in the republic in 1985. 5.6 million people had their housing conditions improved. This was announced today by the republic's Central Statistical Board.

Debate on Limits of Private Farming Reviewed

PM291221 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Jan 86 p 2

[A. Kostyukov "Reflections on Letters": "From Sector A to Sector B"; first three grafs are readers' letters]

[Text] I consider it my civic duty to wholeheartedly thank V. Peregudov, machine operator at the "Zadonskiy" sovkhoz in Lipetsk Oblast, and the paper's editorial office for the article "The Wrong Kind of Income," published on 13 December 1985. "The monstrous degeneration of kolkhoz member and sovkhoz worker into private dealer and tradesman is a disease which is spreading very rapidly. In our locality there are already many adolescents who never think of working in the public sector, having been established in the market since they were kids. What do they become?...I know one fine fellow who has his own herd of angora goats — 300 head. He earns about R20,000 per year from wool alone. Others are making a fortune out of sheep, horses, and melon crops. You can imagine how interested these smart operators are in kolkhoz production. But how does this affect people who are doing honest work, from dawn to dusk, in kolkhoz fields and livestock units yet do not earn one-tenth of that? Where's the social justice in that?... V. Busov, war and labor veteran, Dzhambul Oblast."

"...The author is unhappy about the 'private enterprise activities' of truck farmers and the fact that they provide them with a considerable income. Them alone? They aren't growing rubles in their garden beds! They are growing cucumbers, onions, potatoes, and many other essential vegetables. If one were to go along with the author and prohibit this activity, stomachs would be empty as well as garden beds. It must be legitimized, not banned!.. Labor productivity and yields per square meter of soil on personal plots are very high. A private truck farmer works completely at his own risk and peril and takes nothing from the state except the land... He makes up for the shortcomings and miscalculations of the state procurement and trade organizations. These people are doing a job that has to be done. Let there be more of them, then the produce sold in the market will be cheaper. That is the law of the market. A. Sashonkov, Diminichi, Kaluga Oblast."

The simplest way to settle a dispute is to take a vote on it. Count up the "yeas" and the "nays." In this case editorial comment would be reduced to counting the votes: In the great bundle of letters there is one vote in support of A. Sashonkov, and a whole sheaf in support of the author of our article, V. Peregudov. That would seem to settle the question.

Nonetheless, we will also let those are clearly in the minority have their say. Not in order to add fuel to the fire (it is burning brightly as it is) but in order to guard against misunderstandings and all kinds of fables on which polemics of this kind most often feed. Annoying as it is, we still have not managed to agree on the terminology.

What was it that Lipetsk tractor driver V. Peregudov spoke out against in our newspaper? Comrade Goncharov, our reader from Kirov, has decided that it was the personal plots of rural inhabitants. A misunderstanding? Most certainly. But when a man has severed all links with the sovkhoz and lives entirely off his truck garden, when his personal plot or livestock shed has become his sole sphere of activity and the sole source of his family income, then, you will agree, we can no longer speak of subsidiary farming. It is a case of farming to produce marketable goods, and as for its social "classification" — it is private. Despite the fact that, alas, the status of subsidiary farming has still not been clearly defined and its limits, methods of management, and relations with the public sector are very vague, there are few lawyers, economists, or managers who cannot tell when a plot of land become's a source of speculation.

"Why then, in such a case, do they not put curbs on the speculator?" N. Kropachev, N. Razumovskiy, A. Soldatenkov, I. Zaytsev, M. Bokov, and many other readers ask.

Rereading A. Sashonkov's letter, many of us — readers and letter writers — are prepared to agree with him that the stomach does not mind which form of farming feeds it, be it collective, subsidiary, or private. All it wants is to be well fed. Of course, the man who takes R10 off us for a single melon is a bad man, but where are the melons grown by good kolkhoz members? Ah, you are suggesting that the kolkhoz members cannot produce them!

A characteristic view reflected in readers' letters is that the fable claiming that private dealers are more dependable than kolkhoz members, that they have access to reserves which are inaccessible to the public sector, that they work "at their own risk and peril and take nothing from the state except the land" was invented by city folk. They are the staunchest defenders of the market trader. Is that fortuitous? By no means. The point is that city folk have a very vague idea about the means and methods of private farming. Furthermore, they have heard or read all kind of fables about the private and the public sectors complementing each other, the former vigorously backing up the latter and developing exclusively on secondary resources which are ignored by the public sector. To this day, the rosy image is common of an indefatigable grand dad, up at dawn with his scythe scouring hillsides for grass and shrubs, or a diligent old woman who produces half a ton of pork on grass alone. Anyone who has not tried can believe that.

However, let us lend an ear to those who know from experience and not from hearsay how it is done. "Help us in our trouble!" the authors of a collective letter from Rostov Oblast's "Krasnyy Partizan" sovkhoz appeal tearfully. Their "trouble" is that the herds of private livestock have grown beyond all measure. They graze the best sovkhoz pastures bare and ravage the sovkhoz greenery, they are well fed every winter while the sovkhoz livestock barely makes it to the spring, and their owners count the profit while the sovkhoz counts its losses.

I. Osipov, a teacher who lives in the same district as V. Peregudov, writes from Bolkhovskoye village: It is sowing time in the sovkhoz and the management cannot find anybody to man the seeders, and meanwhile the subsidiary plots are teeming with people: The populace is planting cucumbers. For 6 months, men and women in their prime and youngsters sweat over their private plots, and for the next 6 months they drink, feast, go around visiting relatives, and egg on people in the same village who are reluctant to give up sovkhoz work.

People who believe that there is harmony between the two sectors in agriculture have not seen how on Tselinograd Oblast's Novodolinskiy sovkhoz the rapidly developing private sector managed to steal 250 metric tons of grain from sovkhoz fields within a matter of days during the harvest. Let's not be naive: the public and the private sector today are communicating rather than autonomous vessels. They draw almost all production resources — manpower, fertilizers, feeds, electricity, fuel, machinery, water for irrigation, construction materials and much else — from the same source. Consequently, it is unrealistic to describe the products obtained by means of private farming as additional, or even as a windfall. It is a closed cycle: What Sector B has gained, Sector A has lost.

"Why develop them simultaneously, then?" V. Strekozov from Stavropol Kray's Shpakovskiy Rayon asks, puzzled. The question is to the point. What can you say to that? Our reader A. Sashonkov, for instance, claims that labor and land productivity are higher in private farming, that is to say that it is economically superior to the public sector, at least at present. He has hardly worked that out by himself. No, he heard or read it somewhere — god knows where.

Since this is not the first time that we have heard this myth, let us examine it more closely: Can small-scale farming whose technological basis is provided by forks, rakes, and hoes be more effective than large-scale, highly mechanized public sector production? Utter nonsense! The high economic effect of private farming is based on three "pillars": The private dealer gets the land to all intents and purposes free, and he pays state prices for the other means of production; yet the prices he sets for his produce are much higher than the state prices; and he pockets all the profit, since he pays no tax on his income, nor does he contribute, like you and me, to the development of health care, public educaiton, the defense of the fatherland, or the protection of the environment (Ministry of Finance please note that the last circumstance upset's our readers most of all). Deprive him of these privileges and he will close down his "business" tomorrow.

It is quite correct, the authors of letters note, that in certain respects the public sector is lagging considerably behind the private sector. For instance, in the provision of material incentives and in the organization of the storage and marketing of produce. But what does this mean? Clearly, that more vigorous efforts must be made to introduce financial autonomy in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production relations, to make pay more dependent on work results, and to integrate the production, processing, and marketing of produce into a single process. It quite absurd to hope that the private dealer will make up for all the "defects and miscalculations" if only he is given enough scope. He of all people is least interested in there being more produce than we can eat. As soon as people stop paying him in excess of 20 kopeks for a bunch of radishes, he will rather feed the radishes to the piglets.

And so, to sum up: Most readers consider it high time to distinguish more precisely in legal terms between subsidiary farming and private commodity production and to stop regarding speculators as providers.

Academician Links Automation, Economic Program

LD301415 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 30 Jan 86

["Statement by Academician Nikolayev" — TASS heading]

[Text] Moscow, January 30 TASS — For Soviet people the concept "of scientific and technological progress" is today a synonym of the further improvement of life, Academician Georgiy Nikolayev, prominent Soviet scientist, who until recently headed the Bauman Higher Technical School, the leading engineering school in the USSR, said to pressmen.

Commenting on the nation-wide discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU Progamme and the Draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and to the Year 2000, Academician Nikolayev noted that the Soviet Union's production potential is to double by the year 2000. This is to be achieved mainly through faster scientific and technological progress.

It is planned to raise labour efficiency in the Soviet Union 150-per cent by the year 2000, Academician Nikolayev went on. This is to be achieved by raising the technical level of production and changing its structure. Our investment policy is to be changed accordingly with resources to be concentrated in the key directions of scientific and technical progress — electronics, atomic power engineering, comprehensive automation, new production processes and manufacture of new materials. A great share of capital investments is allocated for streamlining production.

Some time ago the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution on establishing inter-branch scientific and technical complexes in order to speed up the development and introduction of effective technical novelties meeting the highest modern standards. Sixteen problem-tied complexes have already been set up.

Academician Nikolayev stressed that the introduction of robots and automatic systems at Soviet plants will not leave anyone out of work. It is said in the Soviet Constitution that any person in the USSR has, among other rights, the right to work which is actually guaranteed. It is said in the Draft Main Guidelines — covering, as was said above, a period of up to 2000 — that it is necessary to ensure full and rational employment of the population, improve considerably their working conditions, achieve a faster reduction of manual work and to cut its share in the productive sphere down to 15-20 per cent."

The level of automation of production is to be raised approximately two-fold under the 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990). This will undoubtedly have a good effect on the natinal economy, the academician said. The Soviet Union has today a manpower shortage and it is hoped to relieve it with the help of robots, just as to improve working conditions, he said.

Manufacture of High-Quality Goods Emphasized

LD300030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Summary] Reporting on a collegium meeting of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry held today to discuss the results of 1985 and measures to fulfill plans for this year, Lyudmila Semina says that the report by Vladimir Grigoriyevich Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry, and other speeches showed that a trend toward increasing the manufacture of fashionable, attractive, and high-quality goods had been outlined. Last year, such new goods constituted 27.5 percent of the total, compared to a planned figure of about 25 percent. "And yet quality is improving extremely slowly."

Over the year, more than R2 million was paid in fines for the supply of low-quality goods. "Sharp criticism was levelled at the Baku garment factory, the Sverdlovsk textile combine, and a number of republican light industry ministries. Because of habit and the established planning system, certain enterprises are still pursuing gross output at the expense of real demand. The ministry collegium stressed once again that quality now assumes special political significance, as does variety rather than gross output, and an orientation toward, above all, demand, including the demand for cheap children's goods, as opposed to the production of goods that are convenient when it comes to qualitative indices." Semina praises the Moscow Zarya footwear association, which has increased manufacture of children's shoes by one-third.

"Fashion organizations will now make not just haute couture items, but also perfectly real and specific clothes in small production runs. These will be made at small factories which will be attached to fashion houses." Technical reequipping of 26 garment factories is to take place with the involvement of French specialists. A very large light-industry direct-sales department store is to be set up in Moscow.

Railroad Official on Freight Problems in Far East

LD031013 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 3 February broadcasts a 2.5-minute commentary by Nikolay Ivanovich Grigorenko, first deputy chief of the Railway Traffic Main Administration at the USSR Ministry of Railways. He begins by commenting favorably on work carried out on rest days in January. He points out that other industries have contributed to this by making the necessary adjustments to their schedules.

Grigorenko continues: "At the same time, we are worried today by the state of affairs in Far Eastern ports. In the port of Nakhodka, a large quantity of wagons with timber is standing idle; over 1,000 wagons of coal are standing idle in the port of Vostochnyy today; 10,000 wagons for Tyumen oil-workers and other enterprises have become congested on the Sverdlovsk line; on the Surgut branch alone 2,200 wagons are standing idle today awaiting processing. Of course, the losses that are being tolerated cannot be made up.

"The issue today is as follows: Many enterprises, many organizations, ministries, and departments have taken on high pledges for the opening of the congress: all are striving to fulfill the transportation plan ahead of schedule, and every wagon today is worth its weight in gold. They say that the early bird cathes the worm [vse dobrye dela nuzhno machinat s utra], so this morning we are appealing to our partners, to workers at the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, to workers at the Ministry of Transport Construction: we would like to ask our colleagues at the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet to adopt all measures to unload the wagons which are idle and thereby create a normal working situation in this area."

Parts Problems Hamper Volga Car Works Production

LD010002 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondent Ye. Fateyev, identified by screen caption]

[Summary] Zhiguli cars are famous. [video shows cars being transported on railway flatcars]

At the Volga motor vehicle works in Tolyatti the main concern at present is the new VAZ-2108, our first frontwheel-drive low-powered car. In getting production of the new car under way numerous problems have been revealed. In this section, for instance, the workers are not only engaged in getting ready various types of electrical equipment for the production line, but are having to check carefully the contacts and the wiring. [video shows cars being automatically transported around factory; assembly work in progress; and a woman worker checking sets of electrical wiring]

In a video interview with G.Ya. Lemechko, leader of a team of assembly mechanics, Lemechko says: "We are having to sort out many defective items. We are, for instance, having to sort out faulty wiring from the Podolsk cable works."

Fateyev says that: "In the past the factory had its complaints about the quality of deliveries to it of electrical equipment, rolled steel, rubber and plastic items, and much else. But now the problems concerning supplies from associated enterprises are snowballing. In the design of the VAZ-2108 model over 90 percent of all the assemblies and components have been renewed and many new materials have been employed. But the development of these new components and materials by associated enterprises does not stand up to any criticism. The factory says that at the end of last year only 3 out of the 40 new types of material had been mastered. Over a third of the 659 component items had not been put into production. The shortcomings are having to be compensated for by hasty purchases abroad, which hits the pocket both of the state and the VAZ workers who are now working in conditions of production being self-financing and able to pay for itself."

In a video interview with A.I. Burdo, deputy commercial director of the factory, identified by screen caption, Burdo says: "It is no secret that our full development of the production of the new car has been held back by about 18 months through the fault of our suppliers. Now, when we are already engaged in the mass production of these vehicles, a number of components are not being supplied to us by our associated enterprises."

Fateyev says that this year the factory's workers have pledged to quadruple output of the new cars.

Automation To Speed Up PRAVDA Publication

PM311103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 86 Second Edition p 6

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov article: "Lasers in Place of Compositors"]

[Text] Leningrad, 23 Jan — It takes just 3 and 1/2 hours to prepare for print a newspaper of *PRAVDA*'s size and format using an automated system of processing text and black and white pictures designed and produced at the Leningrad printing machinery plant.

The fundamentally new phototypesetting technique using computer equipment and laser optics will not only make it possible to accelerate the newspaper production process, it will also eliminate a number of labor-intensive and hazardous operations. Typesetting shops and stocks of type and matrices will no longer be needed. The Leningrad plant will soon be sending the first of these systems to Moscow where it will be installed at the *PRAVDA* publishing house print works. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the enterprise's collective will produce a total of 65 of these complexes for newspaper, book, and journal printing works.

'Cosmos-1729' Satellite Launched 1 Feb

LD030740 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 3 TASS — Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1,729, was launched in the Soviet Union on February 1, 1986.

The satellite which carries scientific equipment intended for a continuation of space research was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial orbital period — 11 hours 49 minutes;

The maximum distance from the earth's surface — 39,342 km;

The minimum distance from the earth's surface — 614 km;

Orbital inclination — 62.8 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

Venus Craters Named After 'Challenger' Astronauts

LD011236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 Feb (TASS) — Two craters on Venus are to be named after the two American women astronauts Judith Resnik and Sharon Christa McCuliffe, who tragically perished in the launch of Challenger. *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* reports that Soviet cartographers have adopted this decision. Today the paper publishes an article about the work of the Soviet scientists who compiled the first maps of the surface of the planet Venus.

Astron Telescope Studies Halley's Comet

LD281414 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The Soviet flying observatory, Astron, has been engaged in exploring Halley's comet. The monitoring center on earth ordered its telescope to study different parts of the comet's luminous mass. A preliminary analysis indicates that the mass contains water and carbon dioxide combinations. It also contains oxygen, ammonia and other substances.

Earthquake Reported in Tajikistan; No Casualties

LD291443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Today at 0145 Moscow time on the territory of Tajikistan an earthquake took place. According to data from the seismic station in Dushanbe, the epicenter was located 230 km northeast of the Tajik capital, in the area of the town of Kayrak-Kum. The strength of the underground tremor reached 4-5 points there. In Leninabad the earthquake was felt with a force of 3-4 points, and in the rayon center of Nau, 2-3.

There was no destruction and no casualties.

'Unique Operation Assembly' on New Icebreaker

LD312358 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] One of the most important stages in the construction of a new nuclear icebreaker has been completed at the Baltic Shipyard in Leningrad.

It seems only recently that this giant nuclear ship was on the slipway at the yard. It was in fact handed over by the builders a year ahead of schedule. [video shows archive film of the *Rossiya* nuclear icebreaker under construction. The name *Rossiya* is visible on side of vessel]

The workers are continuing their good work on yet another nuclear icebreaker. [video shows construction cranes and section of new vessel under construction on slipway]

A unique assembly operation has been carried out, installing a fabricated component in the vessel's stern section. Installation of the component was postponed twice because of strong, gusty winds before being carried out just after dawn on the 3d day. The component weighs about 150 metric tons. The giant component was produced by foundry workers at the Izhora works in eight parts, which were then assembled and welded together by the shipbuilders.

Work on the nuclear vessel is gathering pace each day. It will be launched this summer.

TV Relay Stations Commissioned on Shikotan

PM290919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent Yu. Balakirev report: "TV Bridge to Shikotan"]

[Text] Two Moskva system receiver stations with television re transmitters have been commissioned simultaneously on Shikotan Island.

Fish processing workers in shore settlements and lighthouse keepers on the southern tip of the Kurils are now able to receive color transmissions in their homes.